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THE  
**Gentleman's Magazine**  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MDCCCLXV.—Vol. I.

JANUARY TO JUNE INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME XVIII. OF A NEW SERIES,  
AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-EIGHTEENTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,  
THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.  
(IN ITS PRESENT STATE, JUNE, 1856.)

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## PREFACE.

THE present volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE will be found to contain many original articles of high interest. Among them SYLVANUS URBAN would direct the attention of his readers to the papers on Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the Abbey Church of Roda-Rolduc, in Limburg, with which he has been favoured by Mr. J. H. Parker. The illness of that gentleman, as stated in a former volume, has interfered with the completion of the series of papers on the Architecture of Ireland, and therefore but one article on that subject will be found here ; but their place is, as SYLVANUS URBAN ventures to think, well supplied by the notes on German architecture which are the result of Mr. Parker's sojourn on the continent ; and he looks forward to the completion of the Irish Series at no distant date.

Of other papers which he would especially notice, he may mention the Observations on the Kirk Michael Slab, by the Rev. Dr. Dodds ; Mr. Bloxam's remarks on some Rare and Curious Sepulchral Monuments in Warwickshire ; Earliest Spanish Monasteries, by the Rev. F. H. Tozer ; the Bollandist Library at Brussels, by the Rev. John O'Hanlon ; Scandinavian Old Lore, by Prof. George Stephens ; the Arms of De Clare, by the Rev. James Graves ; Ancient Stone Chairs and Stones of Inauguration, by Mr. Brash ; Popular Poetry of Brittany, by Mr. John Brent, jun. ; a series of articles on the Settlement of the Normans in Glamorgan ; and The Kilkenny Archæological Society and its Works at Clonmacnoise.

In the form of Reviews, ample notices will be found of some important works, as, *inter alia*, of Mr. Wright's History



of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art; Mr. Cockayne's Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Star-craft of England; and Mr. Street's Gothic Architecture in Spain; whilst many other books likely to interest the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE are more briefly but satisfactorily treated.

The reports of Societies will be found ample; the Correspondence contains much of interest, and the record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths has been carried out with as much completeness as possible; but SYLVANUS URBAN would again impress upon his readers the necessity for their kind co-operation in this latter department. Communications from relatives or friends of deceased members of the upper classes will always have his grateful attention.

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#### ERRATUM.

THE name of the gentleman to whose publication of Calendars of the Irish Close and Patent Rolls attention was called in the House of Commons on Thursday, Feb. 16, is "Morrin," and not "Morrow," as reported in the London papers. See p. 315.

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JANUARY, 1865.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

### BOOKS FORMERLY IN CHURCHES.

SIR,—The fine old church of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall-street, possessing objects of interest besides the monument with terra cotta half-length of Stowe, has a small library, including "Foxe's Book of Martyrs," and "Erasmus's Paraphrase on the Gospels." These books were perhaps not uncommon in churches in the first half of the seventeenth century, as they occur (omitting Foxe's name) in an inventory of the Commonwealth era of the goods of the church of Woburn, Beds., now grievously razed to the ground, against the strong wish and effort of the parishioners.

Is there any known Governmental or episcopal direction for their presence in churches at that date?

This "Paraphrase of Erasmus," which I have never seen or heard of otherwise, has perhaps rather strangely disappeared from notice, and something similar might be said of Hammond's, with able annotations, but not much in the taste of the present day. Whatever difference of opinion, however, might exist about that, a little known anecdote of his patient resignation could not be much exceeded in any time or persuasion. He was subject at times to both the gout and stone. When he had the former he used to thank God it was not the latter, and when the latter, that he had not both at once.—I am, &c.

QUESTOR.

### PEDIGREE OF LEIGH OF SLAIDBURN.

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error, and add a generation to my pedigree of Leigh which appeared in your September number<sup>a</sup>.

Leigh, there stated to be the father of Richard Leigh of Birkitt, was named Leonard; his wife's name was Helene. In his will, dated March 2, 1638, and proved January, 1638-9, he mentions, "Jane, now wife of Richard Leigh, my eldest son." His (testator's) sons William, James, and youngest son, Leonard. His property at Oxenhurst Ney. His daughters, Isabell and Ann. A William Leigh of Oxengill House, was buried at Slaidburn, February, 1677-8; and another William 'de Brungill Moor,' 1671. One of these was probably the son William above mentioned.—I am, &c.,

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

### QUERIES.

SIR,—I observe in the obituary of the "Annual Register" for 1769 the following entry:—

"May 8. Died, the Rt. Hon. James Touchet, Earl of Castlehaven."

Can any correspondent state whether this nobleman was connected by blood with Tuchet, Lord Audeley, *temp.* Henry VII.?

I find at p. 75 of the same volume of the "Annual Register" the following entry:—

"Feb. 20, was erected in the nave of York Cathedral an entire new painted window, not inferior, in point of colour and execution, to the most admired works of the same kind in ancient structures."

Is it known in York which window this refers to?—I am, &c.

AN ANTIQUARY.

*The Prologue and Epilogue of the Westminster Play is unavoidably postponed, together with several Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries already in type.*



# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### OBSERVATIONS ON AN ANCIENT SLAB WHICH STANDS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CHURCHYARD OF KIRK MICHAEL, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

BY GEORGE DODDS, D.D., VICAR OF CORRINGHAM, &c.

“Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations: ask thy father and he will shew thee; thy elders and they will tell thee.”—*Deut.* xxxii. 7.

THE monumental remains in the Isle of Man are *sui generis*, their exact counterparts are nowhere to be found. The Manx crosses approach more nearly to the style of the singular sculptured standing-stones of Scotland than to any other monuments of the north of Europe. Here, sheltered by the isolation of this island, and by the veneration or by the superstition of its inhabitants, examples have been preserved of the style of monuments of ages which have long since passed away. “The fear of sacrilege evinced by the Manx peasants is very great. The ruined chapels are still venerated, and a Manx formula of cursing is—May a stone of the church be found in a corner of your house<sup>a</sup>.”

Many beautiful specimens of what are called Runic crosses are to be seen in every parish of this once-celebrated seat of ancient learning<sup>b</sup>. They are chiefly to be found in the churchyards and walls of the sacred edifices, which are built upon the sites of the ancient pagan temples.

The one now under consideration is to be seen on the north side of the churchyard gate of Kirk Michael. It has been drawn frequently but very imperfectly. It differs *in toto* from any other in the island. The work upon it very much resembles that found on the Irish crosses. There is an inscription on the back of the stone; it runs downwards, horizontally, and upwards, and in Runes of a peculiar character. The inscription is nearly perfect, though a portion of it is buried in the wall.

---

<sup>a</sup> Ecclesiological Notes of the Isle of Man, &c., p. 46.

<sup>b</sup> Boetius and others called the Isle of Man *Sedes Druidarum* and *Insula Druidarum*. Nor was it less remarkable under the first pious bishops: Man was the fountain of all honest learning and erudition, the mansion of the Muses, and the royal academy for educating the heirs apparent of the crown of Scotland. Vide Sacheverell's Account of the Isle of Man.

The Rev. J. G. Cumming had a cast taken of it in plaster of Paris, from which a reduced drawing was taken. The annexed sketch is a copy of the drawing, taken from his "Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Man," plate xi. figs. 28 a. and 28 b.



Runic Cross at Kirk Michael Church Wall.  
One-tenth of the original size.

Upon the upper end of this upright stone, on one side, is a broad circle or ring ornamented with a twisted cord, and on the face of this circle is the *Crux immissa* of Lipsius, richly embellished with chain-work, resembling the *opus interrasile* of bygone days. On the dexter side of the fust of the cross, under the circle, are two cervine figures—a buck with branching horns and a doe or fawn; below this group is

the figure of a boy clothed in a Bactrian robe, with a staff in his hand. On the sinister side of the fust of the cross, under the circle, is the figure of some one playing upon a harp, on which is perched a bird, and below these figures is the effigy of a man in a long robe, holding a crutch in his left hand and a whip in his right hand.

On the reverse of this stone, as was before observed, are Runic characters, which run downwards, horizontally, and upward.

On examining this stone the attentive observer will perceive the workmanship of two different classes of people. The sculptured symbols belong to an Eastern, and the Runic to a Northern people; the former to the Grecians and the latter to the Scandinavians.

In order to understand the symbolism of this ancient sculpture, it will be proper to call to mind what Diodorus Siculus says respecting the ancient Egyptians: "Contemplating the arch of heaven raised above their heads, and admiring the marvellous order which reigns in the universe, they regarded the sun and moon as eternal gods, and honoured them with a particular worship. They called the one Osiris and the other Isis<sup>c</sup>." Versed in the study of astronomy, they perceived that the sun appeared under different aspects according to his situation in the zodiac. They observed that he slackened his motion towards the solstices, that he hastened them at the equinoxes, and that his influence was greater or less under these various circumstances. They expressed these phenomena by different characteristic denominations. Having adopted in their theology the use of hieroglyphic language which speaks only by symbols, they alternately painted the sun under the form of a child, of a young man, of a man grown up, and an old man now joyous, now sad, or splendid in the midst of light. The priests, by these emblems, alluded to astronomical or physical effects. The vulgar or common people, accustomed to see these figures in the temples, forgot the object they represented and adored them as divinities. Macrobius, who had penetrated into the mysteries of this ancient religion, unveils them to us in the following terms:—

"The Egyptians, at the time of the winter solstice, wishing to mark the shortest day of the year, drew from the sanctuary the sun represented under the form of an infant. His growth is rapid, which they indicate by representing him at the spring equinox in the figure of a young man. At the summer solstice, when he had reached his maturity, his age is distinguished by a full face ornamented by a long beard. At length they display him with the features of an old man, to point out the diminution of the days<sup>d</sup>."

These representations, adopted doubtless before the use of writing and preserved by the priests, expressed emblematically *the four seasons of the year*<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> Diod. Sic., lib. i.

<sup>d</sup> Macrobi. Saturnal., lib. i.

<sup>e</sup> We learn from Ælian that at Gades [Cadiz] there was an altar sacred to the

The circle upon the stone under consideration doubtless is a symbol of the sun's path, where he is to be found every day in the year. It is the *אופן המזלות*, *Ophan Hamazaloth*, of the Phœnicians and Eastern nations—the sacred circle of the twelve signs of the zodiac by which the ancients swore<sup>f</sup>. This imaginary circle, representing the sun's and the moon's path in the heavens, was invented by the Chaldeans, from whom the arts flowed to India and Egypt, and by those channels throughout the world<sup>g</sup>.

We find this sacred circle, or *zona*, represented at this day at the Palace of Naki Rustan, near Istachar<sup>h</sup>. The “zon,” or sun, is depicted as a priest surrounded by a circle or *zona*, from which a serpent is issuing and wings are emanating. The serpents represent the invigorating life-giving power of the sun, and the wings that he rules the motions and changes of the atmosphere.

The sacred circle or orbit of the sun is also found at the Palace of Nimroud<sup>i</sup>, with a Baal, or, as Homer calls him<sup>k</sup>, *Ἀπολλων ἐκατηβολος ἄναξ*, ‘Apollo the far-darting king,’ in the centre. This deity, in the



The Assyrian Standard.



Signet of Sennacherib.

north-west palace of Nimroud, is represented as an archer drawing his arrow to the head, and is surrounded by the circle. At the same place there is another effigy of him with his bow unstrung; the circles are represented as upon wings. On the Assyrian standard also, as repre-

year, and another to the *month*, in honour of time both longer and shorter. Ælian, apud Eustathium. Vide vol. i. of the Supplement of Montfaucon's Antiquity, for fine prints of all parts of time.

<sup>f</sup> Selden de Diis Syris, Proleg., c. iii. 3.

<sup>g</sup> Vide Maurice's Hindostan, vol. i. p. 136.

<sup>h</sup> Bryant, vol. ii. p. 124.

<sup>i</sup> See Layard's Nineveh.

<sup>k</sup> Iliad, lib. i. ver. 75.



sented by Botta<sup>1</sup>, there is a large circle, inside which at the bottom are the figures of two bulls trippant, and above them, the head and the bow of 'e archer appear above the periphery of the circle. The arrow is on the full-stretched string.

A curious emblem of Asshur or Baal from the cylinder of Sennacherib. The central figure has on each side of it a head which seems to rest upon the feathers of the winged disk. The centre figure probably represents the sun at the summer solstice, and the two heads the equinoctial points.

Thus we find that the sun's path was early depicted by a circle and the star of day by a man, sometimes as an archer with his bow and arrow, and at other times as a king with his sceptre or emblem of royalty. When Porphyry was asked "why the man or idol in human shape was worshipped all over the world, he answered, Because as the Deity was invisible, he thought him well represented by that form; not because He is like him in external shape, but because that which is divine is rational<sup>m</sup>."

The cross upon the face of the circle on the stone is the *Cruce immissa* of Lipsius, the *Tau σημειον* of the Seventy, the *Cruce ansata* of Hermes. Kircher says it is a sublime hieroglyphic, a most mysterious and powerful amulet, endowed with an extraordinary virtue, and exhibiting one of the most complete mathematical figures, "habentem longitudinem atque latitudinem et quatuor angulos rectos," possessing at once length and breadth, and having four right angles, at once allusive to *the four cardinal points of the world* and typical of the four elements.

Thus we learn from Kircher that among other significations the cross was allusive of *the four cardinal points of the world*. If this assertion be correct, then the cross upon the face of the stone at Kirk Michael will signify the four parts of the sun's annual progress, or *the beginning of the four seasons of the year*.

On the Kirk Michael stone is seen the figure of a youth on the dexter side of the fust of the cross, clothed in a Bactrian dress. He is named by the Eastern nations *Our*, or rather *Or*<sup>n</sup>; by the Egyptians he is called *Horus*, 'the child<sup>o</sup>.' The Greeks style him *Ωρος*, and the Latins *Horus*.

This figure represents the sun as *having passed the winter solstice*, and signifies that the virtue or power in the star of day is weak and

<sup>1</sup> Botto's Plato, 159.

<sup>m</sup> Porph. in Euseb. de Prop. Evan., lib. iii. c. 7.

<sup>n</sup> Job xxxi. 26—28. *אור*, *our*, is a participial noun, from *א*, *ar*, 'to flow,' and signifies 'light,' so called from its wonderful fluidity, for it is not only a fluid, but one of the most active and perfect fluids in nature.

<sup>o</sup> *Ὠρ-φί-κροτ*, i. e. *Hor-phi, krot*, or 'Horus the child.' Horus and Harpocrates are the same deity.



feeble like that of a child. The birth of Horus takes place at the winter solstice, the 21st of December : the sun having reached its lowest declination on the 21st, recommences his upward path, and continues to do so from that date till it attains its highest altitude at the summer solstice on the 21st of June. The Egyptian sculptures often represent the infant Horus in the arms of his mother Isis, or suckled at her breast. In many instances the god holds his finger to his mouth, which seems to convey the idea of infancy or tender age ; Plutarch



Isis and the Infant Horus.



The Figure of Horus.

says he is represented as a weak and imperfect infant, deficient in his members<sup>p</sup>. He was represented as lame, to mark the slow and almost imperceptible motion of the sun when at the tropic. Horapollo assures us that “the two feet of Harpocrates were joined together so as to form only one. The Egyptians figuratively expressed by this emblem the course of the sun at the winter solstice<sup>q</sup>.”

The priests, who enveloped with the veil of fable the most striking phenomena of nature, and who had composed an enigmatical theology, said that Jupiter (Ammon), having originally had his feet joined together, could not walk freely ; that the shame he felt at this deformity induced him to live in solitude ; that Isis, touched at his situation, restored him the use of his legs by separating them. Horus on the Kirk Michael stone is represented as having the use of his legs. Through this allegory we discover Horus, or the sun, stationary at the winter solstice ; and that on the above-mentioned stone Horus is represented as having passed the winter solstice by the operation of Isis, Ammon, or the star of day, advancing with a more rapid motion when he reaches the equator.

The Egyptians were not the only people who expressed themselves

<sup>p</sup> Plutarch calls him ἀπελὴ καὶ νήπιον, and again ἀνάπηρον.

<sup>q</sup> Horapollo, Hierog., lib. ii.

in a symbolical manner. All the ancient nations, especially in the infancy of language, were compelled to adopt the use of parables and allegories. Before the invention of letters, sensible signs were necessary to speak to the understanding; and the metaphors employed so frequently by the Hebrew and the Arab stamp the seal on their antiquity. "The Paphlagonians, according to Plutarch<sup>r</sup>, said that the sun slept in winter and was awake in summer; and the Phrygians, that he was chained during the winter, and that in the spring he walked free from irons."

When the star of day arrived at the vernal equinox on the 20th of March he was called אֱלֹהֵי שֶׁשׁ, *Elaphas*, "the God of fire," i.e. the sun<sup>s</sup>. The Greeks, misled by the sound, rendered the word *Ελαφος*, and supposed it related to a deer; and thus we find a buck with his branching horns, and his companion the doe, depicted on the stone above mentioned.

The Greeks were so prepossessed with a notion of their own excellence and antiquity, that they supposed every ancient tradition to have proceeded from themselves. Hence their mythology is founded upon the grossest mistakes; as the above derivation of *Elaphos* shews. All extraneous history and every foreign term by them is supposed to have been of Grecian origin.

There is an excellent maxim laid down by Dionysius which should never be forgotten: "If the term be foreign, it is idle to have recourse to Greece for a solution<sup>t</sup>." This is a plain and golden rule, which common sense might have led them to have anticipated: but it was not in their nature to do so. The person who gave the advice was a Greek, but he did not follow his own counsel.

Socrates is made to say something very like the above. "I am very sensible," says he, "that the Grecians in general, and especially those who are subjects to foreigners, have received into their language many exotic terms. If any one should be led to seek for their analogy or meaning in the Greek tongue, and not in the language from whence they proceeded, he would be grievously puzzled<sup>u</sup>." Who would think, when Plato attributed to Socrates this knowledge, that he would make him continually act in contradiction to it? Or that other writers, when this plain truth was acknowledged, should deviate so shamefully. Yet such was the case,—the ancients in all their etymologies were guided

<sup>r</sup> Treatise of Isis and Osiris.

<sup>s</sup> Servius, speaking of Belus the Phœnician, affirms,—“All in those parts (about Phœnicia) worship the sun, who in their language is called *Hel*.” It appears from Joshua xix. 38 that the Canaanites had a temple to אֱלֹהֵי שֶׁשׁ, *al*, אֶפֶס, *aph*, ‘heat of,’ אֵשׁ, ‘fire’ or ‘fiery heat,’ i.e. the sun,—the god, fiery heat, or god of fire.

<sup>t</sup> Eustathius on Dionysius, *περιγησις*.

<sup>u</sup> Plato in *Cratylus*, p. 409.

solely by the ear. All the deities of Greece were αποσπασματα, or derivatives formed from the titles of the sun.

Sacred *liba*, or 'cakes,' were made at the temple of *Elaphas*, the god Osiris, the deity of light, and denominated from him *Elaphoi*. In Athenæus we have an account of their composition, which consisted of fine meal and a mixture of sesamum and honey. It is said that Cecrops was the first that offered up this sort of sweet bread. Hence we may judge of the antiquity of the custom from the times to which Cecrops is referred (B.C. 1080).

On the dexter side of the fust of the cross on the Kirk Michael stone is seen the effigy of a person playing upon a harp, upon which is sitting a bird.

The group evidently represents Apollo and the harp. Apollo is only the Grecian form of the Phœnician or Eastern term אב-בַּעַל-אֵין, *Ab-bôl-on*, i.e. 'Father Baal the sun.' By this name the idolaters of several nations worshipped the solar fire, which is the most active, and as to sense and appearance the ruling principle in nature. That בַּעַל, *Bôl*, or 'Baal,' as an object of worship meant the solar fire, appears by its being distinguished from שֶׁמֶשׁ, the solar light. 2 Kings xxiii. 5.

As was before observed, the Greeks in their etymologies were guided solely by the ear. Hence they called *Ab-bôl-on* Apollo, and described him playing on a harp,—to signify that he rules in heaven, where there is perfect harmony. He was the principal god of the Pagan Hyperboreans, who chanted the praises of their god to the sound of the harp.

Because the sun is placed in the midst of the heavenly bodies, the harmonious motions of the stars are attributed to him. This sweet music is in accordance with the various proportionate impressions of the heavenly bodies upon one another, acting at proper intervals. It is impossible, according to the ancients, that such prodigious masses, moving with so much rapidity, should be silent; on the contrary, the atmosphere, continually impelled by them, must yield a set of sounds proportionate to the impression it receives; consequently, as they do not all run the same circuit, nor with one and the same velocity, the different tones arising from the diversity of motions directed by the hand of the Almighty, symbolized by Apollo, must form an admirable symphony or concert of agreeable sounds\*.

Diodorus Siculus gives an account of a northern island opposite the Celtæ dedicated to Apollo, and large groves in which the priests chanted to these harps the praises of their gods.

The monument at Nieg, exhibited by Mr. Cordiner, is similar to this, inasmuch as it has a raven upon the harp†:—

\* Pliny, lib. ii. c. 22.

† Remarkable Ruins in Scotland, No. i. 1784.

"Romanusque Lyrâ plaudet tibi; barbarus Harpâ  
Græcus Achilliaca, Crotta Britannâ canat<sup>z</sup>."

The raven perched on the harp is to intimate that Apollo is endued with foresight. The raven is sacred to him because he is considered to have the instinct or faculty of prediction. According to Virgil he predicts fair or foul weather by using a clear or a croaking voice:—

"Tum liquidas Corvi presso ter guttère voces  
Aut quater ingeminant<sup>a</sup>."

The raven is a bird very much used in augury; it is supposed to predict other things more important than the state of the weather, and hence it is considered the servant of Apollo. We are told by Ælian, that at nuptials after the Hymeneal hymn the raven was invoked. This bird was also many times introduced and fed by the bride, and there was a customary song upon the occasion, which began "Come, young woman, feed the raven<sup>b</sup>."

The group of symbols consisting of Apollo, harp, and raven, symbolize the star of day when he has arrived at the *Tropic of Cancer on the 21st of June*.

Below Apollo or the harper is the figure of a man clothed in the Bactrian robe, such as is described by Herodotus, and is worn by the Indians, Persians, and Bactrians. In his right hand, which is elevated, he carries the *flagellum* or whip (*aurigæ more*), and in his left the cruciform staff.

Until the reign of Aseth, 1325 years B.C., or 320 after the departure of the Israelites from the land of Egypt, this figure, which is a symbol of the sun, was called *Phré*; after that time he was called *Osiris*, or 'the author of time<sup>c</sup>.'

Plutarch informs us that "when Osiris carries the staff, it signifies that the sun has arrived at the *autumnal equinox*, i.e. the 22nd day of the month Phaophi; intimating thereby that the luminary is now removing from us, and in a more oblique situation his heat and light begin to grow weaker, and consequently that he stands in need of a staff as it were, or something to strengthen and support him<sup>d</sup>."

<sup>z</sup> Venatius Fortuna, lib. vii. ver. 8.

<sup>a</sup> Virg., Georg., lib. i. ver. 410.—

"Non temere est, quod Corvus cantat mihi nunc ab læva manu;  
Semel radebat pedibus terram, et voce crocitabat sua."

Plautus, aet iv. sc. iii. ver. 1.

'Tis not for naught that the Raven sings now on my left;  
And, croaking, has once scrap'd the earth with his feet.'

<sup>b</sup> Horapollo, lib. i. c. 8. See the learned notes of John Causinus upon this passage.

<sup>c</sup> Vignoles, Chronologie, tome premier.

<sup>d</sup> Plutarch de Iside et Osiride, c. 52.

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Macrobius tells us that “ Osiris carries the *flagellum* or whip to shew that he is the charioteer or guide of the year of the stars and planetary orbs<sup>e</sup>.”

The Greeks were a people full of invention, nay more ingenious than any other people ; when they admitted the symbol of the sun, they were not content with putting a whip into his hand, but they added to the whip—which in the ancient writing, as we perceive in this monument, was sufficient to signify the conduct or management of the year—horses full of fire and a complete equipage<sup>f</sup>. They represented their sun with a radiant face sitting in a chariot, with the whip in one hand and the reins in the other, driving four winged horses. This is Osiris very much embellished.

The ancients usually represented the year by human beings thus:—*Ver*, or ‘spring,’ is infantile, with a crown of flowers on his head:—

“. . . . . cinctum florente coronâ.”—*Ovid. Met.*, ii. 27.

*Æstas*, or ‘summer,’ is young and sprightly, crowned with a coronet, and holds a sickle in his hand:—

“Stabat nuda *Æstas* et spica sarta gerebat.”—*Ovid. Met.*, ii. 28.

*Autumnus*, or ‘autumn,’ is full grown and manly, with a crown of different fruits:—

“. . . . . Decorum mitibus pomis caput  
*Autumnus* arvis extulit.”—*Hor. Epod.*, ii. 28.

*Hiems*, or ‘winter,’ is represented old, decrepit, and crowned with reeds ; he is clothed when the others are naked:—

“Aut spoliata suos, ut quos habet alba capillos.”—*Ovid. Met.*, xv. 213.

The ornamental chainwork on the cross, &c., is the *symbol of belief in the Deity*,—in the same manner as the cross is the symbol by which the Christian is known from the Pagan<sup>g</sup>.

Thus we have seen that the *circle* represents the *zodiac*, and the *cross* upon it the *four seasons*.

We have also noticed that the *youth* symbolizes the *winter solstice* ; the *cervine figures* the *vernal equinox* ; the *harper*, &c., the *summer solstice* ; and the *human figure with the crutch* the *autumnal equinox*.

The symbols are not purely Assyrian, nor purely Egyptian, nor purely Grecian, but partake of all three ; the inference then is that the stone has been erected by a colony from the East, probably from some

<sup>e</sup> Macrobius, Saturnal., lib. i. c. 23.

<sup>f</sup> See Spence's Polymetis, p. xxvii.

<sup>g</sup> Tacitus, De More German., speaking of the Semnones, Celtæ by origin, who followed the same religion as the Gauls, says, “Those people have no temple, but a forest where they discharge all the duties of religion ; no one enters into this wood unless he brings with him a chain as a badge of his dependence and of the supreme dominion which God has over him.”



of the Mediterranean Isles, by the far-trading Greeks, who established themselves at Massilia, or Marseilles, 540 B.C.<sup>h</sup> The Greeks received their religion from Egypt and the East, misconstrued everything which was imported, and added largely to these absurdities. They adopted deities to whose pretended attributes they were totally strangers, whose names, as we see in the Kirk Michael stone, they could neither articulate nor spell. They did not know how to arrange the elements of which the words were composed. Hence it was that Solon the Wise could not escape the bitter but just censure of the Egyptian priest, who accused both him and the Greeks in general of the grossest puerility and ignorance. "O Solon, Solon," says he, "ye Greeks are always children, you have not an old man among you<sup>i</sup>."

The Druids were very particular in observing the four seasons of the year, and in offering sacrifices in honour of the sun: on the 1st of May that the fruits of the earth might grow prosperously; at Midsummer as ready for gathering; and on the last of October as a thanksgiving for finishing the harvest<sup>k</sup>. Three times a-day did they burn incense to him, —*resin* at his rising, *myrrh* at noon-day, and *kuphi* at his setting<sup>l</sup>.

The Runic characters on the back of the Kirk Michael stone shew that it was once used as a tombstone. About A.D. 444 St. Patrick con-

NIHTIR:YFAR:RINTI:FRAN:ÞHT

HTIR:YHT:YORR:YANTHT:NIR:

THIR:HTHTN:YHT:HT:HTNI:

HTI X

A Copy of the Kirk Michael Inscription.

verted the Manx<sup>m</sup> from heathenism to Christianity, and endeavoured to demolish the temples to false deities. The stone now under consideration doubtless belonged to, and formed part of, a heathen temple. It will be perceived by the X at the end of the inscription that it was used

<sup>h</sup> Strabo. Mr. Sammes, in his *Britannia Illustrata*, p. 81, speaking of the places where the Greeks first landed here, tells us it is guessed by some to be the two islands Man and Anglesey.

Cyril contra Julian, p. 15.

<sup>k</sup> Toland, Hist. of the Druids.

<sup>l</sup> Plutarch de Iside et Osiride.

<sup>m</sup> Catal. of the Kings, &c., of Man, Sacheverell's Hist. of Man.

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as a Christian tombstone, and that it was used as such after the ninth century.

Kenneth II., King of Scotland, issued the following mandate on the subject of burial:—

“Let every sepulchre be esteemed sacred, and let it be adorned with the sign of the cross, and take care lest any tread upon it with their feet.”<sup>n</sup>

On viewing such sacred monuments mixed promiscuously in one common ruin, one cannot avoid saying with Ovid,—




“Omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo:  
Et subito casu, quæ voluere, ruunt.”

The Runes on this stone have been variously translated. Mr. Cumming reads the inscription thus:—“Nial : Lumkun : raisti : crus : thana : eftir : mal : muru : fustra : sina : doter : Dufgals : Kona : os : athisi : ati”—‘Niel Lumkun raised this cross to Maelmor his foster-mother, daughter of Dugald Keen whom Athisi had (to wife).’

Mr. Cumming also states that Professor Münch reads the first word *Mal*, and *fustra sin ok* for *fustra sina*; *Lufkals* for *Dufgals*; and *is* for *os*; translating with some hesitation the inscription, “*Mal* Lumkun and the daughter of Lufkal the Keen whom Athisi had, raised this cross after Malmor his foster-father.”

Dr. Wilson<sup>o</sup> translates the above thus:—“Mal-lymkun raisti krus þana eftir Mal-muru fustra sina doter Dufcals os Aþisil ati,” i.e. ‘Mal-lymcun raised this cross after Malmuru his foster-mother, the daughter of Dugald, whom Athisil had (in marriage).’

We see from the above that Professor Münch, Dr. Wilson, and Mr. Cumming read the inscription differently.

Professor Münch and Dr. Wilson read  *Mal*, which is evidently wrong. *Mal* would be written . Mr. Cumming properly translates  *Nial*.

Neither Professor Münch, nor Dr. Wilson, nor Mr. Cumming gives the meaning of the word *Lumkun* in their translations: it appears as a surname, thus, *Nial Lumkun*, or *Mal Lymkun*, as the name of the person who erected the cross.

Camden<sup>p</sup> informs us that it was not until about the year of our Lord 1000 that surnames began to be used in Scotland; and Buchanan supposes that they were not in use until many years after this time<sup>q</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> Cutts' Manual of Sepul. Slabs, &c. The law of Kenneth MacAlpine: “Esteem every sepulchre or gravestone sacred, and adorn it with the sign of the cross, which take care you do not so much as tread on.” Quoted somewhere by Gough. Vide Transact. of the Camb. Camden Society, part iii. p. 186, Cam. 1845. Kenneth MacAlpine began to reign A.D. 843.

<sup>o</sup> Prehist. Ann. of Scot., vol. ii. p. 297.

<sup>p</sup> Camden's Remains, p. 109.

<sup>q</sup> Vita Milco. lumbi.

Lumkun appears to be the cognomen or sobriquet of Nial (which signifies soldier or champion), either assumed by Niel, or given to him to express the quality of his mind, which was lamb-like, gentle. In English he would be called *Nial the gentle*, in contradistinction to Nial Coich, i.e. *Nial the mad or passionate*. In Scotch history we read of Donald Balloch, or Spotted Donald; Malcolm Beg, or Malcolm the Little, &c.<sup>r</sup>

Dr. Wilson renders *eftir* by 'after.' *Eftir* following a verb of motion should be translated by the preposition 'to,' or in this place better by 'in memory of.'

Mr. Cumming renders *Mal muru* by *Maelmor*, and Dr. Wilson by *Malmuru*, as a proper name in one word; whereas *Mal* in Danish and other Northern tongues signifies 'Mary,' and *muru* the 'grumbler' or 'murmurer.' In Yorkshire, and throughout the north of England, where the Danes used to inhabit, *Mal*, *Mally*, *Mol*, or *Molly*, is generally used for 'Mary.' *Mael* is 'servant' in Gaelic<sup>s</sup>.

Mr. Cumming renders *Kona* by 'keen,' and Dr. Wilson omits it altogether. In Islandic *Kona* signifies 'woman,' 'wife'.<sup>t</sup>

Probably the inscription should be rendered thus:—"Nial the gentle erected this cross to the memory of Mal Muru his foster-mother, the daughter of Dugal, the wife which Athisi had."

About A.D. 888, Harald Haarfagr, that is to say Harold with beautiful or fair hair, having made himself supreme in Norway, seized upon the Orkneys and Sudreyjar, and ultimately upon the Isle of Man, where he left his viceroy or jarl in A.D. 890—Ketil the Flatnosed<sup>u</sup>, who shortly afterwards sent back the fleet to Harold, and openly declared himself independent, and transmitted the kingdom in 892—which after his death was called *Man*—to his son Helgi, who dying in 894, was succeeded by his son Thorstein the Red. The native chiefs, rising in rebellion, expelled him, and put in his place Nial the Gentle, who died about A.D. 914<sup>x</sup>.

From the above it may be inferred that the Kirk Michael tombstone was incised about the year A.D. 914, for in that year it appears King Nial died, having been the ruler or supreme governor of Man for about twenty years, and was succeeded by his nephew Aulaf, or Olave.

<sup>r</sup> Most of the proper names of the ancient Northern languages were significant. Thus *angantyr* signifies 'one who bravely does his duty'; *hervardur*, 'a preserver of the army'; *hiovardur*, 'a keeper of the sword,' &c. Vid. Ol. Verel. ad Herv. Saga, p. 49.

<sup>s</sup> St. Mael-Jos was a servant of St. Columba; Malcolm, a king of Scotland.

<sup>t</sup> Vide *kona*, *fœmina*; G. *UINNA*, *mulier, uxor*; *UENS*, *uxor*, &c. Dict. Islandic. per Run. Jonam.

<sup>u</sup> *Ketil Björnsön*, i.e. 'Ketil the flatnosed, the son of Björn,' or the bear.

<sup>x</sup> Torfæus and the Chronicles of Man.

## FURTHER TUMULUS-DIGGING IN CLEVELAND.

IN July last year some account was given in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE<sup>a</sup> of investigations recently made by the writer; he had already partly explored a large tumulus, or rather such part of it as remained untouched by former diggers, and not without meeting with results: these results he now proceeds to record, together with others, the fruit of further researches. The tumulus in question is one of three lying in a line, and with only the space of a few yards between each two in the group. The peculiar interest attaching to them is that they are in close vicinity to one of the largest and most complete groups of ancient habitations in the district hitherto observed. Unhappily, all three of them, as well as a fourth, which lies about four hundred yards more to the east, have been subjected to merciless and repeated disturbance, and it was with no great expectation of a successful issue to his labours that the writer proceeded to search the southern and eastern flank of the central one of the three houses. Its diameter is scarcely less than 55 ft., and its central height cannot have been less, prior to modern invasion, than 8 ft. It is overgrown by long ling, and a good deal of moss among its roots. But still, a little close examination reveals the presence of the encircling—or rather encompassing—basal stones, yet in their places almost all round. A trench of some 5 ft. in width, and apparently carried down to the level of the moor, had been driven right through the hill in a direction from north-east by east to south-west by west, with the result, as the writer believes, of simply discovering that a still earlier investigation about the central portion had issued in the discovery and destruction of a central deposit; but no particulars were accessible beyond the bare fact that fragments of pottery and calcined bone had been found. The writer's examination was commenced at a point due south of the centre and about 20 ft. from it, extending on the western side to the verge of the existing cutting, and carried 10 or 12 ft. in the other direction also. On reaching a depth of 2 ft. or so, a flooring of stone which proved to be only local was found, below which again was merely accumulated earth down to the level of the moor. However, at a point a little nearer the centre and within a foot of the edge of the cutting, the spade passed through a portion of Celtic pottery which appeared to be doubled or folded in a singularly anomalous way. It required nearly two hours of the most patient, and careful, and minutely gradual work with a fine trowel to

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., July, 1864, p. 19.

make out the nature of the discovered relics without doing material damage; and during the greater part of the process it seemed quite impossible to come to any conclusion that was satisfactory as to the nature and manner of the deposit under hand, except, of course, that it was sepulchral. There was, together with a large quantity of burnt bones, nearly the entire mass of a large urn, yet not simply broken up by superincumbent pressure (as is so often found to be the case), but lying in the most utter confusion, and spread over a larger and more irregularly shaped area than the *débris* of any simply crushed urn could ever be found to occupy. A portion of the bottom, in close contact with two or three pieces of the rim, lay at the north side of the deposit; more of the rim was found a foot to the south, and then another piece of the bottom in contact with portions from the most protuberant portion of the vase, 8 or 10 in. yet further to the south. And they were lying in all directions, some pieces on their concave side, others on the round; some edge uppermost, others obliquely; and in one instance two large pieces from the sides, with the convex parts outwards and lying edge to edge, enclosed in the hollow space between them other two and smaller pieces. The clue to the whole—for it was absolutely clear after the first half-hour's work that the confusion was due to no modern disturbance—was given by the discovery of a singularly minute and delicate incense-cup, with its own proper deposit of incinerated human remains and accompanying flints, in the very centre of the mingled and confused mass of pottery and burnt bone just described. This cup is 1 in. in height and under  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in greatest diameter, of red ware and scored with lines crossing each other diagonally, but so as to leave a space of three-eighths of an inch all round, nearest to the bottom, untouched. It was placed, mouth upwards, in the centre of four flints laid east, north, south, and west, and consisting of a very flat leaf-shaped arrow-point, another of the same description, but thicker, a thumb flint, and some other implement, but all of them coarsely or rudely fashioned and chipped, comparatively with many others found by the writer.

Taking this deposit as it was found, it was impossible to come to any other conclusion save one, namely, that an earlier deposit, the large broken urn and its contents, had been deliberately violated and to a certain extent displaced, not to use a stronger mode of expression, to make room for a later interment. And this again raises the question so often before suggested, and more than once touched upon in the present series of papers, 'With what motive was such violation and displacement made?' It seems impossible to suppose that when so much reverence for the departed worthies of a family or race existed as is proved by the care taken in piling these grand tumulus-memorials over their remains, a friend could ever lightly or wantonly desecrate an



existing sepulchre and its contents. And if not a friend, then at least a stranger; more likely a victorious foe.

On prosecuting the excavation more to the eastward, the writer met with another interment at the same medium depth from the surface as the last, and, like it also, about 18 ft. from the centre. This consisted of an incense-cup of peculiar type, accompanying a deposit of calcined human bones, with a wrought flint at either end of the layer of bones, and a rubbed or polished piece of red hæmatite, weighing perhaps four ounces, in closer neighbourhood to itself. The cup was most beautifully and elaborately marked, the greatest diameter being  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in., but the aperture of the mouth barely 2 in. Below the part of greatest diameter is a solid foot of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in thickness and of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. across—a feature of very unusual occurrence, if not unique. Round the mouth is a string of zigzags, then a double line; between it and a similar double line, half an inch distant, a series of chevrons, each with a smaller chevron within it; then a wider space, filled in with chevrons, set vertically and close together; then a double line again, and round the bottom a similar string of zigzags to those round the mouth. This vase, as perfect, must have been exceedingly beautiful, and the presence of the piece of iron-ore (which must have been brought hither from a great distance, and so is not without significance in a secondary interment so near the one last described) is a noteworthy circumstance.

The writer's next exploration was made in a houe of very large dimensions situate on Danby North Moors, and locally known as "Robin Hood's Butt Houe." It is about ninety-five yards in circuit, and 13 ft. from the moor-surface to the existing apex. It was only too evident that it too had been opened about the central portion, but being too lofty to admit of sinking, as usual, from above, a drift had been taken in from the east side, while the labours of the men employed by the writer disclosed the fact that the drift-makers had found the central deposit, which had been placed very near the centre, at a height of about 18 in. above the floor, and protected by a small conical pile of stones, or cairn. What the deposit had been there were left no means of surmising; but one find, made in the looser soil on the east flank of the hill, and which appeared to have been brought out from the interior of the houe, must not be passed over in silence. It consisted of about a hat-full of large slices and flakes of flint, some rough as when stricken off the original nodule, others rudely chipped into form as if for further working, and a few which had been already submitted to such further working. The resemblance between a few of those and the flint implements from the drift is too striking not to be noticed. For instance, there is one which, placed side by side with the engraving on p. 115 of Lyell's "*Antiquity of Man*,"

gives one the idea that the drawing might almost have been made from it. The main difference is in the size, the engraving being on the scale of one half, while the flint from Robin Hood's Butt is scarcely half an inch longer than the figure in question.

There was one secondary interment, discovered on the south side of the houe at a depth of nearly four feet, and at about 18 or 19 ft. from the centre. This was a very splendid urn, with its contents of calcined bone, but unaccompanied by flint or other relics of the past. The diameter of this urn is about 17 to 18 in. at the most protuberant part, and the height 18 in. The rim is beautifully ornamented with a double series of triangular patches of thong-impressions, separated by two similar impressions passing all round, and dividing the surface of the rim into two not quite equal portions. It is perhaps, on the whole, the finest in the writer's collection.

It seems hard to say that the flints last described may not have a peculiar significance. The writer has never met with such, nor heard of such as met with in any other investigation of a grave-hill, and one would think the resemblance in shape and fashion to the drift "hatchets" can scarcely be accidental. That the interments in all these Cleveland hills mentioned in these papers are extremely ancient, the writer has no doubt. Possibly the original interments in each case may be even older than he has yet ventured to suggest.

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## POMFRET CASTLE.

### SONNET.

POMFRET! thy ruined towers and wasted halls,  
Heaped on their mouldering rampart, still look down  
On all the adjacent plain and subject town,  
As from a kingly seat; thy blood-stained walls—  
All shattered by the avenger's cannon-balls—  
With weed and liquorice plant are now o'ergrown.—  
Not undeserved thy doom: each crumbling stone  
Tells its own hideous tale; yon vault which falls  
Piecemeal, once rang with accents of despair  
From lips of Rivers, Grey, and Lancaster;—  
And here th' assassin lurked, when doleful cries,  
Startling the echos of that murky air,  
Proclaimed what dire and poignant agonies  
A captive King endured when slaughtered there—  
Whose crown and realm became his Royal Murderer's prize.

A CORNER OF KENT<sup>a</sup>.

SUCH is the title under which Mr. Planché has given to the world a topographical and genealogical history of the parish of Ash-next-Sandwich—one of the most interesting of the many interesting localities in East Kent. Embracing as it does within its limits the old *Castrum Rutupinum*, and traversed by a road which a thousand years ago was the highway between London and the Continent, when Sandwich was what Dover is now, the parish of Ash may bear comparison with almost any locality in England in the variety and richness of its associations. On its shores it is more than probable that Augustine landed on the mission on which he was sent by Gregory, to revive the well-nigh extinct faith which Apostles had preached in Britain; and the fact is as certain as tradition can make it that it was here that he met King Ethelbert in solemn state, and obtained from him leave to preach in peace that heavenly doctrine to which his wife Bertha was already a convert.

Mr. Planché states that he has been largely aided in the preparation of his work, by permission to consult the antiquarian treasures collected by the late Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington, and by the late Mr. Thomas Streatfeild for his contemplated History of Kent<sup>b</sup>, and by the co-operation, among many others, of Mr. Arthur Ashpitel, whose name is well known as an architect and an antiquary, as he gratefully acknowledges in his Preface.

With most of our best antiquaries, Mr. Planché identifies Richborough with the ancient *Rutupium*, to which Lucan and Juvenal allude as a stormy sea, famous for its oysters, and he shews how, becoming in after times the head-quarters and royal residence of Eric the son, or at all events the successor, of Hengist, it came to be called by the Saxons *Ericsburch*, or *Ricsburch*, the transition from which to *Richesburch* or *Richborough* is easy enough. Whether the derivation of its former name from the obsolete word *rutuba* (meaning ‘tumult’ or ‘disorder’) be satisfactory or not, we leave to others to determine. As, however, Nonius has preserved the term *rutubari* as applied to the raging of the sea, it would seem to be more than probable that the Romans gave its paronym to the stormy coast of Britain.

Mr. Planché in his first chapter devotes several pages to a description

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<sup>a</sup> “A Corner of Kent; or, Some Account of the Parish of Ash-next-Sandwich, its Historical Sites and Existing Antiquities. By J. R. Planché, Rouge Croix Pursuivant.” (8vo., with Plates, &c., xxiv. and 414 pp. London: Hardwicke.)

<sup>b</sup> *GENT. MAG.*, Dec., 1861, p. 589.



of the old castle of Rutupium as it stood in the days of the Roman emperors. He shews that the ground on which it stands was at that time an island, commanding the south side of the entrance of the narrow frith or strait which cut off the Isle of Thanet from the mainland. He writes:—

“The military genius of the Romans was not slow to perceive the strategic importance of this point, or to exert its utmost skill in taking advantage of it. There does not appear any satisfactory authority for the exact date of the erection of the castrum. The Sandwich MS., printed by Mr. Boys, professedly compiled from ancient records and chronicles, says, ‘The ancient castle of Rutupi, now Richborough, was begun to be built by Vespasian, being the generall of the Romans in Brittain, A.D. 55, and was perfected by Severus the emperor;’ but as no authority is quoted for this assertion, we can do no more than admit the possibility of the circumstance. By whoever built, it was in form nearly square, walled on three sides, but, like Caistor in Norfolk, and other similarly situated Roman fortresses, open on the fourth, which was nearest the water. Of the north wall, according to the measurement of the most recent investigators of this ancient remain, nearly 450 feet are still standing, and rather more than half that quantity of the south wall. The western wall has suffered the most injury, but when perfect, measured 460 feet. At the north-east corner are the ruins of a return wall, which seems to have run down under the cliff, or rather bank; and from observations made at the foot, there is reason for believing there was a landing-place on the beach, and that a sloping road behind the wall led up into the citadel. Round towers of solid masonry protected the angles of the castle, and the sides were strengthened by square towers, solid to the height of nearly eighty feet from the foundation, the walls themselves being from twenty-five to thirty feet high, and twelve feet in thickness. A well-protected postern gateway exists on the north-east side, designated in one of the plates of Battely’s *Antiquitates Rutupinæ* as the Decuman Gate, which latter, so called because it was wide enough to allow the passage of ten men abreast, is assumed by others to have been nearly in the middle of the western wall, but its precise position is no longer discernible.”—(pp. 4—6.)

It is well known that within these walls is a cruciform heap of rough-hewn stones, on the top of which the vegetation is very partial, and that the more credulous visitors identify it with the name of St. Augustine. Mr. Planché deals with it as follows:—

“Within the area, and much nearer to the bank than to the western wall, is what appears to have been the foundation of some building, which, from its cruciform shape, is now popularly known by the name of St. Augustine’s Cross. Camden, however, seems to imply that in his day this name was not given particularly to this object. He says, ‘Wherever *the streets* have run the corn grows thin, which the common people call St. Austin’s Cross;’ but he is speaking of the fields whereon he supposes the city stood, and not of the area within the walls of the castrum. This is worthy of observation, as he does not mention ‘the cross’ we are describing at all, though recent writers have from the above passage assumed that he has done so, and the inference therefore is, that it was not visible in Elizabeth’s time, and that the appellation of ‘St. Austin’s Cross’ has been transferred to it at a much later period. Somner, who appears to have written his ‘Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts of Kent’ (published in 1693) during the reign of Charles II., seems to be the first who mentions it. The words ‘*Wherever* (ubique) the streets have run’ distinctly prove that in Camden’s day there

were several crosses indicated by the partial growth of the corn, and not one large mass of solid work, an object too remarkable to have escaped observation."— (pp. 6, 7.)

Mr. Planché considers that this platform was probably constructed as the foundation of a pharos or a cross, and he sees no improbability of such a supposition in the existence of hollow vaults below it.

According to Mr. Planché it is probable that in the Roman and Saxon times the city of Rutupium extended a considerable way towards the village of Ash, and he supports his view by the fact that indications of Roman interments have been found in large quantities among the Saxon graves at Guilton, a hamlet of the parish, a spot which local tradition still identifies with the worship of a golden idol in ante-Christian times. Some specimens of the Roman and Saxon antiquities dug up *in situ* are given by Mr. Planché.

The parish of Ash comprises twelve principal manors, and Mr. Planché has, with the assistance of friends, traced the descent of each of these properties from a period very little subsequent to the Conquest down to their present owners; and in so doing, he has filled up several important *lacunæ* which had been left by previous antiquaries, and largely illustrated the descents of the families of Septvans, Harfleet, Latimer, Butler, de Sandwyche, de Arcis, Solly, Leverick, de Goshall, &c.

The parish church of Ash, with its tapering spire, is a well-known East Kent landmark. It stands in the middle of the village, and not very far from the centre of the extensive parish, on the site of an older and simpler edifice of Norman or Saxon construction, some of the foundations of which are still in existence. The earliest parts of the present structure date from about A.D. 1200; it is cruciform, with a central tower surmounted by a spire. One feature on which Mr. Planché remarks is the divergence of the chancel to the south, slightly out of a line with the nave, as is the case in St. Mary's at Oxford, and some other well-known examples. The present tower, he considers, is clearly an after-thought, and he sees reasons for doubting whether the original plan of the present church embraced one.

The northern chancel is called after the Molland family, and the southern chancel has borne at different times the names of the Guilton, and Our Lady's, chancel. The priest's door has been lately restored; the monuments, with which the wall on either side is pierced, are those of the families of Goshall and Leverick. The recumbent figure in the sill of the arch is that of Sir John de Goshall; the figure below is a female of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, but the name is unknown. The fine tomb beyond, surmounted by elaborate but sadly mutilated crockets and finials, belongs to the Levericks, and is probably that of Sir John Leverick, Knt., of Ash, who married one of the Septvans in the fourteenth century. The tomb is very like one in

St. Peter's, Sandwich, to the memory of one of the Groves, as Mr. Planché remarks.

The space at our disposal does not allow us to follow Mr. Planché in the genealogical and heraldic notes which occupy the latter half of his volume, so we must content ourselves by simply observing that they contain the result of very considerable study of the bygone history of one of the most interesting parishes in Kent.

But important as has been the part played in past history by the town which once stood within the parochial limits of Ash, all now is changed to a peaceful rural scene. The stranger who ascends the tower of the church to gaze on the pleasant panorama presented to his eye will see the long grey crumbling walls of Richborough nestling in the dark ivy which mantles them, and over them the white cliffs of Ramsgate, and the blue waters of Pegwell Bay. Turning towards the south, his eye will rest on the quaint red roofs and dusky towers of the little old-fashioned town of Sandwich, lying among green meadows and fertile cornfields. No rock-throned Pharos now survives to tell from afar of the dominion of the Roman eagles; there are no frowning battlements of feudal grandeur or monastic piety; all appears modern, peaceful, pastoral, and unromantic. On the one hand, marsh and meadow dotted with sheep; on the other, a smiling valley bounded by a range of low-crowned hills, with here and there a distant spire, a cluster of comfortable farm-buildings, an oasthouse, or a mill.

"And yet," as Mr. Planché reminds us, "those meadows have swarmed with Cæsarean soldiery; over what is now a marsh have sailed the Roman galleys and the Saxon keels. Those hills have witnessed the worship of Woden; amongst their trees still nestles a village bearing his name; that mill marks the site of a vast pagan cemetery; those farms are the remains of manor-houses, whose knightly owners once lent lustre to the roll of English chivalry, and the sculptured effigies of some of whom yet moulder in the chancel of the parish church. Puffs of white smoke point out the progress of the up-train from Sandwich rattling over a railway which sweeps by the old amphitheatre and round the castrum of Rutupis; and an omnibus is slowly creeping along the road by which Richard Cœur de Lion passed on foot to Canterbury, and Edward the Black Prince conducted a captive King of France to London." *Tam variæ sunt humanæ vices.*

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EXCAVATIONS AT BIBRACTE.—The *Echo de Saône-et-Loir* states that a great number of workmen have lately been employed in making excavations at Bibracte, in order to ascertain whether the place had really been a Celtic town, or only a simple *oppidum*, or place of refuge, formerly inhabited, but abandoned on the arrival of the Romans in Gaul. The results have far exceeded all that was expected. The ancient Bibracte has been exhumed; the great citadel and nearly seventy houses have been brought to light—round and square Gallic and Gallo-Roman houses; a quantity of articles of pottery, vases, tiles, coal, an innumerable number of nails, and a variety of other objects. A theatre has also been discovered, the arched hemicycle of which is more than 50 metres long.

ON SOME RARE AND CURIOUS SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS IN  
WARWICKSHIRE, OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH CENTURIES <sup>a</sup>.

THE most ancient of the sepulchral monuments in this county is undoubtedly that huge and unlettered monolith at Long Compton, called the King Stone, standing near the circle called the Rollright Stones, which, together with a cromlech in its vicinity, stand in the neighbouring county of Oxford. This is the *maenhir* of the earliest type of sepulchral monuments of the ancient British period, and in accordance with that memorial noticed in Holy Writ as placed over the grave of Rachel. We have no Roman, no inscribed British-Roman, and no Anglo-Saxon monument at present visible in this county. The earliest monumental records we have in our churches are of the early part of the thirteenth century. Of this period is the sculptured and recumbent, though much mutilated, effigy of a knight, formerly in the Abbey Church, Merevale, and now preserved in the chapel of the gatehouse to that monastery. This is an effigy of much interest; it now consists, however, of little more than the torso or trunk, the head and lower portions of the legs having been destroyed. The armour consists of the hawberk or tunic of mail, with chausses or close-fitting pantaloons of the same; the hands are protected by mufflers, the fingers not being divided, the right arm and hand are lying on the breast, the left hand appears beneath the shield, hanging down on the left side. Over the hawberk is worn the long sleeveless surcoat of linen, belted round the waist with a narrow strap and buckle. Another strap or guige, somewhat broader than the former, to which the shield is attached, crosses diagonally over the right shoulder to the left side. The shield on the left side is unusually long—not less than 3 ft. 9 in. in length—extending from the shoulder to the knee; it is not flat on the face, but curved or convex without, and concave within. In outline it is heater-shaped. The position of the sword is somewhat singular, being on the right side and fastened to a belt crossing the body diagonally from the right hip to just below the left hip. This effigy bears a resemblance to two of, apparently, the most ancient of the sepulchral effigies in the Temple Church, London, which likewise exhibit the long shield, as in this, and much the same arrangement of the drapery of the surcoat.

I think this effigy is commemorative of the fourth William, Earl of Ferrers, born about the year 1193, and who died A.D. 1254, and was

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<sup>a</sup> A paper by M. H. Bloxam, Esq., read at the Warwick meeting of the Archæological Institute, July 26, 1864.



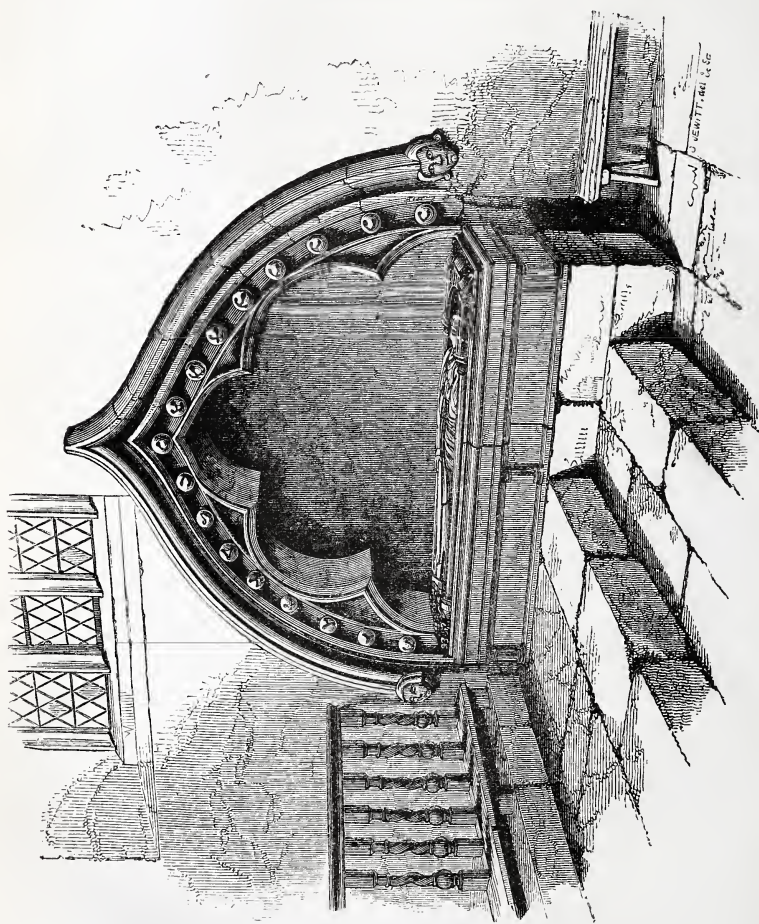
buried in the Abbey Church at Merevale. This effigy, considered by itself, I should take to have been executed some thirty years earlier than the time of his death, but there is no one else to whom I can assign it.

In the little village church of Avon Dassett, in this county, a few miles east of Kineton, is the recumbent effigy, perhaps unique of its kind, of a former incumbent of that church, who appears to have died before he had attained priest's orders, he being represented in the full vestments of a deacon. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and also in the early part of the fourteenth, it was by no means unusual for ecclesiastics of the inferior grades, such as deacons, sub-deacons, and even acolytes, to become incumbents. We may find innumerable instances of this in almost any county history, in the lists of the incumbents of the several parishes, and their different grades in and towards the priesthood. This was felt to be an abuse, and in the second General Council of Lyons, held A.D. 1274, the thirteenth constitution obliges the curates, or incumbents, to residence, and to take priest's orders in the first year of their promotion. In the Council of Buda, held A.D. 1274, the 20th canon imports, that all those who have benefices with the cure of souls shall be ordained priests.

The slab out of which this effigy is sculptured is of dark-coloured forest marble, the effigy being represented lying beneath a horizontal canopy composed of a semicircular arch with the representations of buildings above, and this is supported by shafts with plain bell-shaped caps, running down the sides of the tomb.

The effigy, which is sculptured in relief, represents the person commemorated, in the full vestments of a deacon. He wears the ancient cassock or ordinary habit, over which appears the alb, and over that the dalmatic; on the right side underneath the dalmatic, and over the alb, are the two extremities of the stole. The sleeves of the cassock and alb are close fitting: those of the dalmatic are wide. About the neck appears the amice, and the crown of the head is tonsured. The right hand, held downwards, is grasping a scroll, one of the few instances in which sepulchral effigies are thus represented. The left hand is upheld on the breast, and hanging down from the wrist appears the maniple.

But this effigy does not constitute the whole of this monument, for it lies under a sepulchral arch within the north wall of the chancel, of later date by a century than the effigy, being of the fourteenth century. This arch is ogree-shaped but not crocketed; it is, however, cinquefoiled within, and is ornamented with the ball-flower in a hollow moulding. It appears to me that in the fourteenth century, when the chancel was rebuilt, this sepulchral arch was constructed to contain the effigy of a former age.



Monumental Arch, with Sepulchral Effigy of a Deacon beneath, Aron Dessett Church, Warwickshire.





Sepulchral Effigy of a Deacon, Avon Dassett Church, Warwickshire.

I can find mention of one incumbent only of this parish, of the thirteenth century.

“Hugo Rector eccles de Avene  
Derced mense Maie 1232.”

I only know of one other sepulchral effigy of a deacon in this country. That is a mutilated recumbent effigy in relief among the ruins of Furness Abbey, Lancashire. This is somewhat rudely, at least formally, sculptured in relief from a block of lias or limestone, and from the hardness of the material the artist has altogether failed to give anything like effect or breadth to the drapery. The head has been broken off, the body of the effigy is represented vested in an alb with close-fitting sleeves, the alb is represented in parallel puckered folds. In front of the alb near the skirt, in front of the feet, appears the parura, or apparel. The cuffs of the sleeves are also covered with parures or apparels, but these are quite plain. The alb is girt above the loins by the girdle, “cingulum, seu zona, seu baltheus,” the tasselled extremities of which hang down to the apparel at the skirt of the alb. This is the only instance I have met with in the sepulchral effigy of an ecclesiastic in which this vestment, the girdle, is apparent. From the wrist of the left arm hangs, in somewhat an oblique position, the maniple; and crossing diagonally from the left shoulder to the right hip, and thence falling straight down by the right side, with both extremities hanging down, is worn the stole. In front of the body a book is held with both hands.

The slab out of which this effigy has been sculptured is coffin-shaped, wider at the upper part than at the lower, and I should infer is of the fourteenth century.

This effigy at Furness Abbey is illustrative of that at Avon Dassett, for the mode of wearing the stole over the left shoulder, with the extremities hanging down on the right side, was peculiar to the office of deacon, and is alluded to by Durandus, who, in treating of this office, tells us that the stole was placed upon the left shoulder, “*supra sinistrum humerum stola imponitur.*” The book represented is evidently that of the Gospels, for the same writer tells us that when the deacon was ordained there was delivered to him a stole, and the book of the Gospels: “*Dyaconus cum ordinatum traditur sub certis verbis stola et codex Evangelii.*” In a Manuscript Pontifical in my possession of the latter part of the fifteenth or early part of the sixteenth century, but which does not, probably, materially differ from the Pontificals of an earlier age, the bishop at the ordination of a deacon is represented as putting the stole over the left shoulder of the deacon and adjusting it under his right arm: “*Hic Episcopus sedens cum mitrâ ponit stolam supra humerum sinistrum, reducens eam sub alam dextram,*” &c. He, the bishop, is also represented as delivering to the deacon the book of the Gospels: “*Hic tradit episcopus librum Evangeliorum.*”



Sepulchral Effigy of a Deacon, Furness Abbey, Lancashire.

In these two effigies the dalmatic is represented as worn on the one but not on the other, and this singularity may thus be accounted for: although the dalmatic was worn over the alb by deacons, and the tunic was worn over the alb by sub-deacons, there were certain occasions on which neither the dalmatic nor tunic were thus worn. For, as Durandus writes, "*Non ergo dyaconus dalmatican nec subdiaconus tunicellam in diebus jejuniorum in officio misse portant.*" The maniple worn over the left arm was a vestment common to the various orders of the church, from the sub-deacon upwards; for at the ordination of the sub-deacon, the bishop placed the maniple on his left arm, as appears by the Pontifical: "*His episcopus sedens mittit manipulum in brachium sinistrum.*"

The mode of wearing the stole by the deacon differed essentially from the mode in which it was worn by the priest, for in the case of the latter the stole came over both shoulders and crossed the breast diagonally, or saltire-wise, in front, down to the girdle, from whence the two extremities, which were fringed, hung pendent, one on each side. This mode of wearing the stole is seldom visibly apparent on the effigies of priests, as the chesible covers the alb, and the fringed ends of the stole only appear beneath the chesible. In some few instances, however, as on a brass in Sudborough Church, Northamptonshire, the effigies of priests are represented without the chesible, in the alb only, with the stole over, crossed in front, as if vested for the sacrament of baptism, or some other sacred office in which the chesible was not required to be worn. This difference in the wearing of the stole between the priest and deacon is thus alluded to by Durandus: "*Orarium itaque jugum scilicet onus est jugum sacerdotibus, onus dyaconibus. Unde fit est et sacerdotibus circa collum et dyaconibus supra sinistrum humerum ponatur. Sicut enim jugum collo portatur sic et humeris onera feruntur.*"

Of recumbent sepulchral effigies of priests I may briefly notice those at Hillmorton, Stoneleigh, and Kineton. These are represented in the vestments worn at the celebration of the eucharistic sacrifice, in the amice, alb, stole, maniple, and chesible. There is no peculiarity in any of these effigies; they are all of the usual type. In Newton Regis Church there is, however, a very curious monument of this era, consisting of a low tomb or slab rudely sculptured in low relief, under a sepulchral arch in the north wall of the chancel. It represents in a trefoliated compartment the busto of a priest, with the missal or breviary on one side and a chalice on the other; above are angels waving thuribles, with the conventional representation of angels conveying a soul to heaven in the likeness of a nude figure in a sheet. Two acolytes bearing tapers appear beneath the busto, whilst at the foot of the slab is sculptured the Agnus Dei, or symbolical representation of our blessed



Lord under the type of a lamb, and at the head of the slab the Spiritus Sanctus, or Holy Ghost in the form of a dove. The workmanship of this monument is remarkably rude for the age in which it was executed.

In Polesworth Church, formerly conventual, is the very curious and perhaps unique sculptured recumbent effigy of a prioress of that establishment, a Benedictine nunnery. It is I think of the fourteenth century. Her head appears in a trefoiled-shaped sinking. Round the head, chin, and neck is the coif and wimple, and over the head is worn the veil. She is habited in a large gown or cowl with wide hanging sleeves, but without any mantle. In her right hand is held the pastoral staff floriated within the crook, which is turned inwards, and in her left hand is held the *Horæ*, or book of prayers, whilst beneath her feet is the figure of a hart or stag, perhaps in allusion to the verse in the Psalms, "As the hart desireth the water-brooks."

This is the only sculptured recumbent effigy of an abbess I have met in this country. There are some few inlaid brass effigies, such as that at Elstow in Bedfordshire, and some few statuettes, as those round the tomb of Lady Montacute in Oxford Cathedral.

There is in the church of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, anciently a chapel belonging to the abbey of Merevale in this county, the recumbent effigy of a Cistercian monk—one of the abbots, I am inclined to think, of Merevale, and probably removed from the abbey church of Merevale to Orton on the suppression and destruction of the abbey church. It represents him in the *cappa clausa*, or cowl, with the *mozetta* and hood attached to it thrown back over the shoulders, whilst on the head is worn the coif, or close-fitting skull-cap, called the *biretum*. Over the head is an ogee canopy, which refers the date to the fourteenth century. This effigy is, as far as my knowledge extends, perfectly unique.

There is one more monument and effigy of the fourteenth century I consider greatly interesting. This is a rich high tomb placed beneath a very rich canopied arch at Cherrington Church, in the south of Warwickshire. The canopy or arch over that tomb takes in form that of a low and obtusely pointed ogee arch, the exterior mouldings of which are crocketed, whilst the under part or soffit is cinquefoiled; hollow mouldings in the architrave contain a series of the ball and four-leaved flower, rich accessories in architectural details of the fourteenth century. The sides of the tomb are divided into a series of rich canopied recesses, ogee-headed and crocketed, and trefoiled within the heads. On the north side of this tomb, which stands between the nave and eastern part of the north aisle, is a drain or *piscina* into which the priest poured the water with which he washed his hands during the celebration of mass. This *piscina*, forming part of the monument itself, is a very curious arrangement, and I do not remember to have met with it elsewhere; it

is, however, indicative of the fact that the east end of the north aisle had been converted into a chantry chapel.

The recumbent effigy on this tomb is very curious, and exhibits a singular specimen of the civil costume or ordinary dress of a gentleman, frankelein, or squire of a parish in the fourteenth century.

The dress is that which in ancient wills of this period is described as consisting of "*tunica et supertunica, cum caputio*," that is, a long coat or tunic with close-fitting sleeves, buttoned from the elbows to the wrists, the *manicæ botonatæ*; over this tunic is worn a super-tunic or surcoat, with loose sleeves hanging down. The super-tunic is girt by a narrow belt buckled in front, and from this belt is suspended on the right side an anelace or knife. On the head and covering the shoulders and breast is a kind of tippet, combined with a hood very like the modern cape, and called the *caputium*. The terms "*cote and hood*," two of the articles of apparel, are mentioned in *Piers Plowman's Crede*, written in the fourteenth century, and also in the poems of Chaucer. On each side of the head of this effigy is an angel, and the feet rest against a lion.

Although this effigy is far from unique, there being many sculptured effigies of this class of the fourteenth century, which have not however been yet satisfactorily treated of or described, the whole of this monument is exceedingly rich and curious, and one of the most remarkable in the county of Warwick.

There are other monumental effigies of great interest and variety of later date than the fourteenth century to be met with in the county of Warwick, but these I do not now propose to dwell on, having limited my subject to a period not later than the fourteenth century.

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THE RESTORATION OF THE HIGH CROSS, WINCHESTER.—We are glad to learn that the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College have agreed to defray the cost of the statue of William de Wykeham, with which it is intended to decorate one of the larger niches of this elegant structure<sup>a</sup>, provided it does not exceed £25. Additional subscriptions are still required, and will be thankfully received by the Town Clerk on behalf of the committee appointed to carry out the restoration. Notwithstanding this deficiency, a meeting of the building committee was held on Tuesday, Nov. 20, and the contract, whereby Messrs. Poole and Son, of London, undertake its complete restoration, and the erection of the statues, to the entire satisfaction of Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., for the sum of £500, was signed by the following gentlemen:—The Mayor (Mr. Budden), the Rev. Dr. Moberly, Mr. Alderman Fielder, Mr. F. J. Baigent, Dr. F. Crawford, and Mr. Thos. Waters. The contractors are to complete their work by the 1st of June, 1865.

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1864, p. 189; Nov., p. 583.



## THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NORMANS IN GLAMORGAN.

## PART I.

THE “winning of Glamorgan” (*Gwlad-Forgan*, ‘the dominion or territory of Morgan’), at the close of the eleventh century, by a band of Norman adventurers, is one of the most curious and interesting episodes in the annals of the Cymry. In its chief incident the story resembles that of the *Iliad*—a married woman of princely birth and fatal beauty having been the proximate, yet innocent, cause of the ruin of her family and the subjugation of her people. The circumstances that led to this double disaster have been variously related by local and contemporary chroniclers, the greater part of whose writings, it is to be regretted, still remain in manuscript, and are known, therefore, to none but a few literary antiquaries in friendly correspondence with their fortunate owners. Indispensable as these private documents are to the historian of the middle ages, yet he need exercise more than ordinary circumspection and patience whilst threading his way through such a mass of strange and conflicting testimony. At every step he realizes the truthfulness of the poet’s assertion, that—

“E’en in our ashes live our wonted fires,”—

for here, notwithstanding the lapse of so many centuries, the smouldering embers of bitter animosity and direful revenge are strewn so thickly about, that the rising fume or cloudy verbiage is too well calculated to blind the memory and to stifle the judgment of the most wary, as he prosecutes his tedious researches in the midst of it.

There is, however, a specific and almost exculpatory reason—the latter is judged so, at least, by their authors—why these ancient literary monuments are charged with so much inextinguishable acrimony. Whilst speaking the same language, exercising the same laws, and practising the same arts, they belonged nevertheless to conterminous states, which were wholly independent and excessively jealous of each other. Both in their interests and instincts they were as widely separated as the inhabitants of China and Peru; and the character and disposition of each were as strongly marked as the features of their respective territories; the one race being located, for the most part, in the highlands, and the other, as generally, being restricted to the valleys. The distinction between them was thus pithily drawn, three centuries ago, by an observant Welshman of the district:—“Such,” says he, “as by long experience have governed hath prescribed this principle to be followed—*This* to be wonne by gentelnes, *the other* kept under with feare.” His first rule, it need scarcely be added, applied to the

lowlander, his second to the mountaineer. Indeed, the "courtesy of the men of Morganwg" passed into a proverb.

Again, both nations fell at the same time, and under the same yoke. A policy provoked by the foolish criminality of one ruler, and aggravated by the more foolish vindictiveness of another, resulted in the overthrow of both. The knowledge of these facts tends, therefore, in some degree to lessen our wonder that the local chroniclers of such afflictive and humiliating events should exhibit in their several vindictory narratives more perversity than candour, and more zeal than discretion. Sometimes, indeed, in the vehemency of their passion, they are tempted to sacrifice truth and probability, as readily as respect and charity, on the divided altars of their national ambition. The reason for this also becomes abundantly apparent before half of their story is told. Pretending to be an exclusive authority on the subject, each has striven to shift the entire blame of the common disaster, and consequently to fix a mark of perpetual infamy, upon the head of *this* or *that* prince, in accordance with his own prepossessions, or as the affection and fealty he owed to the one, or the hatred and prejudice he nourished for the other, prompted him. Were there no other sources of information at hand to guide us through the labyrinth of Welsh history at this crisis but what these keen and unscrupulous partisans have bequeathed to posterity, it would be an extremely difficult, if not an impossible task, to determine which of the two obstinate princes in question was the aggressor. Like Lear, the fabled monarch of their country, the critic would be reduced to despair, or puzzled to distinguish between the thief and the justice; the *dramatis personæ* in this domestic tragedy having been made to change situations, in handy-dandy fashion, so as to accommodate the action to the vanity and predilections of the authors' countrymen respectively. By the aid, however, of more impartial accounts, all the particulars of the Norman invasion of Glamorganshire—the true cause as well as the issue of it—may be clearly discerned and set forth; and even the discordant materials just referred to, when read by the light of the former, may be made subsidiary to this end: at all events, they are calculated, like the chorus in the ancient drama, to minister to its interest—showing, above all, that the actors in these fatal scenes of violence and wrong were not more deeply affected than the spectators of them.

At the time when King William Rufus was reigning in England, Jestyn, the son of Gwrgan, was Prince of Glamorgan. His territories were very extensive, comprising, first and principally, Morganwg, or Glamorgan proper, under which appellation all the country between the rivers Usk and Neath was included; secondly, the three slieves or appendages of Gwent, or the country between the rivers Usk and Wye; thirdly, the Red Cantred, or the district between the Wye and the

Severn, extending to Gloucester Bridge, and thence in a straight line to Hereford; fourthly, the Cantred, or country lying between the rivers Neath and Tawy; and, lastly, Gower and Carnwyllion, between the rivers Tawy and Towy. The Red Cantred formed the dowry of his second wife, Angharad, daughter of Elystan Glodrydd, lord of Ferlex, or Hereford. This unfortunate lady has been designated, not inaptly, the Helen of South Wales. Her age at this time (A.D. 1088) has not been recorded; most probably she was in the prime of life; but be that as it may, her praise was in every one's mouth, she being really pre-eminent among her sex, as well for the exquisite beauty of her person as for the singular endowments of her mind. Some ancient authors maintain that her husband was not an absolute prince, but that he held his Welsh seignory at the pleasure of Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of Deheubarth, or South Wales, a more potent lord than himself, and to whom he owed some kind of military service. But this is very questionable, inasmuch as Jestyn, like his alleged suzerain, was one of the representatives of "the five knightly families of the Cymry" (*Pump brenynllwih Kymry*), and therefore could have had no superior, and but few equals. According to a very ancient custom of the country, when a common danger threatened it, the several *reguli*, or sovereign chieftains, elected one of their number to head their combined forces, and undertake the sole management of the war. This Pendragon, as he was called, owed his election rather to political influence (which again was determined in no small measure by the extent of his dominions) than to his military capacity; for all, in fact, had been trained to arms, and accustomed to command from their youth. This prudential arrangement, however, only involved a quasi-subjection of the other chieftains, ceasing immediately with the occasion that had necessitated its adoption. In respect of political standing or influence, the Princes of Glamorgan ranked, no doubt, in the public estimation somewhat lower than the Tewdwrs; and this circumstance may possibly have given rise, at a subsequent period, to the idle report of Jestyn being a feudatory of Rhys. But he was his equal in dignity of birth and station, in a word, "a diademed prince" like himself. They were, however, rivals, and the children of rivals—a social rivalry, in fact, had existed almost from time immemorial in their respective families; and the dependents of Ap Tewdwr, the real author of his country's ruin, if they could not hope to succeed in quite obliterating from the page of history that odious blot on his fame, yet could derive a contemptible satisfaction in lessening as much as possible the importance of the person whose confidence their master had betrayed under circumstances of peculiar baseness.

Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of Deheubarth, was undoubtedly the most powerful of the royal chieftains in South Wales at the close of the

eleventh century. His territory now included the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan; but in a former age his illustrious progenitors had exercised supreme authority over the greater part of the Principality. According to some accounts, he was at this time far, very far advanced in years; but according to other and more probable accounts, "he was in the flower of his youth, and (as will be presently seen) prone to voluptuousness." But whatever his age, he is allowed on all hands to have been uncommonly vigorous, and to have possessed all the brutal courage characteristic of his age and race. That he was vain and unscrupulous will also appear. His conduct in the last years of an unusually turbulent life leaves little room for doubting what his true character was. All his actions were based upon the despotic maxim, *Sic volo, sic jubeo, &c.* Like many other unprincipled and heady men, in his endeavour to overreach his neighbour he circumvented himself, and rushed to his own destruction.

The origin of his downfall (which, like many other passages in his strange career, is sufficiently epic for the purposes of the past) is thus related by a local writer of the sixteenth century <sup>a</sup>:—

"The Princes of Wales," says he, "in those days had their *Beirdd*, whom the Latinists name *Bardi*, in high estimation and credit, as those in whom the greatest perfection of learning and wisdom did consist; who for pleasure used to resort to other princes and lords, and as their *Beirdd* were entertained and rewarded, so they supposed themselves beloved and esteemed by their neighbours. The *Beirdd*, therefore, appertaining unto Rhys ap Tewdwr, after they had been with Jestyn in Morganwg, being demanded what news and entertainment they found in Morganwg, answered, 'Nothing else, but that Deheubarth and Morganwg want but one thing, namely, a meet match: which might have been well remedied, if Jestyn had been married to Rhys' wife, and he to Jestyn's wife;' whom they with high praises extolled, as well for her beauty as for her good qualities, in whom nature and fortune contended which should shew her greater favour and honour. By reason of which grew that malady which was the ruin and decay of both their families."

The matchless beauty of his neighbour's wife, as reported by his gossiping Bards, so inflamed the imagination of Prince Rhys, that he could find no rest until he had been gratified with a view of her. In the quaint language of the authority just quoted,—

"He was so kindled with Venus' dart, and fervent desire to see her, that he closed up the eyes of Reason, devising diverse ways and means how to attain sight of her; at last imagined to procure a meeting between Jestyn and him, near the borders of their dominions; as well to treat of matters which concerned their seignories, as also to solace themselves, and to renew acquaintance, and confirm unity between them; and that therefore each of them to bring his wife."

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<sup>a</sup> Rice Meyrick, Esq., author of *Morgania Archaïographia*, or the Antiquities of Glamorganshire. The only known copy of this work, in MS., having fallen into the hands of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, he printed five-and-twenty copies only for private circulation. The date of the MS. is 1758.



The moment for carrying out this project for a meeting between the two Silurian princes was extremely propitious. The political atmosphere in the west had just been freed from long impending gloom: there was a lull, in brief, in the seignory of Deheubarth after an unusually violent storm. Ap Tewdwr had just succeeded in quelling a formidable rebellion, headed by Cedrych, the son of Gwaethroed, lord of Cardigan, and Blethyn, the son of Conwyn, two of the most powerful of his feudatories. At its first breaking out, Prince Rhys had been driven from the country, and compelled to seek a temporary refuge in Ireland, whence returning with a considerable body of mercenaries, and being rejoined by his faithful retainers, he had surprised and completely vanquished his enemies at Llechryd, on the banks of the Teivy, in Cardiganshire, and so regained possession of his dominions. Some writers say, that Jestyn took an active and open part in these transactions, as the ally of Blethyn; whilst others affirm, that he only favoured in secret his pretensions, by supplying him with money and arms; but for these and similar idle suspicions, subsequently created by his indefatigable detractors, there is no foundation whatever. At this period, in fact, his thoughts were wholly concentrated on the preservation of his own territories, more particularly that portion of them which lay on the borders of Breconshire, where the Normans, under Sir Bernard de Neuf Marché, partly by force and partly by fraud, had recently obtained a permanent footing. This primary invasion of South Wales by the conquerors of England, undertaken with the privity and sanction of King William Rufus, who, for obvious reasons, confirmed every advantage gained by his adventurous countrymen, by conferring the lordships of the dispossessed Cymry upon them, was necessarily a matter of the gravest importance and solicitude to Jestyn; whose dominions, as well in the north as in the east, were now exposed to the incursions and rapacity of those errant knights. It was obviously his best policy, therefore, to ally himself with the free princes of his own country, rather than with those needy and unscrupulous foreigners, whose numbers were daily increasing about him, and whose appetite for spoil was whetted by brilliant success.

These considerations, no doubt, influenced Jestyn when he consented to the seemingly friendly proposal of his neighbour Rhys. And with a view of combining pleasure with business, and of giving additional *éclat* to the league of the two princes, it was resolved, at the same time, by the chief of their followers, to revive at Neath, within the limits of Morganwg, where the meeting was to come off, the Druidic "Chair of Vocal Song or Poetry;" which from time immemorial had been held in that place, but of late years, owing to the disturbances in the adjoining state, had been suffered to fall into neglect. Such festive gatherings as "Conventions," as they were popularly called, were

accounted among the most glorious and sacred institutions of the country. The spot selected for celebrating them was designated "the inviolate refuge of peace and heavenly tranquillity;" therefore, no expressions but those of affectionate respect were to be uttered there; no instrument of man's vengeance was permitted there; he entered the place unarmed, and reserved his strength for drawing tighter the bonds of unity; the fruits of peace only were cultivated; the promotion of learning, the extension of knowledge, and the inculcation of moral and religious duties being not the least important of the many objects of the "Convention;" and, lastly, in order to impress more fully upon the imagination of those attending it the great solemnity of the occasion, all the ceremonies were performed and all the discussions were held, agreeably to the Bardic injunction, under the canopy of heaven, "in the face of the Sun, and in the eye of Light."

To Neath accordingly, on the appointed day, when the great luminary was entering the equinoctial, and the moon was full,—also indispensable regulations to be observed on these occasions,—repaired the two princes of Morganwg and Deheubarth, each accompanied by his wife and a numerous train.

"The place," writes a contemporary, "enjoyed so effectually the inviolate refuge of peace and heavenly tranquillity, that a period of protection was, at all times, extended to every human being, of whatever country, who should resort there."

On this, as on all similar occasions, great numbers of people, therefore, came flocking from far and near, to participate in the general festivity:—

"Chieftains, and the principal gentlemen, scholars and wise men of Glamorgan and Gwent, Dyved (Pembrokeshire), Ceredigion (Cardigan), the country of Builth (Breconshire), Gereinwg (the territory between the Wye and the Severn), the territory of Rheged (Gower), and the Three Commots (between the rivers Llychwr and Towy), attended the restoration of this Chair; and the assemblage was great and magnificent."

The appearance of the beautiful Angharad more than fulfilled the expectations of the curious Rhys: "she surmounted (it is said) the praises of her unto him reported." The sight of her, in fact, "so inflamed his heart with fire, that he determined, either by secret entreaty or by enforcement, to possess his desired prey." But his thoughtless impetuosity betrayed him. Towards the close of the first day's festival, which followed a solemn "Confederation," or ratification of friendship between nine of the principal chieftains then present, including most likely Jestyn and himself, "Rhys, the son of Tewdwr," says the contemporary just quoted, "conducted himself in an unseemly manner towards the wife of Jestyn;" that is (as reported by another authority), he used "covert talk with her, fayning some other cause, and discovered his secret suit and determinate purpose." The lady,



although taken altogether by surprise when thus rudely addressed, appears nevertheless to have shewn infinitely more discretion than her impatient and dishonourable wooer. Instead of raising an instant alarm by publicly denouncing the man who had so shamefully abused the hospitality and confidence of his neighbour, and, above all, "violated the peace of God and His heavenly tranquillity," and thereby occasioning desperate strife, and possibly much bloodshed, even within the sacred precincts of the Convention, the outraged princess had sufficient wit, or presence of mind, to restrain for a while her indignation and grief, and suffered the recreant monarch to multiply the damning proofs of his presumption and folly.

In no other way can the ancient chroniclers of Wales, when commenting on this passage in Angharad's history, account for the exercise of so much forbearance and tact on her part, except by attributing both to the circumstance of her being the daughter of one and the wife of another "royal" chieftain. She was blessed, therefore, with a double share of wisdom! At all events, she kept her own counsel till the festivities of the day had been brought to a close, and all the visitors had retired to their several quarters for the night. It was not till then that she disclosed to her husband the treachery and dishonour of Rhys; "and lest violence should be offered her, which she mistrusted," earnestly entreated Jestyn to put at once the whole extent of his territory between herself and the object of her dread. She also besought him to accompany her. Accordingly, under cover of the darkness, attended only by a few trusty followers, the injured wife and her husband fled to their stronghold or castle of Cardiff.

In the morning, when their precipitate departure had become generally known, it occasioned no little surprise and speculation among the various classes assembled at Neath. In ignorance of the true reason of it, there were few who did not construe their conduct as an act of unparalleled discourtesy to all present. Ap Tewdwr seems to have turned this popular feeling of indignation to his own advantage, and to have simulated displeasure with singular skill:—

"For," says Rice Meyrick, "the next day, when he was advertised of their sudden departure, perceiving that he was disappointed of his hoped prey, he waxed in a marvellous chafe; and so raging, departed to Deheubarth, complaining of Jestyn's discourtesy and ingratitude, and affirming it to be done in slight of him (not revealing the cause, although he knew it best), threatening that such a reproach should not be laid up without revenge."

Returned to his own dominions, the discomfited Rhys at once set about arming his retainers and summoning his friends, for the purpose of avenging, as he pretended, the insult offered to them and himself by Jestyn ap Gwrgan. In vain that much abused prince explained the true cause of his recent behaviour and by so doing exposed the base-

ness of that of his enemy. But his reiterated avowals of innocency fell dull upon the ears of those whom he sought to appease. They thought more of their own interests, or what they might possibly gain in the impending struggle, than of his honour. In an age characterized above all others for deeds of ruthless violence and rapine, no knowledge of the occult science was necessary in order to raise the demon of strife; the only difficulty was to exorcise him after his appearance. The prospect of a mortal feud between two powerful rulers had, of course, irresistible charms for those who profited in proportion to the extravagance of their folly; and in this instance, therefore, there were not wanting, on either side, evil advisers and turbulent spirits, to foment the disgust of the principals.

"This matter," says Rice Meyrick, "grew by degrees between them, from displeasure to spite and disdain, and so to rooted malice and desire of revengement; which so pierced the hearts of those mighty lords, that they could not withhold themselves, but they must needs seek each other's ruin; and especially Rhys ap Tewdwr, either overcome with his phrensy, or trusting too much to his puissance, was so marr'd of his wife's affection, that neither friendly request nor reasonable offer could appease his rage nor assuage his fury, but determined to end their quarrel by fortune of battle."

(*To be continued.*)

## THE RESTORATION OF THE HOSPITAL CHURCH OF ST. CROSS, NEAR WINCHESTER.

ON Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864, the Bishop of Winchester paid a visit of inspection to the works now being carried on in the church towards restoring it to its pristine beauty. His Lordship was received by the Master of the Hospital, the Warden of Winchester College, and the Mayor of Winchester, *ex officio* trustees, by Mr. Beach, M.P. for the northern division of the county, Mr. Melville Portal, and a large party of gentry and clergy interested in the work. The Master pointed out to the Bishop the various details of the restoration in the several parts of the church, and the fidelity with which it was being executed, as well as the fading fragments of distemper paintings laid bare in the progress, which were further exemplified by some beautiful drawings made by a well-known local antiquary. After the Bishop and visitors had inspected the church, they partook of a *déjeuner* provided by the Master in his own rooms. The ancient refectory, or hall of the hospital, is now used for divine service, in consequence of the work of alteration in the church, and the accommodation for visitors was therefore limited, otherwise a much greater number would have been invited to partake of the Master's hospitality. After luncheon, the Master proposed the Bishop's health, who, in returning thanks, expressed his deep gratification at the result of the restorations as far as they have gone. He spoke in high terms of the Master's zeal in the good work, and his careful superintendence and watchfulness in the

carrying of it out, and kindly urged him to go forward with it. The Bishop, in addition to his former donation, offered £100, and warmly encouraged the Master to make a vigorous effort to raise an additional £2,000, that he may complete this most interesting undertaking in a manner suitable to the real merits and importance of the case. This church, so well known to architects and antiquaries, was commenced in the year 1135 by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and brother to King Stephen; it is cruciform, with a central tower and lantern, has a lofty clerestory with vaulted stone roofs throughout, and is universally acknowledged to be one of the finest existing specimens of transition Norman architecture in England. For centuries it has been disfigured with repeated coats of whitewash, and has suffered more serious injury by mutilation in some parts, but with these exceptions it has remained very much in its present condition since the extensive alterations made by the celebrated John de Campeden, who held the mastership from A.D. 1383 to 1410. It is the fact of all its more important features being preserved, or at least capable of being retraced, which causes this fine old church to present unusual facilities for genuine and successful restoration. The work is under the direction of Mr. Butterfield, and is of such a character as to call forth the remark from the Bishop, that it will rank as a masterpiece of that able architect. It was indeed the general feeling among the visitors that the work required but to be seen, and the impoverished state of the Hospital funds to be known, to insure substantial encouragement from the many friends of our ancient church architecture throughout the country. Much has been done, too, by fair and kind hands, but much remains to be done. We inserted a letter on the subject from the Master some time since<sup>a</sup>, and we must express our hope that the work of restoration will not be allowed to languish. We would recommend all lovers of antiquity and admirers of our early church architecture, and indeed all who are fond of quiet and sequestered spots where they may realize the associations of bygone days, to pay a visit to the Master and brethren of this unique foundation, who in their black gowns and antique silver crosses, and with their dole of bread and beer to the weary traveller, carry our thoughts back to the times when Henry de Blois and his Norman masons were at work in the valley of the Itchen, within sight of the still more massive pile of Walkelin's Cathedral, then nearly fresh, in great measure, from the builder's hands.

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Nov. 1864, p. 632.

## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 4. The MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the chair.

The noble Marquis opened the proceedings with some appropriate observations on the commencement of another session, and he alluded to the pleasure which he had derived from the successful congress held at Warwick, and the varied subjects of historical and antiquarian interest to which, under the friendly auspices of their local President, Lord Leigh, the attention of the members had been advantageously directed.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock begged permission of the noble chairman to express that deep feeling of regret, in which many around him could not fail to sympathise, on occasion of the untimely loss which they had lately sustained by the death of their talented and lamented friend, Mr. Charles Winston. The sudden removal of one whose genial and kindly spirit had, from the earliest establishment of the Institute, cheered their progress and aided their researches, was no common calamity. Mr. Winston's cultivated taste and unequalled knowledge of a special subject of mediæval art, which he had thoroughly made his own, was well known even in continental countries; his ability as a draughtsman in the faithful reproduction of the designs of painted glass in our cathedral and other churches was of the highest class; whilst the critical judgment shewn in his numerous memoirs, chiefly contributed to the Transactions of the Institute, had justly won the approval of all who appreciate the true principles of mediæval decorative art. The memoirs read by their late valued friend at the Warwick meeting were among his most pleasing and instructive discourses; and the recently completed painted windows of Glasgow Cathedral, to the production of which his taste had materially contributed, would present a lasting memorial of his cultivated attainments<sup>a</sup>.

A notice, by Mr. Henry Ross, was read relating to recent discoveries near Southfleet, in Kent, at the supposed site of the Vagniacæ of the Roman Itineraries; traces of Roman settlements are found scattered between the Thames and the great line of road towards London, and some excavations which have been carried out, as described by Mr. Ross, have thrown fresh light on the early occupation of the district. Among interesting relics lately brought to light near Southfleet are two unpublished British coins of bronze, one of them bearing a representation of an elephant. They will be published by Mr. Roach Smith, in

<sup>a</sup> A strong desire has been expressed that Mr. Winston's memoirs, of which some appeared in this Magazine, should be collected and published in one volume, for which arrangements are in progress.



whose *Collectanea* numerous objects found in those parts have been described. The most remarkable and precious relics here discovered are some bracelets, rings, and a richly-jewelled necklace of gold, found in 1801 in a field near Southfleet, called Sole Field; they were brought for exhibition by the Rev. R. P. Coates, Vicar of Darenth, by permission of the present owner of these costly Roman ornaments, the Rev. G. Rashleigh. They were brought to light in leaden coffins containing skeletons of children of early age, and enclosed in a tomb of stone clamped together with iron bars. The field in which the recent discoveries occurred, on the property of Mr. Colyer, is adjacent to the Sole Field. Charred wood in large quantities had been found, the traces, as supposed, of conflagration.

Mr. Purnell reported the results of a visit which he had made, through the courteous invitation of Mr. G. W. Hemans, to the striking remains of a Roman station on St. Peter's Head, Essex, at the mouth of the great estuary into which the waters of the Pant and the Blackwater flow near Maldon. The Rev. F. Spurrell, Rector of Faulkourn, sent a detailed account of this interesting discovery, which will be fully recorded in the Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society<sup>b</sup>. Mr. Hemans laid before the meeting an accurate plan and sections of the remains disinterred, namely, a considerable portion of massive masonry, with bonding courses of wall-tiles, the construction being similar to that of the Roman station at Richborough, and of the striking remains on the estate of Sir John B. Boileau, Bart., at Burgh, near Yarmouth. It is believed that the vestiges which have been now found on the shore of Essex, during an extensive work of reclamation of a district submerged by the sea, mark the position of the lost Othona, where, in the decline of Roman power, a fortress was constructed for the protection of the eastern parts of Britain against Saxon marauders; at the walled camp thus named a detachment of Fortenses was stationed under the Comes of the Saxon shore. The interest of the late discovery, brought before the Institute by Mr. Hemans, the engineer under whose direction the works of reclamation are now progressing, is much increased by the supposed identity of the place with the Ithanceastre of Anglo-Saxon times, where, according to Bede, Cedda preached to the East Angles by desire of Oswy, and established the Christian faith in that part of Britain. Mr. Purnell described a curious chapel of early construction still standing within the area of the station, and built in great part of Roman materials. It was known as "Capella de la Walle," or St. Peter's ad Murum; it has been long desecrated, though mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1291, and in other documents.

Mr. Scharf, F.S.A., gave a very interesting and critical notice of three early paintings on panel, executed as believed in *tempera*, brought, by permission of the Bishop of Chichester, from Amberley Castle, Sussex, one of the ancient episcopal palaces. The Rev. G. Clarkson, Vicar of Amberley, through whose obliging mediation these curious early paintings were, with the sanction of the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Harcourt, lessee of the Amberley estates, entrusted for the inspection of the Institute, made some remarks on the castle and the "Queen's Room," where the paintings, ten in number, are preserved. They represent ladies in singular half-warlike costume and holding various weapons,

<sup>b</sup> See pp. 69, 70 of the present Number.



shields with heraldic bearings, banners, &c. There are also, underneath these picturesque figures, inscriptions hitherto considered to be illegible. A portion of the painting, however, having been carefully cleaned, by suggestion of Sir Frederic Madden, the inscription thus revealed proved that the personage depicted on one of the panels was Cassandra, daughter of Priam. The other figures may probably prove to portray Creusa, Polyxena, Laodice, and other princesses of the race of Troy. Mr. Scharf observed that these curious early paintings had been attributed by Walpole, Dallaway, and other writers to Theodore Bernardi, a foreign artist brought over to Sussex in 1519 by Robert Sherborne, Bishop of Chichester, whose initials are to be seen on the paintings at Amberley Castle; the buildings there were much enlarged by that prelate, to whose taste also are assigned various decorations in the palace and cathedral at Chichester, particularly two large paintings which represent the foundation and augmentation of the see; these are traditionally ascribed to the pencil of Bernardi, as stated by Mr. Scharf.

An account was given, by Mr. Hewett Davies, of the discovery of numerous rudely-fashioned weapons or implements of flint in Sussex, on the estates of Mr. Louis Huth, at Possingworth Manor, an ancient residence to the north of Uckfield. The natural strata are wholly devoid of flint, and the relics exhibited were doubtless of materials brought from a considerable distance, probably from the Sussex Downs. Possingworth is situate in ancient forest-country, and these objects may, as Mr. Davies suggested, have been connected with the pursuits of the chase in primitive times.

Mr. James Yates described certain peculiar instruments of remote antiquity, found in 1862 among the ruins of a Buddhist monastery on the Ganges, especially an object similar in fashion to the so-called celts of European countries, but formed of iron, and presenting some remarkable features of construction. These curious relics are in the possession of Mr. Thornton, of Camp-hill, near Birmingham, by whom also a remarkable casting in bronze has been brought to this country from India, a statue of Buddha, measuring about 9 ft. in height: no Indian work of equal importance or curious character, it is believed, exists in this country.

Among numerous antiquities exhibited were an engraved bronze celt, found in co. Sligo; arrow-heads of bronze of various types, from the Island of Elephantina, in Upper Egypt, and some glass objects bearing Cufic inscriptions, from the collection of the Rev. Greville Chester. The Council of the Leicester Philosophical Society contributed, through Mr. T. Weatherhead, a choice specimen of Roman enamel, a fibula enriched with blue, red, and yellow, found lately near the cemetery at Leicester, and now deposited in the museum there. In form it is similar to the crescent-shaped *pelta*, or light shield, characteristic of the Amazons and Asiatic races.

Mr. J. E. Nightingale brought a bronze stamp which had evidently served for impressing certain objects, possibly of merchandize, and to have been used with a hammer. It bears the legend, in reversed letters, ELEPAV; this relic, of a class of Roman remains very uncommon in this country, had been found in Oxfordshire.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock exhibited a calefactory, or hand-warmer, of silver, such as were used on occasions of long church services in inclement weather; they were occasionally, from their globular form,

termed *poma*, and served as receptacles for heated embers, hot water, &c. Dr. Rock brought also an impression of the fine chapter seal of Durham Cathedral, bearing the date 32 Hen. VIII. (1540), the year of the new foundation by that sovereign immediately after the suppression of the larger monasteries. The obverse displays a representation of Our Lord seated on the rainbow; on the reverse is seen the coronation of the Virgin.

The Town Clerk of Worcester, Richard Woof, Esq., F.S.A., brought for examination a curious register of charters and ancient ordinances of that city, transcribed about the time of Edward IV. The latter have been published by Green in his history of Worcester; among the copies of early charters in this valuable volume Mr. Burt pointed out one of very early date, of which a portion only has been given by Mr. Kemble in his collection of Anglo-Saxon documents.

Mr. C. Durnford Greenway exhibited a bull of Clement VI., and a remarkable autograph of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, with an impression of his seal, appended to a letter by that distinguished nobleman.

Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., contributed two massive gold posy-rings, lately obtained in Kent; on one of them is inscribed the motto GOD'S PROVIDENCE IS OUR INHERITANCE.

Captain Wynne Williams brought a beautiful jewelled crucifix of Spanish workmanship, date sixteenth century, and a copy of the first edition of Chaucer's works, from the press of Pynson, with numerous curious woodcuts.

The Rev. James Beck placed before the meeting several recent acquisitions;—heart-shaped charms used in Germany as of sovereign virtue against epilepsy; a leaden medallion of Christian II., Duke of Saxony, 1601; a folding spoon in a case of stamped leather, in form of a tortoise; also an undescribed specimen of the enamelled work of Battersea in the last century, a medallion portrait of General Washington.

The arrangements for the congress at Dorchester in the ensuing summer are in satisfactory progress, under the kind encouragement of the President elect, the Earl of Ilchester.

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 23, 1864. GEORGE GODWIN, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

This being the first meeting of the session, the Chairman called attention to the prosperous condition of the Association, and referred to the success of the congress held at Ipswich in August, and the great attention paid to the objects visited, and the members present, by the President, George Tomline, Esq., M.P. Many new members had been added, but the Society had unfortunately experienced a great loss by the decease of the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., Hudson Gurney, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., and the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, active and zealous associates, of whom obituary notices would appear. The congress for 1865 had been arranged to be held in August, at Durham, under the presidency of the Duke of Cleveland. A list of thirty-five new associates was read, consisting of His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Henniker, M.P., Hon. and Rev. F. De Grey, Hugh Adair, Esq., M.P., J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P., Ven. Archdeacon Ormerod, Revs. C. E.

Alston, M.A., Henry Canham, M.A., A. C. Daymond, H. A. Holden, D.C.L., Thomas Mills, M.A., William Purton, M.A., J. P. Sills, M.A., Messrs. G. C. E. Bacon, C. H. E. Carmichael, F. Corrance, F. M. D. Davies, M. Dewsnap, M.A., J. P. Fitzgerald, Rowland Fothergill, W. Gilstrap, Aug. Goldsmid, F.S.A., E. Grimwade, J. Hodgson Hinde, Capt. Horrex, W. P. Hunt, John Johnston, John Kelk, Hector Maclean, Wellwood Maxwell, M.A., S. Wilton Rix, Capt. Wardell, Robert Webb, Godfrey Wentworth, Sterling Westhorp.

Numerous presents to the library were laid upon the table.

Mr. Syer Cuming, in laying before the meeting a variety of pseudo-antiques cast in cock-metal, reviewed the steps taken by the Association in regard to the detection of these forgeries, proceeding to trace them as springing from an idea in France, its development in this country, and its extraordinary progress in objects in lead. The sale of these, from the various exposures, particularly by the trial at Guilford, Eastwood *v.* "Athenæum," for publishing a Report of the Proceedings of the Association, rapidly decreased. In 1863 commenced casts in cock-metal, a composition of two parts copper, and one of lead. It melts at a low temperature, and from plaster of Paris moulds come forth spear-heads, daggers, celts, &c., some of considerable size. Mr. Cuming exhibited several of these, and as the trade still flourishes, repeated his caution to antiquaries on the subject.

Mr. Gould, Mr. T. Wright, and others, confirmed Mr. Cuming's statement, and gave examples in illustration.

Mr. T. Wright exhibited some pieces of Greek Samian ware from Tarsus and Cilicia, and pointed out their resemblance to the red Samian pottery of the Romans found in Britain and Gaul. A letter from Mr. Thompson of Leicester was read, announcing that under the direction of the Leicestershire Society important excavations had been commenced at the mass of Roman masonry in that town known as the Jewry Wall.

Dr. Brushfield forwarded a paper "On Roman Intaglios" discovered at the station of Petriana on the Great North Wall of Hadrian. They were six in number, and impressions of them were exhibited. Two were Gnostic seals in sardonyx, the others in red composition, and in blood-stone.

Lord Boston exhibited a portrait of Henrietta Maria upon paper spread on an oval panel, attributed to Sir Peter Lely, but bearing a close resemblance to one of Van Dyck's pictures of the Queen. It is said to have been presented by the Queen to Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, whose daughter Frances married William Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, and thus passed into the possession of Lord Boston's ancestor. Mr. Cuming produced an etching representing "the Marriage of the King," in which Cardinal Richelieu is uniting the hands of the Duc de Chevreuse (proxy for Charles) and Henrietta Maria. The Earl of Holland is standing behind the Duke at this ceremony.

Mr. Planché read a paper "On the Nine Worthies, Male and Female," in illustration of a series of curious paintings on panel in Amberley Castle, Sussex, which were thought by Dallaway to be allegorical representations of Flemish provinces. After giving several lists of "the nine worthy men" and "nine worthy women," all varying one from the other not only in the names of the personages, but in the coats of arms absurdly attributed to them, and therefore shewing that no dependence could possibly be placed upon the integrity or congruity of



any particular series, he referred to a catalogue of female worthies in Andrew Favine's *Théâtre d'Honneur*, published in 1620, consisting principally of "Queens of the Amazons," who are therein described as bearing armorial insignia generally resembling, and in three instances identical with, those painted on the shields of the armed and crowned ladies portrayed on the Amberley panels. Mr. Planché exhibited photographs of five of these pictures, and described, from Mr. Gordon Hills's account, the three remaining perfect. A fragment of a ninth had since been noticed by Mr. Hills, engaged in the restoration of the church adjoining, confirming Mr. Planché in his theory respecting them. The name of "Cassandra" had been deciphered under one, and the word "Babylon" under another. Cassandra was not included in any of the lists Mr. Planché had seen, but Semiramis, Queen of Babylon, was mentioned in two of them. It was very probable that the painter had substituted the celebrated prophetess for some other illustrious personage, although the rest of the inscription was too illegible to render it clear by the context that the name actually applied to the portrait, but the object of the paper was to shew that nearly every author selected his own nine worthies, and that the painter of these panels must, from the very remarkable character of the coats of arms, have been acquainted with some catalogue closely resembling that which has been preserved by Favine. It was also probable that there had been as many as eighteen panels so ornamented, in which case the other nine might have represented "the male worthies;" but if so, they had disappeared before Dallaway's time, as no mention is made of them.

#### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 17, 1864. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

S. F. Corkran, Esq., and Capt. Stubbs, R.H.A., were elected members.

Major-Gen. Fox presented to the Society a bronze medal of himself:—*Obv.* L. GEN. C. R. FOX ET. SVÆ. LXVI. NOV. VI. 1862. His bust. *Rev.* An open book inscribed: GREEK COINS, A = 285; R = 3,580; Æ = 6,168; Total, 10,033. Below, the facsimile of the signature, C. R. Fox.

Mr. C. R. Taylor exhibited three double-Rigsdaler pieces of Denmark. 1. Of Frederick VII., struck on his accession in 1854; 2. A memorial piece, with the heads of Frederick VII. and Christian IX. on the obverse and reverse, and recording the date of the death of the one, and of the accession of the other; and 3. of Christian IX., with the date 1864.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a large number of small brass coins lately found in excavating for the foundations of a warehouse in Southwark. They are nearly all of Tetricus I. and II., and of Victorinus, or barbarous imitations of the coins of those emperors, probably struck in this country, and which so frequently occur associated with Roman remains.

Mr. Cecil Brent also exhibited about thirty coins of the same class, and from the same find.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited, by permission of Mrs. Silvester, the owner, two coins found at Springhead, near Southfleet, a spot where several ancient British coins have been found, as well as numerous

Roman remains, some of which are described in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., and in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. Both coins are of brass: the one British, and presenting a hitherto unpublished type; the other Gaulish, and also apparently unpublished. The British coin is in very poor preservation, but appears to be as follows:—*Obv.* Head in profile to right, the hair formed by open crescents arranged round two beaded lines at a right angle, which divide it from the face. *Rev.* Horse to the left; above, a crescent.  $\mathfrak{A}$ . The Gaulish coin belongs to a class which has been ascribed to the *Ædui*:—*Obv.* Bear walking to the right on a beaded exergual line. *Rev.* Horse to the right; above, a straight line running down to the back and terminating in a small annulet; in the field various annulets.  $\mathfrak{A}$ .

Mr. Akerman communicated a notice of a small gold coin found near Canterbury, and similar in character to one of those found on a continuation of Bagshot Heath, at Crondale, Hants., in 1828, and engraved in the *Num. Chron.*, vol. vi. p. 171, No. 27. Though so similar in character to some of the Merovingian *tiers-du-sol*, Mr. Akerman is inclined to assign it to some episcopal Anglo-Saxon mint in this country.

Mr. D. Pierides communicated an account of an inedited copper coin of Evagoras, found in Cyprus. Its description is as follows:—*Obv.* BA. Helmeted head of Pallas, with earrings, to right. *Rev.* EYA. Lion walking, to right; above its mane a star of eight rays.  $\mathfrak{A}$ , size 3. Mr. Pierides prefers assigning the coin to Evagoras I., of whom gold coins with a nearly identical reverse are known, rather than to his grandson, Evagoras II.

Mr. Madden read a paper by himself "On some Gold Coins bearing the name of Theodosius," in which he shewed that Mr. Cohen has erred in attributing to Theodosius I. some gold coins with the full-faced helmeted bust, which may with far greater show of reason be assigned to Theodosius II.

Mr. Evans read a letter from Mr. J. Harland, F.S.A., accompanied by some extracts from the "Manchester Guardian" of Aug. 16, 1864, respecting the find of silver coins at Eccles. A hope was expressed that the officials of the Duchy of Lancaster, who have claimed the coins, will allow them to be examined by some competent person, as they will no doubt throw some light on the still agitated "short-cross question." They have since been sent to the British Museum for examination.

## ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 7, 1864. The first ordinary general meeting of the above Institute for the session 1864-5, was held to hear the opening address of the President, THOMAS L. DONALDSON, Esq. The donations of books, serial publications (English and foreign), drawings, &c., received during the recess having been announced, and thanks voted to the respective donors thereof, it was stated in the course of the other preliminary business, that the re-arrangement of the Library of the Institute and the proper classification of the books was nearly completed and the catalogue prepared, which with the additional book-cases placed in the library and meeting-room had entailed an expense of about £400, to defray which a resolution had been passed at a spe-



cial meeting authorizing the sale of the necessary amount of the funded stock of the Institute. In reference to this subject, the President read a letter from Mr. Tite, M.P., (Past President,) expressing a hope that the expenses thus incurred would be met by the private subscriptions of the members, rather than infringe upon the moderate funded property of the Institute for that purpose, and he begged to forward a cheque for £50 as his contribution to the Library Fittings Fund. The President having warmly acknowledged this additional evidence of Mr. Tite's continued deep interest in the progress and welfare of the Institute, and having stated the entire concurrence of the Council in the suggestion of that gentleman that the expenses thus incurred should be defrayed by private contributions, placed on the table a further list of subscriptions, with the request that those members who felt disposed to do so would attach their names to it.

The President then proceeded to deliver his opening address. In entering upon their thirty-first session, he said, they now counted 227 fellows, 163 associates, 17 honorary fellows and members, 70 foreign and corresponding members, and 25 contributing visitors and students, making a total of 502. He then spoke of the high position to which the Institute had attained, and the influence it had exercised, not only among the members of the profession in this country, but amongst kindred societies in every quarter of the globe. He referred with satisfaction to the establishment of local architectural associations in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, and other large centres, at which practical subjects connected with the profession were occasionally introduced and discussed. He expressed the greater gratification at this fact, inasmuch as the municipal development throughout the country gave rise to the building of town-halls, courts, museums, and other public edifices of importance, to a greater extent than at any former period, calling for the exercise of local talent in a corresponding degree. He then passed on to the subject of the present imperfect means of education of the architectural student, and having referred to a carefully and ably written work on the subject by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., Fellow, mentioned that a Committee of the Institute, including members not strictly professional, but men of large experience, had taken the subject into consideration, and that their report would be submitted to, and discussed at, the next general meeting of the Institute. The succeeding portion of the President's address consisted of an incitement to the members to contribute to the vitality and interest of their proceedings by the introduction of papers not necessarily long and elaborate, but dealing with practical questions either of principles of construction or the employment of materials, the discussion of which would not fail to be of benefit to the profession. In this respect, he said, they had been stimulated by the highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, who had recently delivered an admirable lecture at the South Kensington Museum on the "Past, Present, and prospects for the Future of good Architecture in London," and he (the President) would add, in England, if they followed the scope of the remarks of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman.

The next subject touched upon was that of street architecture and public improvements. This is a matter which was not now confined to metropolitan centres, but was rapidly extending to other large emporiums of commerce throughout the provinces. Having noticed the

gigantic strides which had been taken in this respect in Paris, under the master mind of the present Emperor, the President contrasted the public spirit which had led to such magnificent results in that city, with the niggardly spirit with which such matters had been carried out in that which claimed to be the metropolis of the world for wealth, extent, and influence. He also dwelt upon the importance of the subject of improved thoroughfares in connection with the railway invasion with which London was threatened. This Institute, impressed with the importance of the subject, petitioned Parliament to consider the great question of arterial thoroughfares as preliminary to the concession of metropolitan railways, and if the suggestions of practical men had been listened to, the whole system of thoroughfares would have been remodelled upon the comprehensive system which was prepared for the city of London by Sir Christopher Wren after the Great Fire, and the want of which was daily more and more felt.

Having glanced at several other points in connection with this subject, and which were dealt with in a most comprehensive spirit, the President passed on to notice the decease of several valued members of the Institute, including Mr. H. E. Goodridge of Bath, Fellow, who died during the previous week at the age of 68; Mr. Charles H. Smith, and Mr. C. Winston, Honorary Members. A succinct memoir of these gentlemen having been given, the remainder of the President's address was devoted to an elaborate essay in favour of the cultivation and study of classic architecture, not to the neglect of the mediæval and other schools of art, but in conjunction with them, and enjoining the most catholic spirit in the study and exercise of their profession.

On the motion of Mr. Digby Wyatt, Fellow, a vote of thanks was accorded to the President, and the meeting adjourned.

## BATH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

*Nov. 4, 1864.* The Rev. PREBENDARY SCARTH was re-elected President, and afterwards read a paper "On Some of the Megalithic Remains of Great Britain, especially the large Circles of Abury, Stonehenge, and Stanton Drew," from which we have room only for the following extracts:—

"The most simple form of Celtic monument is the Maen-hir, or Long Stone—called also Peul-van, or stone pillar. This is doubtless the earliest as it is the simplest form of monument, and was erected to commemorate a victory, or to mark a boundary, or to denote the resting-place of some person of rank. These single stones are found in all countries, and we have notices of them in Holy Writ. Many of them now may be only the remains of more extensive monuments which were destroyed when Christianity overthrew the ancient paganism, for the decrees of Councils of the Church were directed against suchlike monuments. A.D. 452 the Council of Arles, A.D. 567 the Council of Toledo, threaten with excommunication any bishop who shall not use his influence to destroy all objects of idolatry, among which stones are enumerated. Chilperic in his charters enjoins the destruction of the stone monuments which cover the land, and the Anglo-Saxon laws forbid the worship of stones (Canons of Edgar, ch. 16; also Sec. Laws of Canute, c. 5). These stones afterwards were converted, in some cases, to Christian purposes, and have been used as monumental stones. Many exist in this island with the names of persons of British or Romano-British extraction carved upon them, and a very remarkable monument of this kind exists near Joinville, in the department of the Meuse, on which is sculptured VIROMARVS ISTALIE, i.e. Viromagus, son of Istalius, which perhaps commemorates a Gaulish chief, subject to the Roman power. (See

Akerman's "Archæological Index," p. 18.) A *maen-hir* stands in the parish of St. Briavel's, in Gloucestershire; and at Trelech, in Monmouthshire, are three, which are said to mark the spots where three chieftains fell in the battle with Harold, who defeated the Welsh in that county. The next monument is the Dolmen, or trilith, which consists of two upright stones and one placed upon them. These are supposed for the most part to be the remains of ancient sepulchres, which have been covered with earth originally, but from which for various reasons the earth is now removed. There are gigantic triliths which compose one of the ovals at Stonehenge, but these are different from the ordinary trilith, which seems to have been sepulchral. Cromlechs consist of three or more upright stones, which are capped by a fourth. These cromlechs are probably all sepulchral. The covering stone is generally convex on the upper surface, or sloping at one end, whence the name of cromlech is supposed to be derived, *crom* signifying 'bowed or bent,' and *llech* 'a slab.' For a particular account of cromlechs I must refer to Mr. Lukis's paper in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 232. The next description of megalithic monument is the Stone Circle: of these there are many in our island. We have first single circles of stones, as at Penrith (Long Meg and her daughters), and at Arbor Lowe, in Derbyshire, which latter is a single circle surrounded by a trench, having two entrances: three stones remain in the centre of the circle. Single stone circles are found on Dartmoor and in Cumberland, and other localities of our island; on Dartmoor they are connected with long straight avenues of stones. In other instances these avenues are winding, and pass through the stone circle, giving the appearance of a serpent passing through a circle, as at Abury, or two serpents issuing out of a circle, as at Stanton Drew. Hence they have been called *Dracontia*, and supposed to indicate the worship of the serpent. This subject has been dwelt upon at considerable length by the Rev. J. Bathurst Deane in his book on serpent-worship. Of megaliths, the most magnificent in Britain is at Abury, Wilts., the most extensive that of Shap, Westmoreland. Stanton Drew is smaller; the megaliths on Dartmoor are also smaller, but more perfect. All these vary in actual figure, but agree in general analogy. Arbor Lowe, in Derbyshire, has a mound and vallum exactly like to that at Abury. Stanton Drew is considered by Mr. B. Deane as the second *dracontium* in order of beauty now extant in England. He says the 'plan of it is that of the ophite hierogram, where two serpents emerge from the circle;' Abury he regards as a single serpent, and older than Stanton Drew. On Dartmoor the remains are parallelitha,—the lines are straight, and the temples in pairs. At Merivale-bridge, four miles from Tavistock, on the Moreton Hampstead-road, is a remarkable group, consisting of four temples, viz. two parallelitha, and two circles; of the circular temples only one remains entire, but the central obelisk of the other is still standing, and measures above 10 ft. in height. The circle is formed by eight stones, and is about 18 yards in diameter. Between this and the road are the *dracontia*, forming a pair of parallel avenues, running east and west, and 105 ft. apart. The average width of the avenues is 3 ft. 6 in., the stones are generally 2 ft. high, though some are much higher; the longest avenue is 1,143 ft., it has an oval in the centre, and had a circle at each end, which are now scarcely traceable. The shortest avenue is 792 ft., and terminates in a circle. The first of these Mr. B. Deane considers to be a *dracontium* of the same order as Stanton Drew, only the avenues are straight. There are other stone structures on Dartmoor of the same description, but not so extensive. On the brook-side below Black Tor are two avenues parallel to each other, running east and west, which may be traced for 300 ft. and 180 ft. respectively; they are 40 ft. apart, and each is terminated at the east end by a circle 30 ft. in diameter, enclosing a cairn; the stones average the same height as those at Merivale. Similar avenues, but running north and south, occur near Gidleigh common, of which the pillars are 3 ft. 6 in. high, and triangular; they may be traced for 432 ft. and 123 ft. respectively: many other monuments of the same kind are scattered over the moor."

Having spoken of Abury, Shap, Carnac, Stanton Drew, and Stonehenge at some length, the reverend gentleman thus concluded his paper:—

"We have now traced the megalithic monument from the simple stone or *Maen-hir*, to the Dolmen and Cromlech or stone chamber, and to the Stone Circle



simple, and with the avenue also, and we have seen its magnitude and extent, and how it has at length assumed the more finished form in the circle at Stonehenge. We have considered the curved avenue at Stanton Drew and Abury, as well as the straight lines on Dartmoor. These megalithic structures are not confined to this country alone, or to Brittany, but cromlechs are frequent in parts of India, and in other countries, and allusion seems to be made to them by many classical writers, as may be seen in Mr. Deane's chapter on Serpent Temples, (see "Serpent-Worship," p. 398 and following). It is not my purpose, even if time would allow, to follow the conjectures which have been hazarded on this subject, or to submit any of my own. I will only say that in these circles, and other megalithic structures, we have evidences of mechanical skill which raise our ideas of the state of society in which they were erected. We have evidences of united labour, and united effort in an age when the habits of life were necessarily simple, and the knowledge of constructive arts very rude. But whether we regard these avenues and stone circles as sacred or consecrated localities, or as hypæthral temples, or as *dracontia*, or as the seats of justice and administration of the laws, we have in them monuments of a very remote age, and of a very simple and primitive people; and if we would preserve the memorials of our national progress, and treasure up its historical records, we should carefully preserve these records of the primæval inhabitants of our land."

### CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*Aug. 22—26, 1864.* The eighteenth annual meeting was held at Haverfordwest, under J. H. SCOURFIELD, Esq., M.P., as President. It was well attended, and from the peculiarly interesting country where it was held, produced results of no small interest. The weather, too, was favourable, and the local arrangements judicious.

Pembrokeshire is a good county for an archæological meeting, being rich not only in the number but also in the variety of its antiquities. There is abundant store in it for all classes of antiquaries; and the Genius Loci may well exclaim to visitors, "Nemo mihi non donatus abibit." Early British remains of all kinds,—camps, trackways, cromlechs, erect stones inscribed with oghams, Roman roads and camps, and raths, or circular earthworks,—constitute one peculiar class of its attractions. The early semi-fortified church towers make another, in the English-speaking portion of the county; and the numerous castles of all dates, from Manorbeer to Carew, are unrivalled in Wales, except in Carnarvonshire. One of its towns, Tenby, still preserves its mediæval walls; but the gem of the district lies at its far west, St. David's Cathedral. Some years ago, in 1851 we believe, the Association met at Tenby, and at that time visited and exhausted all the treasures of the south-east, from Pembroke to Narberth; this time the members explored the north-western portion, from Picton to St. David's and Precelly, while at an intermediate meeting (that of Cardigan, in 1860) they had examined all the barony of Cemmaes, constituting North Pembrokeshire beyond the Precelly range. On this recent occasion, therefore, the members had their attention principally drawn to the neighbourhood of the county town, on the one hand, and to that of the ancient episcopal capital, St. David's, on the other.

It had been well arranged by the local committee that the excursions should not aim at being too comprehensive, but rather that they should admit of things being seen well. Hence the town of Haverford and its highly curious neighbourhood were thoroughly explored; a wide circuit, on another day, took in Picton and some other castles; a day was reserved for St. David's and Menapia, and another was given to

the ridge of Precelly. The general results were highly satisfactory, and the spirit of enquiry promoted in the neighbourhood will probably prove to be of lasting benefit.

The President, the owner of Picton, the Dean and Chapter of St. David's, and others, received and feasted the excursionists with great hospitality. The Earl of Cawdor and other local magnates welcomed them on their arrival, and they were accompanied by the venerable Bishop of Winchester, and various persons of note. The local museum was not so well stocked as we have seen it at other places; but the lodging and boarding arrangements of the town were good, and the meeting passed off satisfactorily.

The opening meeting was held on the evening of Monday, Aug. 22, at the Shire Hall, Haverfordwest, J. H. SCOURFIELD, Esq., in the chair, when the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, the general Secretary, read the report of the committee, part of which was as follows:—

“Ten years have now elapsed since the present series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* was commenced, when certain modifications were also made in the working arrangements of the Association. It is with no little satisfaction that your committee, in reviewing the proceedings of the Society during that period, are enabled to congratulate the members on the successful carrying out of the plans then proposed, not only as regards the financial department, but the general character of the journal, and of the supplemental volumes issued, consisting of the ‘Cemmaes Record,’ the *Historia Britonum*, the ‘Gwentian Chronicle,’ and the two volumes of the ‘Survey of Gower.’ Satisfactory, however, as this retrospect must be, the natural course of time must seriously affect the future of the Association, the conducting of which unfortunately depends on the active exertions of a very limited number of its members. In the course of nearly twenty years such changes must take place, that unless a constant succession of younger working members be kept up to supply the places thus vacated, the whole machinery must come to a standstill. If these observations are generally applicable to an Association like that of the Cambrian, they are particularly applicable, and must more particularly excite the attention of the members, when the Association has been suddenly deprived (by a dangerous illness) of a member who was not only the original promoter, and in one sense the founder of the Society, but has from that period been its most active and principal supporter. Your committee have only to mention the name of the Rev. H. Longueville Jones in order to convey some idea of the loss the Association has sustained.”

Under these circumstances the committee, whilst acknowledging fair pecuniary support, called on younger members to give their active co-operation, either on the editorial committee, or as general secretaries—a demand which we trust will be satisfactorily responded to.

The Rev. J. Tombs was elected a member of the committee, and the retiring members of the committee (G. T. Clark, J. O. Westwood, Esqrs., and Prof. Babington) were re-elected; after which the names of sixteen new members of the Society were announced.

The Rev. Gilbert N. Smith, Rector of Gumfreston, read a paper “On the Testimony of the Pembrokeshire Bone and Flint-knife Caves in regard to the Antiquity of Man.” He described the contents and situation of four such caves, two of which are new, whilst the other two are new only in the knowledge that they contain the bones of the lion, elephant, rhinoceros, hyæna, and other mammalia, together with flint knives. He observed, that it by no means follows that because these tools are found in contact with the bones of extinct animals, that they co-existed in these latitudes; he had exhumed the handle of a Sheffield penknife, with the small plate for the possessor's name on



one side of it, lying in the midst of the bones and flints; nor does any cutting or figuring on these old bones by the human hand prove their co-existence; for the bones are so conspicuous that no casual cave-dwellers could have overlooked them, and they were as likely to adapt some of them to their own purposes as recent bones. In proof that these chips, flakes, or knives, were not of accidental but of artificial origin, he shewed how the rounded ends bore indisputable marks of manipulation, more so indeed than the shaping of the flint of the old gun-lock, which the percussion has now superseded. He next observed upon the peculiar situation of one of these caves—Caldy Island—that it was so confined a spot as to prove the impossibility of herds of elephants and other large animals ever living there since its separation from the mainland, and so, by inference, of the coast of France from this island; which however he considered, from the testimony of Verstegan, from whose “Restitution of Decayed Intelligence” he also quoted, might not have been so very long ago. As to the way in which these bones got into the caves, he believed it was by water, and that those holes in the mountain limestone of the country which are called “sinks” by the farmers, and into which the annual freshets still carry whatever they find in their road-channels, correspond with their entrances; that the marks of gnawing which are found on the bones were made before they reached the caves; that the dung-balls of the hyæna sometimes found with them were swept in in the same way, and do not *prove* the hyæna to have carried in the carcasses of other animals after death, more than his own, for he is emphatically a bone-eating animal, and so his dung is as firm as bone itself, and will stand the temporary action of water. His inference from the supposed co-existence of these extinct animals and man, the proof of which as yet he denied, was, that then certainly it must have been before the separation of this land from the continent. He said he could shew clearly that the flint-using tribe or tribes of men lived here at a very recent period, for that just above one of the caves called “the Hoyle,” in which about eighty flint knives were picked up by himself and his assistants, there exist some eight or ten tumuli on a ridge of the old red sandstone called the Ridgeway, from within which tumuli, and in contact with the urns they contain filled with burnt human bones, similar flint chips and arrow-heads are found. The Cambrian Archæological Association had found some in a tumulus there some years since. It was much more reasonable therefore to think that the inhabitants of the tumuli when living were the fabricators of the flint knives, than any race of men supposed to be cotemporary with the cave pachyderms and mammals.

Professor Babington spoke at considerable length in opposition to the views of Mr. Smith, contending, from the position in which the bones and the flint implements have been found in gravel-beds and caves, that man was contemporaneous with the extinct animals; after which the meeting was brought to a close.

*Tuesday, Aug. 23.* EXCURSION TO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF  
HAVERFORDWEST.

A very numerous party commenced the business of the day by an inspection of the ruins of Haverfordwest Priory. With the exception of a few elegant lancet windows, there are but few indications of its date, namely, early in the thirteenth century. A passage leads to a subtruc-

ture, probably the crypt of the church, and other indications exist of another vaulted passage, probably part of the Priory buildings, which have long since been entirely destroyed. The traces, however, of the buildings might be made out. After leaving this place the excursionists proceeded to Haroldstone, formerly the mansion of the Perrots. Except the steward's tower, used also as a look-out, little remain but ruins, so that the arrangements of the house cannot be ascertained accurately. A raised walk remains, from which a view of a cockpit in the adjoining field might be had. An alteration was now made in the order of proceeding, the old rectory of Johnston being next visited. It is not of very great antiquity, but is remarkable for the stone staircase worked in the thickness of the wall, which exteriorly projects from the building so as to give greater space to the staircase. The fireplace was almost circular, and occupied the bottom part of the huge chimney. A modern stone wall, however, has been built across it, in which the present fireplace stands. From the rectory house an adjournment took place to the church, one of the most interesting and well-preserved churches in the county, having several remarkable features, the most conspicuous of which are the double hagioscopes on each side, and the manner in which the transepts are managed. There are also a credence table, a piscina, and two sedilia, worth attention. The font, although apparently late Norman, is probably of the thirteenth century, and an excellent example of Pembrokeshire fonts. The tower is a no less good specimen of the church towers of the district, which are remarkable for their fair and lofty proportion, and their being unsupported with buttresses, rarely, if ever, marked by stages, and more particularly for their defensive character, as if the inhabitants found in them a retreat in times of danger. Taking it altogether, Johnston Church is one of the most interesting and best-preserved churches in Pembrokeshire.

The excursionists then proceeded to the earthwork known as Roman's Castle. This enclosure, complete except in a portion of one of its sides, is in fair condition, and of a rectangular form, nearly approaching the square, with slightly rounded angles. There is nothing in it to prevent its being set down as a Roman camp, as if the tradition had been still preserved by the people, who had altered the term Roman into the name of an individual. There were no traces of water discovered by the excursionists, which was generally a point of first consideration with the Roman builders. It may, however, be of Danish, or even later date. It is certainly not to be placed among early British works.

A short ride brought the carriages to the remains of a sepulchral chamber, usually called a cromlech. It is in tolerable preservation for this class of monument, the covering stone and three or four supporters being in their places. A large mass of rock touches it, which may have been also a portion of it, a part of the preceding gallery which probably existed. A portion of the dry masonry employed to fill up crevices still remains in one corner.

Burton Church, and so-called Baptistery, were next visited. It is now a common spring for public use, and remarkable only as being within the churchyard. The church is one of interest. The earliest portions of it are of the thirteenth century. A large tomb of a Wogan lies in the centre of the chancel, ornamented on the upper surface with a fine cross ragule well developed in relief, and of very unusual occurrence. The arms of Wogan and another coat of their escallops and a punning device,

pointing out that the occupant of the tomb was of the Boulston family of that name, adorn the sides and ends.

The excursionists were then received with great hospitality by the President at his mansion of Williamston, and afterwards proceeded to Benton Castle, situated on his property. It is a small but interesting work, intended as an outpost to command the branch of the Milford water below. It seems to have consisted of little more than a principal tower, which, although round, has a polygonal capping—a circumstance, stated on the ground by the best authority among the party, as very rare. Although it does not develop the grand features of an ordinary Edwardian structure, it is clearly of that date. The usual outside enclosure for cattle, or even occupation in peaceful times, is attached to the work.

The last place visited was Llangum Church, which was remarkable for nothing but the monuments it contains, lying in two recesses surmounted with figures of bold character but rude workmanship. The whole, with a curious but clumsy and ill-executed canopied piscina, are in the chapel on the north side, separated from the body of the church by two arches with octagonal piers; one of the figures is a cross-legged knight in mail and plate armour, and by tradition one of the Roch family; the other is that of a female, but so much mutilated and disfigured as to attract little interest to it. This latter effigy has been evidently brought from some other spot, but the figure of the knight is probably in its original position. This completed the excursion of the day, an excursion pronounced by all to have been one of great pleasure and success.

At the evening meeting, which was held in the Shire Hall, Professor Babington, at the request of the President, gave an account of the day's excursion, and was followed by Mr. Talbot Bury, who touched more particularly on architectural details.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell followed with extracts from his Perrot notes, pointing out the difficulties that existed as to the earlier portions of the generally received genealogies, and the later additions and interpolations introduced at different times. The details especially of the genealogical part was necessarily of a dry character, but certain matters were brought to light not previously known. Among these was the dispute between the Priory of Haverfordwest and the parishioners of Haroldstone, respecting the performance of Divine service, which was finally settled by arbitration in 1464, the very year Sir Thomas Perrot, the principal proprietor of the parish, died. It was from this award that it was ascertained that the church of Haroldstone was originally given to the Priory by Sir Richard Harold, either the father-in-law of Sir Thomas Perrot, or of another Sir Richard Harold, his grandfather. The last will and testament of Sir William Perrot, grandson to the foregoing Sir Thomas, was next given, probate of which was granted June 7, 1503. In it he directs his body to be buried in the Priory church of Haverfordwest, in the chancel, before the picture of the Saviour. He bequeathed ten shillings to the fabric of St. David's; to the Priory, £10; to his own parish church of Haroldstone, his velvet gown; to the preaching priors of St. Saviour's, Haverfordwest, five shillings; to the Rector of Haroldstone, six shillings and eightpence, in lieu of tithe forgotten; to his four daughters, the respective sums of £10, £60, £50, and £40, as marriage portions; all his residue to his son Owen and



widow Jane. His widow died soon afterwards, and bequeathed six shillings and eightpence to the fabric of St. David's Cathedral and the church of Haroldstone; to the Priory of St. Thomas, twenty shillings, and to those of St. Saviour's, Hereford, five shillings; to the canons of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, thirty shillings, for service for her soul for one month. The residue was given to her son Owen. The will was proved December 4, 1504. The Rev. E. L. Barnwell then proceeded to notice certain details connected with Sir John Perrot's attainder hitherto unnoticed, such as his letters from London, dated at York House, and the Strand, urgently requesting sums of money to be forwarded to him from Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, to meet his law and other charges. An inquisition of his estates was held at Haverford Castle, on September 26, 34 Eliz., (1589,) by which various estates (almost all leaseholds for twenty-one years direct from the Crown) were found to have been in his possession. Two months previous to this more than one inquisition of the furniture and effects at Carew Castle was made, the inventory of which will, we understand, be printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. From two or three entries it is clear that Sir John had not then completed his building at Carew, although from the long list of articles it is evident that he had inhabited it some time, with a tolerable retinue. The glass intended for the windows of the great hall was supplied from Tewkesbury, and at that time was locked up in a chamber. Sir John had obtained from Queen Mary the castle, which lapsed to the Crown on his attainder, but was restored to his son Thomas, who lived but a short time, when the Crown seems to have seized it again.

The President, in dismissing the meeting, alluded to the importance and interest of such notes, as throwing no little light on the history of the county, as the Perrots had at one time been the proprietors of a large portion of the shire, so that their history might in one sense be called its history also.

*Wednesday, Aug. 24. VISIT TO ST. DAVID'S.*

A large concourse assembled this morning for the excursion to St. David's. The only stop made was at the extremely picturesque Castle of Roch, which commanded an immense district of country, very probably the main work protecting that portion of Rhos or Roose, as Benton Castle overlooked the opposite extremity. It is built upon one horn of a double upburst of igneous rock, and consists of a D-shaped tower with prolonged sides, and may be of the reign of Henry III., or more probably early in the following one. The principal room occupied the square part of the floor, with three large openings to the west, north, and east. South of this was a second room, and beyond this an oratory, which consisted of a small vaulted ground chamber, occupying a projection from the south or convex face of the tower. Above it is another such chamber, also vaulted, but now inaccessible. The floors seem to have been of timber. Each stage had a fireplace. The stairs were enclosed in the thickness of the wall, but the inner shell had fallen. The exterior door had no portcullis, but was some little height above the ground. Certain bonding-stones in the tower indicate that it was at one time intended to enclose the other portion of the rock in a kind of court, but that had never been carried into effect. At the foot of the rock is a double bank and ditch, enclosing a base court or paddock.

There are certain Tudor windows and other later alterations. It was inhabited down to the Rebellion, when it was gutted and burnt.

Soon after leaving Roch Castle, the excursionists crossed the small brook near Newgal, which, as regards the language and probably the habits of each people, separates the English and Welsh-speaking inhabitants as effectually as a wide and dangerous sea; soon after this, Solva, a thickly inhabited village, beautifully situated, was passed. On arriving at St. David's, Mr. Talbot Bury pointed out the more striking features of Bishop Gower's palace, one of the most remarkable buildings in the Principality, and forming, with the cathedral and St. Mary's College, a group unrivalled in Europe; but we must refer our readers to the well-known work on St. David's, by Messrs. Jones and Freeman<sup>c</sup>, for an account of the various architectural treasures to be found in this romantic and secluded spot. The company were entertained by the Dean and the other dignitaries of the Church, after which many of them proceeded to St. David's Head, to inspect the very strong stoneworks of the ancient fortress there, which contains several well-defined large stone circles, the remains of once important habitations. Advantage has been taken of the natural rocks in forming the inner line of defence, with the assistance of a vallum of small loose stones. Just outside these defences is a fine semi-dismounted cromlech, one end of it being only supported by a bearer. Several of the other bearers are still *in situ*, but are remarkably small, and could hardly have served as supporters. A difficulty was started as to the removal of the former cave or tumulus, such a proceeding being very unlikely in so wild a district, and therefore it was argued that such cromlechs were not universally so covered, as often asserted. This wild district was, however, not always so deserted as at present, as proved by the stone circles and castle, and if the cromlech had been covered only with small stones, these may have been removed to form the vallum now composed of such stones as are usually found in cairns. On the way the party found an ancient Christian monument doing duty as the gate-post of the yard at the farm of Penarthur. It was ornamented with one of those very early crosses in circles, the age of which varies from the earliest Christian period to the tenth or eleventh century. The one in question, which was of decided Irish character, was one of the earliest date, and was placed by Professor Babington as early as the sixth or seventh century, almost coeval with St. David himself. There were also certain letters which could easily be made out, if this stone, which is now upside down, was removed. According to the account of an intelligent labourer, this curious stone was one of three which formerly stood round a fountain, once celebrated for its healing powers. The other two, according to this authority, were still existing in the locality, and formed parts of a hedgerow. Surprise was felt that such invaluable memorials of early Christianity in Wales should have been left so long unheeded and neglected, liable to be converted into road material at any time.

Some of the party were struck with a peculiar appearance in a part of the burrows, and on referring to the Ordnance map it was found that this was the identical spot marked as Menapia. Two or three labourers would, in a day or two, ascertain the fact whether the Ordnance map is correct, and it was hoped that the attention of the learned



dignitaries of St. David's would be drawn to this circumstance, as well as to the incised crosses.

Owing to the length of the day's journey there was no evening meeting.

*Thursday, Aug. 25. VISIT TO PICTON CASTLE.*

The antiquities in the town of Haverfordwest and an inspection of the museum, which contained several very curious and interesting objects, occupied the morning. St. Mary's Church was first examined. It is a very fine, spacious church, principally of late Decorated; some portion of it being older, such as the west end, with its fine lancet windows. It has lately undergone repairs, and been refitted with seats, during which operation, it is feared, some monuments may have been removed. The church at present contains only one—a figure dressed in a civilian costume, and perhaps a merchant, as his purse or bag suspended to his costume has three ships delineated on it. It is of the fourteenth century. Near it, to the west, is a recess called a confessional, and which it seems to have been. It is, however, entirely plain, and devoid of all ornament or moulding. The other churches (St. Martin and St. Thomas) presented nothing remarkable. Near St. Mary's church, an early vaulted substructure, with very bold and massive ribs, was examined. Of the castle, the exterior only was viewed. The lofty mass of walling and tower has an imposing appearance, and is a conspicuous object from the lower part of the town. It is of a late Edwardian character.

Soon after one o'clock, the excursionists proceeded by carriages to Picton Castle, where they were entertained by the Rev. J. H. A. Phillips. After the collation, the castle was inspected. It consisted originally of a nearly square building with large round tower at each angle, and two more flanking the entrance. It was said to be as old as the time of Rufus, but it is in fact a fine specimen of the Edwardian type, well developed; unfortunately, the walls have been rough-cast, which somewhat diminishes its picturesque character. Under one of the round towers a remarkable vault was visited, and which may have been a portion of an earlier work. The view from the summit was delightful; no less so were the charming flower-gardens below. This is one of the very few castles in England or Wales that has been continuously inhabited from its foundation. The members and visitors next went to Wiston Church and Castle. The church (now in course of restoration by Lord Cawdor) has a few monuments of no great antiquity or interest, but the well-known Wogan tomb has disappeared within the last thirty years. Wiston Castle consists of the remains of a circular keep, on the summit of a lofty artificial mound, and is interesting as an example of the early Norman Castle, which consisted of little more than a round or square tower with no additional external defences but earthworks and palisades. The interior is at present choked up with rubbish and vegetation, which, if removed, the lower apartments of the castle would probably be brought to light. There were the usual external enclosed spaces for cattle or temporary buildings. As the Wogans came into possession of this estate by marriage about the thirteenth century, and remained the owners of it until the end of the last century, and as the original Norman castle was destroyed in 1220 by Llewelyn ap Yorwerth, it was probably not rebuilt, as at present no appearances of

later work are visible ; but it is not unlikely that the Wogans built a new castle on the site of the present mansion-house, now used as a farmhouse. Whether any remains of such a building still exist in the lower part of the present house was not ascertained at the time of the visit.

The day's tour concluded with a visit to "The Rath," so called, *par excellence*, as the most complete work of the kind. It is remarkable for having a second enclosure, defended by a vallum and ditch within its area on the western side. On the eastern side the slopes were steeper, and the defences more complete, so that the work seems to have been intended more as a defence against invaders on that side. At the north-east angle are the remains of foundations in dry masonry, as if an outwork of stone had been at one time in existence ; but some doubt existed in the minds of the party as to the real character of this additional work.

At the evening meeting Mr. Babington gave an account of the excursions of the two preceding days, after which the Secretary read the minutes of a meeting of the committees, which were adopted. The only thing of public interest in them was the appointment of Mr. Rees Goring Thomas, general secretary for South Wales.

Dr. Wollaston then delivered a lecture "On Roman Mosaics found in Britain," and Mr. Le Hunte read a paper "On the Prendergast Family," which was stated to be of Flemish origin.

Professor Babington said that as this was the last evening meeting they should hold, he was desirous of expressing on the part of the members of the Association, the very strong feeling they entertained of the great kindness and hospitality with which they had been received in this part of the county of Pembroke. He begged to propose that the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to those gentlemen who had received the Association with such bounteous and kind hospitality.

This and other votes of thanks having been carried unanimously,

The President made a few remarks on the success of the various meetings and excursions, and the value of antiquarian research. He also thanked the meeting for the vote they had given the gentlemen who had entertained the excursionists at their houses. He was sure that it had given the others, as well as himself, very great pleasure to entertain the members of the Association and their friends.

The proceedings then terminated.

### *Friday, Aug. 26. VISIT TO THE CAMP AD VICESIMUM.*

Several of the members having returned home, the party that set out to scale the Precelly hills was less numerous. The first thing that attracted notice was a very fine circle not far from the "Tufton Arms," nearly perfect, only three out of the pillar-stones being wanting. The highest of these stones measured seven feet. The remains of the enclosed cairn still exist. In the adjoining field was a simple pillar-stone with two other stones lying near it, which may, perhaps, have formed part of a group. On the summit of the hill, marked by the Ordnance map, are the remains of an earthen tumulus, and below it on the other side, two more, lower down the hill, together with some traces of a building, or as some suggested, a paved road ; but on these points there was a difference of opinion. From these remains of a former population in a district now uninhabited by man, the party scaled the

opposite hill, and reached the road known as *Via Flandrica*<sup>d</sup>, but which is evidently of a much older date than the Flemings, who may, however, from their frequent use of it have given it their name. Along its whole line are remains of the earliest kind, such as pillar-stones, stone-works, cromlechs, &c., which seem to indicate that a road must have existed cotermporarily with these monuments. Where the ground is unusually boggy a foundation of gravel has been laid. On leaving the hills, the company reached the small inn called the "Tufton Arms," where the local secretary, the Rev. Mr. Tombs, had provided a substantial repast. After a while the company resumed their course for *Ad Vicesimum*, where they were met by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, who acted as cicerone. That this camp is the *Ad Vicesimum* of the Itinerary seems unquestionable. Roman brick is constantly turned up by the plough, and it has all the indications of a regular Roman work. The angles of the square are slightly rounded off, and the work is intersected by what is considered to be the *Via Julia*. Traces of buildings inside may be made out, and are well worth a careful and systematic examination. *Carne Turne* was next visited. This is a very large dismounted cromlech, and near it is a single pillar-stone: the Ordnance map marks two cromlechs. The group of rocks near which this monument stands is very picturesque. One portion of the excursionists visited the interesting church of *St. Dogmael's*, and passed through the beautiful pleasure-grounds and gardens of *Sealyham*, the other remained behind to examine the tumulus where, according to local tradition, *Owen Glendwr* was buried. *Rudbaxton Church* and the *Howard* monuments were also to have been visited, but the lateness of the hour prevented any further examination.

The evening meeting was attended only by a few members, and merely some formal business was transacted.

## CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

*Nov. 7, 1864.* The Rev. H. R. LUARD, M.A., President, in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., read a paper "On Notaries Public who were Registrars of King's College, or Officiated in the Admission of the Scholars of that Society," and he exhibited copies of the marks used by several of them.

Mr. C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., read an account of *Richard Sault*, who was buried at *Great St. Andrew's*, Cambridge, May 17, 1702. He was one of the editors of the "*Athenian Mercury*," and compiled the "*Second Spira*." This work, which was believed at the time to be genuine, had a wonderful run, Dunton the publisher selling 30,000 copies in six weeks. Sault was also the author of a *Treatise on Algebra* and a mathematical paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and translated works of *Malebranche* and *Strauchius*.

<sup>d</sup> There long existed in *Pembrokeshire* a curious monument of the Conquest, viz. a great road along the tops of the hills in such a manner that it was nowhere commanded by a superior elevation, but might be travelled on with safety the whole way. This road, erroneously supposed to have been constructed by the invaders to facilitate their march, and ensure their communications, kept for several centuries the name of "*The Flemings' Way*."

The Rev. T. G. Bonney, M.A., Secretary, read "Notes on Recent Discoveries in the Pfahlbauten of Concisa, Lake of Neuchâtel."

A discussion took place on the subject, in the course of which Dr. Guest made some remarks upon the danger of hasty generalizations with regard to the antiquity of such remains. He specially alluded to important discoveries lately made at Flensburg (Schleswig), and the age of the volcanoes of Auvergne.

*Nov. 21.* The Rev. H. R. LUARD, President, in the chair.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., gave an account of the old book of the Archdeacon of Ely preserved in Caius College Library, containing inventories of the vestments, ornaments, and furniture of many of the Cambridgeshire churches in the fourteenth century. Thomas Bendyshe, Esq., M.A., of King's College, has kindly presented the Society with a transcript which he has made, and a general wish was expressed that this record, which is of much local and general interest, should be printed.

Mr. C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., exhibited by permission of the owner (the Rev. Samuel Clark, Vicar of Bredwardine), a copy of Bishop Godwin's "Catalogue of Bishops." Lond., 4to., 1615. It contained the autograph of "Tho. Baker, Coll. Jo. Socius ejectus," and many MS. notes. Mr. Cooper, however, gave it as his opinion, in which all present concurred, that these notes were not in the handwriting of Mr. Baker.

## THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT BRISTOL.

*Oct. 12, 1864.* Mr. T. Gambier Parry read a most able and elaborate paper on Gothic architecture. In the earliest times the Christian Church had adopted a definite system of order and worship, and wherever it spread, that system (which was but the outward expression of itself) was carried with it. It had been charged against some of our leading architects as an impropriety, that they were now combining with the English styles of pointed architecture features more common to those of foreign countries. Granted that they were doing so—but he thought the impropriety was not chargeable—he thought that Gothic should be as catholic as the Church, and that its articles of beauty should be as universal as the Creed. Let old English styles be followed; he would repudiate the idea of overwhelming them in a flood of foreign forms, and still more the idea of their resources requiring such aid; but when he saw that everywhere and at all times freedom of individual choice had been the rule of art—that it had not only its nationalisms but even its provincialisms, and seeing that it varied in time even more than in place—that its genius was invention, its antipathy repetition—that, like the Church at large for which it was built, with all that individual liberty, it remained one in principle, one in action—he could not refrain from the conviction that that admirable architecture, so fertile in resources, so various in application, was most rightly regarded as a great community of beautiful examples, a federation of beautiful expedients for their profit, for the instruction of the present and for the invention of the future. Liberty of choice in architecture must be submitted to the rule of consistency. He conceived that to be the golden rule for his guidance. They would never reach the haven of their artistic hopes by a Babel of styles. It was enough that one system of architecture had made the



experiment and found its admirers. They might be justified in deducing from that, that the art they called "Gothic" passed on as a great stream, and that no tributary falling into it would mud its waters if only it fell into it from the same watershed. He regretted that that was not sufficiently appreciated by their church architects; that rather they were dazzled by the wealth of their resources; that a flower was plucked here, a gem there, and features individually beautiful indeed, but springing from a different order of mind and sentiment in art, were pressed together in the same service. He regretted that leading Church architects did not more often set before them the high standard of a studied and perfected proportion.

He next spoke of the internal arrangement of churches. For such great gatherings of the lower classes as all Churchmen must desire, must be secured a modification of the present internal arrangement of churches. He suggested that the altar and its sanctuary should be brought within immediate sight and hearing of the congregation, as one of the most valuable means of religious instruction, to shew them, and thus possibly induce them to reverence by the beauty of the ritual order; and to place the choir, the lectern, and the pulpit in the open nave, as it used to be placed, until monastic institutions set the example of a more exclusive arrangement. He thought that by those means the lower orders would be attracted where they are now in a great measure repelled. Such a breadth of purpose would also afford scope for breadth of architectural effect. It was in town churches that the first bold experiment must be made for obtaining light from a high level. Why not break into the roof, and make a bold architectural feature of an entire roof storey? Why not among crowded buildings, where high light was the object, make use of the roof as a great clerestory? Having pointed out how this might be accomplished, the speaker said he did not see why a church so constructed might not be made, with much novelty of effect, an object of very great architectural beauty.

He next spoke of architectural decoration. Decoration embraced all the arts of design. It was the office of architecture to illustrate the forces by which construction was maintained, and as a master of fine art, it pressed into its service all others which could aid towards that, its one great central purpose. Those forces were as a stream of life in the dull blocks through which they flowed. Architecture gave form and feature to them as things of vitality which they could then fix upon and delight in; and thus a building clothed in the elements of its own life rose into being, a creature of living art, a thing of beauty. With the theory of architecture thus understood, the other arts could cluster around it with all their music of form and colours. It was thus that the arts of design came in. Their business was to interpret all that, and give it emphasis, to spread a sense of ease, happiness, and completeness everywhere. Then came colour to add riches and plenty to what the other arts had begun, and to perfect those evidences of life and thought and movement which they had drawn out. Such he conceived to be the true theory of architectural decoration. It applied to colouring as much as to form. It gave a key to all that the artist had to do. All was then based upon principle. He might invent safely, because then his creations would not be things of whim and conceit, but of reason.

The treatment of sacred subjects upon the walls of churches was next spoken of. The highest art was unsatisfactory when it was not



in perfect relation to the place it filled. A painting might be beautiful, but its pleasure was marred by some latent circumstance—that circumstance was that its conditions had not been fulfilled. For instance, it was the painter's object to get rid of surface, to realize open space. It was the architect's object to maintain surface and to realize solidity. Here was an antagonism perfect and complete. The reconciliation, however, might be perfect, and the result admirable, if only the painter would realize the conditions under which he was placed. Wall-painting placed his work under different conditions to that of a picture, and every principle of it was changed. He argued that the painter's art gained by it, that it magnified his office, it evidenced its power to be admirable under conditions even the most adverse to itself. The greatest triumph in art was the fulfilment of its conditions. Let, therefore, wall-painting and picture-painting be recognised as distinct phases of art, and each admirable under its own conditions. If our age was one of revival, it was also without doubt one of great earnestness. With religion to inspire the arts, and the arts to lend their aid to the expression of religion, they might learn to love things of beauty, and still "keep themselves from idols," and bless God who had clothed all things with beauty, it might be for His own pleasure, but certainly for our happiness.

Mr. Burges next read a paper "On the Study of the Fine Arts in connexion with the Anglican Church." He divided his subject into three parts:—What we have done; what we are doing; and what we may be reasonably expected to do; and after dwelling upon these points, he said the question presented itself as to what they were to do to beautify their churches. The answer appeared to him to be three things; the first was, to use them a great deal more. At the present day private devotion had to a great extent superseded public. The second thing to do was to have a greater love of monumental art; and the third thing was a better education of the architect. He would propose a more general distribution of work among architects, and at the same time a demand for higher qualifications from them. They should also be paid as artists, and paid according to their merits, and not upon a per-centage of work done. Speaking of the means of improvement, he said the great thing was to create a demand by opening their churches every day and all day long. The decoration would soon follow, and a crop of artist architects and artist painters would rise which would be an ornament to our Church, and prove that this country followed up the proud position she had taken up of late years, namely, the great patroness of the Fine Arts.

The Rev. Prebendary Clark read a paper "On Church Architecture." He spoke of the absence of the good and the beautiful in many of our churches, and said that the modern architect should endeavour not to revive the faults of their ancestors and neglect their virtues. He advocated the pyramidal form of outline in ecclesiastical buildings, with projections and recesses to give a due effect to light and shade; urged the necessity of harmony of design and true proportions of the building; and observed that the materials should be made to contribute to the beauty of the edifice. At the same time the materials of the locality, where they were durable, should be used for all the walls of an ecclesiastical building. He concluded with a brief allusion to ornaments, suggested the use of coloured woods, and remarked that a much better

effect would be produced by the more frequent use of diaper-work or flat stones in the interior of the building.

Mr. Street said that every one who had studied English and foreign architecture must be aware that we had very few churches suitable for large towns; that village churches had been repeated in towns with the only alteration that they were slightly enlarged. On the Continent the exact contrary was the case. He then spoke of two classes of churches on the Continent, the circular churches and the churches having an enormous unbroken area, where almost every one could see the altar. Of the latter he mentioned several specimens on the Continent, some of which would hold from two to three thousand persons; and he afterwards spoke of the circular churches. He proceeded to speak of the best mode of fitting churches for the worship of the English Church; and said the reasons for building costly churches were very good indeed. In the Church of England the worship on the average was about five hours on the Sunday; whereas on the continent the average was from eight to nine hours a-day. He adverted to the necessity of increasing the number of hours during which service should be held, urging early communion in the morning, and morning, afternoon, and evening services. They did not want so much an increase in the number of churches, as they wanted to have a better use of existing ones by the people. If those large churches were adopted in the large towns, a considerable body of men would be required to officiate in them; hence would arise the necessity for additional buildings attached to the church, and by those means additional grace and dignity might be given to the sacred edifices. He spoke of the importance of beautifying the interior of their churches, and said the object of church building up to this time appeared to have been to make a pretty exterior, and to leave the interior plain, more like a meeting-house than a church. He concluded with some observations in favour of keeping open their churches from an early hour in the morning till late in the afternoon, so that persons might freely visit them, and make them real places of worship.

The Earl of Harrowby expressed the pleasure he felt in listening to the observations of the previous speakers, and especially those which referred to modern restoration. It was frequently to be found that young architects, in building new churches, introduced a heterogeneous mass of different styles, which produced a very bad effect; while, on the other hand, when they restored old churches, they were apt to remove the different styles which were visible in the building, and which marked its history in different ages, and reproduced a building in one distinct style. He condemned those practices, and observed that many of the churches throughout the country had been spoilt simply for the purpose of adapting a church to some ideal, miserable, insensible purpose.

#### CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

*Oct. 5, 1864.* RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President said that on the 30th of September he visited, in company with Colonel A. Lane Fox, a fort called Kilcrea or Fahy's Fort, which is situated on the direct line of the proposed railway between Cork and Macroom, about half a mile at the Cork side of the Abbey.

The workmen had removed a considerable quantity of the earth, and exposed to view the crypts or subterranean chambers which are usually found under these primitive remains of the aboriginal inhabitants of Ireland. A covered passage, nearly 2 ft. square, opening towards the south, led into a chamber 4 ft. broad by 3 ft. 3 in. in height, composed of stones laid horizontally, tapering towards the top, which was closed by a large flag. Another passage of the same dimensions as the former led into a larger but more irregularly constructed chamber, about 5 ft. broad and 4 ft. 8 in. in height. On the north side of the fort is another passage, varying from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and 3 ft. high, covered over with slabs, extending in a southerly direction for about 59 ft. In the middle of this passage are two pillars, constructed of water-worn stones. What the use of the latter passage may have been, or whether at any period it had a communication with the crypts, it is now impossible to say. Mixed with the *débris* which covered these chambers was a quantity of charcoal. Two or three small bones were found, the identification of which has rather puzzled naturalists. A cursory glance at the Ordnance map will shew how numerous these forts are scattered all over the country, proving the existence of a large population contemporary with their construction, which may fairly be considered as prehistoric. It is most probable from a comparative consideration of the subject that, inasmuch as the crypts could never have been intended as residences for man, even in his most savage state, and as is the custom now with some tribes inhabiting central Africa, who use similar earthworks, the centre used to protect the cattle, where they were driven by night, the chambers under ground constituting the depository for whatever may have been thought valuable in those days, while the owners encamped round the rampart, protecting all from the incursions of their more powerful neighbours, some forts being fortified with as many as three ramparts. At Kilcrea the visitors were informed that the workmen had that day found a skeleton about 4 ft. beneath the surface in the cutting which runs a short distance south of the abbey. It was merely covered with earth, so they had an opportunity of examining it, but the skull was so broken and defective as to render it useless. The teeth were, however, quite perfect. The molars were considerably ground down on their crowns. Another skeleton was found the day before; from the position of both, lying east and west, they may be considered as Christian burials. The latter skeleton was said by the navvies to have been 8 ft. long, and the skull of extraordinary size, but making every allowance for exaggeration, we may conclude that it was very large. The visitors sought in vain for any traces of it. When the men retired from work the evening before, it was lying on the edge of the cutting, but early on the following morning some pious neighbour, commiserating these fragments of frail humanity, removed them somewhere within the hallowed precincts of the abbey.

Mr. Robert Day, jun., exhibited several interesting specimens found in Lough Revel Crannoge, co. Antrim. The crannoge has been already referred to in the "Journal of the Ulster Archaeological Society," and has yielded, from time to time, many relics illustrating the habits and customs of the race who occupied it. Owing to the great arterial damage, the Lough in which this dwelling was built is now dried up, so that its structure can be plainly seen. Many of the horizontal and upright posts and planks which formed the island-dwelling still remain;



but these are fast disappearing, as the superstitious fear, which has tended so materially to preserve the forts, raths, &c., in Ireland, has no power over the peasantry in reference to these crannoges; and year by year their timber is converted to fuel, with the peat which covers the surface of the dried-up lake. In this are preserved the remains of animal substances, bronze and glass ornaments, weapons, &c.; and some four years back a large boat, dug out of the solid, was found near this crannoge. Last March the head of an extinct species of ox—*Bos longifrons*—with the jaw of a deer, and some seventy teeth of horses, oxen and swine, were here found. The head is well preserved, but the under jaw-bones are wanting. It measures in extreme length 21 in.; from tip of each horn 16 in., and across the head in widest part  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. The teeth, from their great age, are quite denuded of the bony covering which encircles the enamelling, leaving the latter quite bare. Bones of animals are commonly found in those lake dwellings, 150 cart-loads having been removed from the Dunshaughlin crannoge, with the head and teeth, two bronze spear-heads, a blue glass bead, with white enamelled concentric lines, and another of similar type, but with two bronze rings attached, (this may have been used as the pendant of a bronze pin or an ear-ring); a bronze brooch, hollow in the centre, which evidently held a setting and a bronze pin. These, with a rude specimen of pottery, which may have been used as a crucible, were all found in this crannoge. Mr. Day also shewed a very fine bronze fibula brooch, reversible—both sides being ornamented—the back having an arrow-head and fern-leaf pattern, and the remains of gilding. The front is embossed with a fine interlaced ornament, and the pin, where it clasps the ring part, is enriched with a scroll device. This brooch measures 3 in. in the clear, the pin being 6 in. long. It was found on the northern shore of Lough Neagh, in reclaimed land, and is a remarkably fine specimen. With this was shewn an armlet of light-green glass, believed to be unique. There is a fragment of a similar bracelet in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

#### ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 26, 1864. A special meeting was held on the sea-shore at Bradwell, under the presidency of J. SUTTON WESTERN, Esq., for the purpose of examining some architectural remains of early date, which have been recently brought to light by the operations of the South Essex Reclamation Company, now in progress on supposed redeemable land, extending from the furthest point of Bradwell, at the mouth of the Blackwater, and extending southwards along St. Peter's Sands and Dengie Flats. The land at this part belongs to J. O. Parker, Esq., whose shore rights the company have purchased for a mile and a half along the coast. The actual operations were at first intended to be directed to the reclaiming of about 1,500 acres of land; but they have since been limited to the securing of about 800. Of these, 80 acres at the southerly point have already been inclosed, and secured from the sea. Operations were then commenced at the other end, nearest to Blackwater Bay, bounded on one side by its waters and on the other by the German Ocean, a spot traditionally famous in the early history of Essex. Here the cultivated lands are protected by sea-walls, and the operation of reclamation consists in the erection of similar walls around



the flats in front of them, so as to shut out the flow of the tide. To effect this it is necessary to have earth from the higher or mainland, and a tramway is laid and trucks are employed as in the formation of a railway embankment. For this purpose excavations were commenced on the side of a field, at one end of which stands an ecclesiastical-looking building, supposed to have been connected with the lost city and military works, known as the chapel of St. Peter-on-the-Walls, but now used as a barn; and while antiquaries had been looking out at sea for the site of Ithancester, and tradition asserted that formerly ruined pillars were to be seen there at low water, the navvies laid bare part of the foundations of important buildings in the solid land. This coming to the knowledge of Mr. Parker, he stayed, for a time at least, the hand of destruction, and at once had men set to work to make excavations higher in the field, whose labours soon laid bare other parts of the massive walls of what had evidently been a considerable fortress, and enabled its shape to be traced. The site of a Roman camp was also shewn by the discovery of various articles, in some cases trivial, but deeply interesting as the remains of the once imperial masters of this island; and the skeletons of Roman soldiers, and others apparently slain in battle, were also found.

A more numerous company having assembled than could well have been expected, when the difficulty of reaching this remote spot is considered, Mr. Parker read a paper, the substance of which was as follows:—

“From my very boyhood I have always regarded these remains with the greatest veneration, and, so far as I could prevent it, have never allowed a stone to be removed; but I have often looked forward to the day when, other more prominent and accessible objects of interest having come under the notice of the Society, the remains at Bradwell-juxta-Mare might claim its attention.

“Other and ruthless hands have, however, recently laid bare that which I could have wished to be subjected to the careful exploration of the archæologist. The spade of the navy and the roll of the tip-wagon have lately invaded a spot which for centuries had been left comparatively undisturbed, and have threatened to remove every vestige that remained to us.

“It then became necessary, through your Secretary, to call a special meeting of the Society, that what had been brought to light by the recent excavations might be inspected, and that such traces as yet remain might be examined and recorded before their very existence up to the present day might become mere matter of tradition and history.

“Some years ago, on the passing of the South Essex Estuary Inclosure Act, I obtained the insertion of a clause that the structure called St. Peter’s Chapel should not be damaged or interfered with, but this has not been sufficient to restrain the company from removing the soil from the neighbourhood of the building, and causing the devastation which has recently taken place.

“In the presence of those who have given frequent and careful attention to such matters, and who are so well able on the spot to judge for themselves, it is hardly worth while for me to give expression to my own preconceived opinions, or to enter upon any disquisition as to whether we now stand upon the site of the Othona of the Romans, the Ithancester of the Saxons,—as to the date of the erection or the purposes for which the ancient building called St. Peter’s Chapel was originally constructed, or as to who have been in past ages the successive occupiers of these venerable ruins. Suffice to say that it would seem to be abundantly clear, from its position, from its form and construction, as well as from the materials of which it is built, no less than from such relics as have been found about the place, that it was originally one of those fortresses or camps erected on the coast by the Roman invaders of Britain for the purpose of maintaining their footing in the country, and keeping up their communications with their own nation.

“If, as I am inclined to believe, at the period of its earliest occupation, the sea

flowed up to the foot of the projecting ridge of land upon which the castrum was built—nothing could be better chosen for the double purpose of defence from attack by land and ready communication with the sea.

“So far as the foundations can be traced at the present day the station would seem to have comprised an area of about three acres, defended towards the land on its southern, western, and northern sides, by walls of enormous thickness, and with an external fosse, now nearly filled up. On the seaward or eastern side it would appear to have been open, like Richborough, or at all events not inclosed by a continuous wall of masonry. Such excavations as have recently been made would seem to favour this notion. They shew no continuous line of foundations on the eastern side, but they have, nevertheless, brought to light abundant evidence of the rude encampment of the Roman soldiery, where, in the removal of the soil, the successive falls of earth have revealed a sectional view of the pits or holes in which the decayed vegetable matter, the ashes of the camp-fires, the bones of cattle, goats, and swine, and the general refuse of the station, were from day to day deposited. Around them, but in the more solid portions of the soil, are found in various parts human remains; some in apparently perfect skeletons, and of unusual stature; some in scattered bones; but in all cases where the skulls have been turned up, with but few exceptions, they were those of men in the full vigour of life; and may we not well conclude them to have been the young soldiers of the picked cohorts of Rome?

“The histories of Essex tell us of some large portions of the walls having remained standing in bygone days, but it is quite clear that nothing more than what is now standing has been extant in the memory of the present or the past generation. They tell us, too, of St. Peter’s Chapel having been used in early times as a chapel of ease to the parish of Bradwell. But it is for the learned to determine whether this structure ever formed part of the original camp, or was erected in after days out of the materials of the more ancient walls of the ruined fortress, for the purposes of religion.”

The Rev. F. Spurrell, Rector of Faulkbourn, then read some “Notes on the Early Building on the Shore commonly called the Chapel of St. Peter-ad-Murum,” in which he spoke with doubt as to the age and original purpose of the structure, but on the whole he was disposed to regard it as a Norman edifice, perhaps built soon after the Conquest.

“It certainly has some of the peculiar features of Norman work on the exterior, and, excepting what appear to be later insertions of windows inside, there are no features of any other distinct style in the interior. What its original use was, therefore, I do not now pretend to determine; but in the absence of more information upon the subject we may perhaps be content now to call this interesting building by its traditionary name, and assign it to be the Norman chapel of St. Peter-at-the-Wall at Bradwell-near-the-Sea.”

The Rev. Guy Bryan noticed various passages in different writers, from Bede down to Norden, in which the planting of Christianity in that place was noticed, and references made to that building.

Mr. Chancellor expressed himself as disposed to join issue with Mr. Spurrell as to the age of the building, and he proceeded to notice some of the points in it, and observed he could not help thinking it must be of later date than the Norman. It was erected with the *débris* of Roman buildings, but the building itself was not of the Roman period. He noticed the buttresses, the windows, and other parts, and the circumstance that the style of the Norman period might be retained in this corner of the county, while in other parts of the kingdom the style was very far advanced, as proofs of what he had said about the date. As to the purposes of the building, he thought there was evidence of its being of an ecclesiastical character. He noticed the possible position of the tower, and the probability that there had been a double arch at the east end.

Chronicle," and shewed that, whatever may be the legal acceptance of the term "milling" as applied to coins, it has the sanction not only of custom, but of numismatists of the highest authority, as being applicable to the graining or other ornamentation of the edge of coins.

## CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

*April 27.* The Rev. CANON EATON in the chair.

By the personal exertions of the secretaries, aided by numerous friends of the Society in Chester and the neighbourhood, a choice collection of early editions of Shakespeare, together with Shakespearian and other Elizabethan relics, was brought together.

The Rev. Henry Green, M.A., of Knutsford, delivered a lecture "On Shakespeare and the Emblem Writers of the Sixteenth Century, especially Geoffrey Whitney, of Cheshire." After some preliminary observations on the Tercentenary Festival, Mr. Green went on to remark that the close of the fifteenth century saw the rise of a species of literature in which the art of the engraver was extensively employed as well to illustrate the proverbs prevailing in the world as works of higher pretensions. Thus, in 1481, Dante's "*Inferno*" was embellished with engravings at Florence, and before the end of the century there was published Sebastian Brande's "*Ship Freighted with Fools*," an English translation of which, by Alexander Barclay, appeared in London in 1509, and again in 1570. The chief emblem writers of the sixteenth century, with which the dramas of Shakespeare present various correspondences, are Gillaume de la Perriere, 1539; Gilles Conozet, 1540; Orus Apollo, 1551; Andreas Alciatus, 1551; Barthol. Anulus, 1552; Pierre Coustan, 1560; Claude Paradin, Gabriel Symeon, and Paulo Giovio, 1562; Joannes Sambucus, 1564; Arnold Freitag, 1570; Nicolas Reusner, 1581; and Geoffrey Whitney, of Cheshire, 1586. Some of these books passed through many editions, and with others which exist in Flemish, German, French, Spanish, Italian, English, and Latin, constitute a most curious and highly interesting series of proverbial and other philosophical sayings, most profusely illustrated by the skill of the designer and engraver, and by the genius of the poet. The first English emblem-book was composed by Geoffrey Whitney, submitted by him in manuscript, in 1586, to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and printed in the following year at Leyden. Whitney was a member of an old Cheshire family, and was born in or near Nantwich, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He afterwards resided for a considerable period in the Netherlands. That Shakespeare knew of Whitney's emblems, and used them either directly or indirectly, there can be no reasonable doubt. The whole scene from the "*Merchant of Venice*," where are introduced the three caskets of gold, silver, and lead, was in entire accordance with the spirit of the emblem writers; there were inscriptions on the written scrolls, and the portrait of a blinking idiot—the motto, the picture, and the descriptive verses constituting an emblem complete in all its parts. "*Pericles, Prince of Tyre*," was published with Shakespeare's name in 1608, and probably written and acted before 1590. The dialogue between Simonides, King of Pentapolis, and his daughter Thaisa, on occasion of the festive



pageantry to honour her birthday, contains direct references, quoting the very mottoes of emblem-books of that day, as from Whitney, from Paradin, from Symeon, and Paulo Giovio. Mr. Green illustrated his position by quoting many passages, from Whitney especially, and following them up by passages from Shakespeare's plays of a later date, in which the parallelism of ideas, and even words, was very remarkable. In conclusion he said,—

"After the evidence adduced, and comparing the picture emblems which I have submitted to your inspection with passages of Shakespeare which are their complete parallels as far as words can be to drawings, we can no longer treat it as a mere conjecture that Shakespeare, like others of his countrymen, was acquainted generally with the popular emblem-books of the sixteenth century, and especially with the 'Choice of Emblems,' by Geoffrey Whitney, of Cheshire, the earliest, and I may dare to name him, 'the best of our English emblem writers.' Others might be more pungent, more polished, or more elaborate in their conceits, or in the language in which they clothed them, but there were none of greater purity, more abundant learning, or a more thoroughly religious spirit. As he was characterized by those who knew him when his work first appeared, so might he be spoken of now. Chaucer was the Homer of our country, Whitney its Hesiod. And surely it is not in Cheshire people, at this time when such general testimony is being given to one immortal memory, any unreasonable pride to be zealous for the fame of that poet of our county, who nearly three hundred years ago, when Avon's banks first resounded with Shakespeare's songs, celebrated the praises of the Cholmondeleys, the Wilbrahams, the Mainwarings, the Cottons of Combermere, the Brookes and the Corbets of Elizabeth's glorious reign, who along with them made mention of the Calthorpes, the Drakes, the Jermyns, the Norrisses, the Russells, and the Sidneys, and whose humbler descriptions, and thoughts, and expressions the mighty genius of Shakespeare did not disdain to use, to elevate, and to ennoble."

In the course of the discussion which followed the lecture, the Rev. Chairman observed that it was in the power of almost every person of education and discernment to aid in making Shakespeare more and more popular and intelligible. While travelling about in various parts of England stray words and expressions had caught his ear, especially in the rural districts, which were to his mind the most perfect possible commentaries on certain allusions in Shakespeare. No doubt, in the earlier folio editions, there were a few occasional misprints; but he believed that many of the so-called emendations of later editors were altogether errors, arising from their imperfect acquaintance with words common enough in Shakespeare's day, but which had in the interval become obsolete. In the play of "Coriolanus," for instance, the following sentence occurred:—"But since it serves my purpose, I will venture to scale it a little more." The word "scale" had by some commentators been rendered "seale," from ignorance of its true meaning. He (the Chairman) had heard the expression lately among the country people, and it simply meant "to rake or scatter over the surface," in which sense the Shakespearian lines were perfectly intelligible.

May 25. The Rev. H. VENABLES in the chair.

Mr. Robert Morris delivered a lecture on the Baptism of Bells, the Curfew and Passing Bells, and some legends attached to the Bells of Cheshire, which formed a sequence to a lecture, on Baptismal Observances, given by him in January last<sup>b</sup>. The subject was agreeably treated,

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., April, 1864, p. 483.



nave, and south aisle, with a west tower of two stages. On the south of the chancel is the Whyting, now Bradfield Chantry, in which there is a plain piscina in the south wall. The eastern capital bears the arms of John Whyting, of Wood, in this parish (Argent, a bend wavy cottised sable) the founder of the chantry and south aisle in Henry the Eighth's time. He was a wool-merchant, and the emblem of his occupation, the wool-packers' arms (Sable, a wool-pack argent), occupies one of the sides, on another the arms of the merchants of the Staple, and on the fourth a ship, indicative of foreign traffic.

"On the south side of this chantry chapel is a high tomb, erected in memory of the said John Whyting and Ann his wife, daughter and heir of Peter Pouncefoot. On the top slab were formerly their effigies in brass, with shields of arms occupying each angle. These beautiful brasses were stolen from the church in February, 1847; and although a reward was offered for their recovery, they have never since been heard of. The removal was effected with some sharp instrument, and a practised hand, as not the slightest evidence remains of any force having been used. As neither lock nor glass was broken to gain entrance to the church, and all the doors were found locked in the morning as they had been left overnight, it must always leave a suspicion that the thieves did not come from a long distance. The brasses have been ably described by W. R. Crabbe, Esq., in his interesting papers on Devonshire Brasses, and the effigies, preserved by rubbings, have been published in the Society's Transactions.

"On the north side of this chantry is another high tomb, erected in memory of Lady Mary Guilford, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, Knt., of Kent, whose second husband was Sir Gawen Carew.

"On the north wall of the chancel is a marble monument, erected in memory of the Rev. G. W. Scott, Rector of Kentisbeare, who died in 1830, aged 26, on which are some beautiful lines, believed to be written by Sir Walter Scott."

J. Hayward, Esq., read a paper entitled "Notes on some of the Churches of Jersey." He said:—

"The peculiar character of the churches must strike every one on visiting the beautiful and fertile island of Jersey, differing as they do materially from anything witnessed in England; he will remark the great simplicity of form, their central towers capped for the most part with plain four-sided spires, and where the old windows have not been replaced with common deal sashes, the Flamboyant character of the tracery points at once to the continental origin of the architecture. On entering the buildings, the total absence of timber in their construction is remarkable. The roofs are simple pointed vaults with projecting bands thereon, which sometimes run down to the floor, and at others are rudely stopped above the arches which separate the nave or chancel from the aisle. The piers are low massive cylindrical columns, and the arches are pointed, and consist generally of two orders of chamfers. The pews and galleries in these churches are formed in a most extraordinary manner, and twenty-five or thirty years ago you would have looked in vain for an altar, while the chancels were filled with pews invariably facing westwards, with perhaps a gallery at the east end. The communion was celebrated on a mahogany dining-table, which a writer in the 'Ecclesiologist' has rather irreverently called 'an oyster-board,' and standing under the central tower and close to the pulpit. Happily, a better spirit has arisen during the last few years. A desire of restoring their old churches is now felt, and a strong hope exists that ere long every church in the island will be formed, with some attempt at least, towards proper ritual arrangements.

"Much might be said on the early history of Jersey, but to glance merely at some of the leading points, I would remark that there seems to be little doubt that the Channel Islands, to the period of the Norman Conquest, were inhabited by the same races as those who peopled the adjoining continent. Many Druidical<sup>e</sup> re-

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\* "When the Town-hill at St. Helen's was levelled in Aug. 1785, on which Fort Regent has been erected, (a rock of considerable extent, and rising about 150 ft. above high-water mark,) the labourers laid bare the remains of a Druidical temple, which the States presented to the then Governor of the island, General Conway: they were removed to his seat in Berkshire, where he caused them to be re-erected in their original order. A coin of the Roman Emperor Claudius was

mains have been found, and they are described and figured in Abier's *Tableaux Historiques de la Civilisation à Jersey*. The island came under the sway of the Romans, who called it 'Cæsarea Insula,' a name now curiously applied to the modern omnibus of the island. Sites of Roman camps are still visible, and many Roman arms and coins have been discovered. The inhabitants are said to have been converted to Christianity by Marculphus, or Marcouf, in 540, and the hermit St. Helerius<sup>f</sup>, his disciple, gives name to St. Helier's, the principal town in the island. He came to Jersey in 555, and was killed in 559. It is also said that the following year the Abbey of St. Helier's was built on the site where the Elizabeth Castle stands. The only remains of this ancient building are some rude kind of cell or chapel called 'the Hermitage,' which name is applied to the rock on which it is built.

"It is well known that Jersey formed a part of the Duchy of Normandy, and became an English possession through William the Conqueror, and many Jersey men are recorded by Robert Wace, an inhabitant of the island, as having joined in the conquest of England; among them were the Seigneurs of Rosel and Carteret, whose descendants still possess their ancient fiefs and manors.

"The island was divided into the twelve existing parishes probably about the close of the eleventh or commencement of the twelfth century, which is evidenced by the following dates of the consecration of churches in the island<sup>g</sup>:—

St. Brelade, May 27, 1111.  
St. Martin, June 4, 1116.  
St. Clement, Sept. 29, 1117.  
St. Ouen, Sept. 4, 1130.  
St. Saviour, May 30, 1154.  
Holy Trinity, Sept. 3, 1163.

St. Peter, Jan. 29, 1167.  
St. Laurence, Jan. 4, 1199.  
St. Mary, Oct. 5, 1320.  
St. Martin (Grouville), Aug. 25, 1322.  
St. John, Aug. 1, 1341.  
St. Helier, Aug. 15, 1341<sup>h</sup>.

"The greater part, if not all, the Jersey churches consisted of a nave, chancel and central tower, and probably in some instances they had transepts. The masonry of these early buildings differs materially from that of the later work engrafted upon them. It consists of small stones, among which beach-worn pebbles are plentifully interspersed; and as the same kind of construction is seen in the spires, it may be fairly inferred that the towers generally (for there are some exceptions) were integral parts of the original buildings. In these early towers the arches opening into the body of the church are pointed and perfectly plain—that is, without any moulding or chamfer, except in some cases a very rude

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found at the same time and place. There are still some Druidical remains in a field near the small village of Anne-ville, in the parish of St. Martin's; and others in the same parish, at some distance further to the north, near Rosel Bay. These remains bear the name of 'Poquelayes,' derived, it is supposed, from two old Gallic or Celtic words, *pouqua*, or *pouqui*, 'a fairy,' and *lech*, *leh*, or *lee*, 'a flat stone.'

<sup>f</sup> "The Northmen, in one of their ferocious descents upon Jersey, cruelly murdered the holy man St. Helerius (famed for his piety and austerity of life, and Frenchified into St. Helier) under circumstances that gained him the reputation of a martyr. He was beatified after his violent death, and became St. Helier in the Roman Catholic Calendar. The cell of this hermit is built half-way up the rock, called the Hermitage, and on the left side is the saint's scooped-out bed and his pillow of stone, upon which are yet *imaginary* stains of the eremite's blood. Its masonry is of small stones, and is altogether proclamation of far antiquity.

<sup>g</sup> "The Bull of Pope Alexander VI. for transferring Jersey and the other islands from the see of Coutance to the diocese of Winchester, bears date Feb. 15, 1499, but it did not take effect until 1565.

<sup>h</sup> "These parishes were subdivided into vingtaines, or scores, supposed to be so called from having originally contained twenty houses. The divisions consisted of from two to six in each parish, amounting in all to fifty-two vingtaines. Previously to the building of these churches, there existed in the island an abbey and four priories, and numerous small chapels (said to be upwards of twenty) scattered about the country, and raised during the sixth and seventh centuries; they were dependent on the great religious houses in Normandy.

impost; a plain groin fills up the space between the arches, and generally there was no staircase or even doorway into the stage above the groin. A curious exception to this is seen at St. Ouen's, where an internal flight of steps is built on the south side of the nave, by which access is had to the upper part of the tower, but it is doubtful if this was the original purpose of these steps, as the opening from them into the tower is not arched, but consists of a rude perforation through the solid masonry. It seems more probable they were built for access to the rood-loft, which in this church was apparently of stone. In later towers a regular turret staircase is to be found, as at St. Helier's, which, as well as St. Saviour's, was built in the fourteenth century; they are without spires. In most cases the windows of these early churches have been replaced with later Flamboyant work, but where they remain they consist principally of single-light openings, with round or pointed arches, having chamfers on the outside and wide splays within.

"About the commencement of the fourteenth century the old churches were enlarged by the addition of aisles; and it is worthy of remark that these additions appear to have been made more to the chancels than to the naves. At Trinity Church they consist of a chancel aisle and a transept, both on the north side, and it is clear that the transept is of this later period from the fact of the opening into it from the tower having columnar responds and a double chamfer-arch, instead of the square jambs and arches which open into the nave and chancel. The arcades between the aisles, and the earlier parts of the churches, consist almost invariably of short cylindrical columns and double chamfered pointed arches, which have very much of the general character of transition work between the Romanesque and Early Pointed styles. The walls of the old churches were generally from three to four feet in thickness; and as the lower parts of the vaults were of the same substance, the arches which replaced the walls were necessarily made of the like thickness, and the substance of the columns nearly as great.

"An exception to the usual form of cylindrical pillars and double chamfered arch, which is their general character, is found in the chancel aisle of St. Lawrence, where there are octagonal piers and moulded arches which die into the piers.

"In Trinity Church two arches of the aisle have been thrown into one of elliptical form, to the great injury of the character of the church. The wall across the nave was built to form a chamber for the parish gun, and I believe that formerly a part of every church in the island was so appropriated. Recently an arsenal has been built in each parish for the purpose of receiving the arms.

"A desire for restoration is now, however, being felt, and the clergy are generally promoting it; but I was grieved to hear that in one case, where neglect has prevailed more than usual, even to the extent of one of the passages of the church being without any kind of flooring, and consisting of bare earth, the Rector on being applied to for his aid and sanction to the restoration of his church, said his care was wholly for the souls of his flock, and nothing for the fabric or ornament of the material building.

"I do not think there is a single old font to be found in the island, except at St. Brelade's Church, where a very rude one was to be seen, but not, I believe, used, as it was placed in the porch.

"A writer in the '*Ecclesiologist*' has referred to what he calls 'low-side windows' in the nave of Trinity Church, but at the time of visiting Jersey I had either never seen the remark, or forgotten having done so. I confess I attached no importance to these windows, but had regarded them merely as openings for lighting that part of the church which was divided off to receive the parish gun. They had no appearance of antiquity, but I must still regret my attention was not more directed to them."

An interesting discussion arose out of the reading of the foregoing paper, after which the thanks of the meeting were voted to the noble chairman, and the meeting separated.

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## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### CONWAY.

SIR,—On the floor of the chancel of Conway Church is a stone thus circumscribed:—

"John Brickdall, Clerck, was Vicar in Conway 38 years. He was interred under this stone the 14 day of May, A.D. 1607<sup>a</sup>."

The stone is divided into quarters, having the initials I. B., a death's-head and cross-bones. Beneath are two small brasses. On one of them is a shield, charged with a chevron between three sheaves of arrows. The other contains this inscription:—

"Under this stone, 14 May, 1607, was interred John Brickdall, Clerk, who was Vicar in Conway 38 years. His ancestor, Thomas Brickdall, was the first governor of Conway Castle, 1292."

This monumental inscription is not

<sup>a</sup> He was probably a relative of Nicholas Robinson, Bishop of Bangor, whose mother was Ellen, daughter of Wm. Brickdale, Esq.

Thomas Brickdall, weaver, of Conway, occurs 18 Hen. VIII., when Mr. Humphrey Brickdall was made a burgess of that town; Hugh Byrkedale (also called Brykedale) was one of the stewards of the mills of Conway 22 Hen. VIII., at which time Thomas Byrkedale occurs as grinding wheat and malt at the mills.

The following persons of this name were beneficed in Anglesey:—Humphrey Brigdale, Rector of Llangeinwen, June 5, 1564, (Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*, 344); Richard Brigdal, Rector of Llanddyfman, Sept. 26, 1565, (*Ibid.*, 339); Rich. Brigdale, Rector of Llanddeusant, Jan. 3, 1591, (*Ibid.*, 337).

On the north side of the altar of the church of Llanwrst is a small brass commemorating William Brickdale, of Pentwyn, Clerk, Vicar of Llanwrst, Precentor of Bangor, Canon of St. Asaph, Rector of Llanedr, and Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Asaph, who was buried Oct. 15, 1690. Thereon are the arms of Brickdale, and the motto "Fide et fortitudine."

noticed in the Rev. Robert Williams's "History and Antiquities of the Town of Aberconwy and its Neighbourhood<sup>b</sup>." (Denbigh, 8vo., 1835.)

Burke<sup>c</sup> states that Thomas Brickdale, of a Lancashire family, was the first governor of Conway Castle. On the other hand, Pennant<sup>d</sup> and Mr. Williams<sup>e</sup> say that William Sikun was the first governor. By an instrument dated Carnarvon, Oct. 23, 12 Edw. I. (1284), the King granted £150 to William Sikun for keeping the castle of Aberconway<sup>f</sup>: and it is observable that in or about 1312 Llewelin Bromfield, Bishop of St. Asaph, addressed letters to Edward II. and the Earl of Cornwall stating that William Cygons, constable of Conway, was confined by illness, and desiring that his son John might succeed him<sup>g</sup>. It is tolerably clear that this William Cygons is the person elsewhere called Sikun, and the statement that Thomas Brickdale was the first governor can hardly be regarded as authentic.

The subjoined notes relative to this most interesting place are offered by way of supplement to Mr. Williams's History.

Edward I. was at Conway March 25 and 26, and April 4 and 5, 1283<sup>h</sup>. It

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Williams is also author of that most useful compilation "A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen," (Llandoverly, 8vo., 1852).

<sup>c</sup> Landed Gentry, ed. 1862, p. 149.

<sup>d</sup> Tour in Wales, ii. 313.

<sup>e</sup> Hist. of Aberconwy, 24.

<sup>f</sup> Ayloffe's Calendar of Charters, 92.

<sup>g</sup> Collect. Topogr. et Geneal., ii. 266.

<sup>h</sup> *Fœdera*, new edit., i. 626—628.



was at Conway in the same year that Reginald de Grey, Justice of Chester, on the King's behalf, received from certain Welshmen the piece of the precious wood of the cross called by the Welsh *Crossencyt*, which had belonged to Lewelin, prince of Wales<sup>i</sup>. William de Winchelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, did homage at Conway to the King, from whom he received the temporalities of his see<sup>k</sup>. There are royal instruments dated at Conway Feb. 10, 1294-5, and April 6, 1295<sup>l</sup>.

Henry IV., very shortly after his accession, appointed Sir Henry Percy the younger (Hotspur) constable of Conway Castle. The Welsh took it, and he had to reduce it by force. The indenture for its surrender was ratified by the Privy Council July 5, 1401. It appears not to have been preserved, but its tenor may be collected from a letter written to Percy by William ap Tudor on behalf of himself and his brother Rys<sup>m</sup>. On April 19, 1402, £200 was paid to Henry Percy as a reward for continuing the siege round the castle for four weeks immediately after the rebels took it, at his own costs, without the assistance of any one but the people of the country<sup>n</sup>.

Twelve prisoners taken at Meux de Bray, in France, were on July 6, 1422, delivered at the Tower of London to Sir John Bolde, governor of Conway Castle, to which place they were conducted by him. He took them back to the Tower of London on November 9 following<sup>o</sup>.

An Act of Resumption passed 28 Hen. VI., contains a proviso in favour of grants to William Bradford and Thomas Kendall of the office of keeping the king's armour within his four castles of North Wales, namely, Conway, Carnar-

von, Beaumaris, and Hardelegh, with the wages and fees of old time due and accustomed<sup>p</sup>.

The castle was granted by Henry VI., on March 15, 1453-4, to Edward Prince of Wales<sup>q</sup>; in 1460 the same king granted it to Richard, Duke of York<sup>r</sup>, and on July 7, 1471, Edward IV. granted it to his son Edward, Prince of Wales<sup>s</sup>.

On May 15, 1483, the Privy Council of Edward V. despatched a letter to Hugh Bulkeley, deputy constable of the castle and deputy mayor of the town, to avoid from the possession thereof, and to suffer the Duke of Buckingham to occupy the keeping of the castle. A letter was also sent to William Bulkeley, Esq., to stir and move Hugh his son to avoid from the possession of the castle, and to deliver it to the Duke<sup>t</sup>. The grant of the office of constable of the castle and town to Henry, Duke of Buckingham, for life, is dated the following day<sup>u</sup>. It was renewed by Richard III. on July 13 in the same year<sup>x</sup>.

The grant for his life of the office of constable of the castle and captain of the town to Thomas Tunstall, one of the Esquires of the king's body, bears date Nov. 30, 1 Ric. III., (1483<sup>v</sup>).

James I., on March 30, 1603, granted to Sir Edward and Richard Herbert, on the surrender of Robert Berridge and Thomas Goodman, the office of chief forester of Snowdon Forest, the constablenesship of Conway Castle, and the stewardship of the king's lands parcel of Bardney Monastery, co. Carnarvon, for their lives<sup>z</sup>.

In a letter of the time of James I., written at the entreaty of a Mr. Huggen, it is stated that "the king's castle of Conway, in the county of Carnarvon,

<sup>i</sup> *Fædera*, new edit., i. 630.

<sup>k</sup> Cooper's Winchelsea, 23.

<sup>l</sup> *Fædera*, new edit., i. 816, 818, 819.

<sup>m</sup> Nicolas's Proc. Privy Council, i. 145, 147. The pardon of William ap Tudor and others, dated July 18, is in Rymer (viii. 209).

<sup>n</sup> Devon's Excheq. Issues, 283.

<sup>o</sup> Nicolas's Proc. Privy Council, ii. 335, iii. 81; Devon's Excheq. Issues, 374, 379; Rymer, x. 225.

<sup>p</sup> Rot. Parl., v. 198.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid., 291.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid., 380.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid., vi. 10.

<sup>t</sup> Nichols' Grants of Edw. V., 5.

<sup>u</sup> Rot. Parl., 1 Edw. V., m. 9; Nichols' Grants of Edw. V., 9, 32.

<sup>x</sup> Rot. Parl., 1 Ric. III., p. 1, m. 15, 16.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., m. 24.

<sup>z</sup> Green's Cal. Dom. St. Pap., Jas. I., i. 207.

is in great ruin and decay, whereof the greater part hath been downe and uninhabitable for manie ages past; the rest of the tymber supporting the rooffe is all, or for the most parte, rotten and growth daylie by wet more and more in decay, no man having dwelt in anie part thereof these thirty years passed; the leades are for a great part gone, the mayne wall being of a ragged, hard, and small stone, is of no value or worth; there is no land confessed to belong thereto, without the wall thereof; within it is of a small compass, builded on a rocke, pile wyse<sup>a</sup>." Some of the statements in this letter must be received with caution.

On March 24, 1626-7, Charles I., in consideration of a fine of £100, granted the castle to Edward Lord Conway, Viscount Killultah<sup>b</sup> and his heirs, at the reserved rent of 6s. 8d. per annum, and on May 22 following the Lord Treasurer Marlborough and the Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed a letter to Henry, Lord Herbert, stating that Lord Killultah had purchased the castle from the commissioners for the sale of the king's lands, and requesting Lord Herbert to yield up possession to him<sup>c</sup>.

On March 29, 1644, Prince Rupert, as Captain-General under his Highness Prince Charles, addressed a letter to Sir John Owen, Colonel-General of the town and castle of Conway, authorizing him to collect the contributions of certain hundreds for the support and maintaining of that garrison and town<sup>d</sup>.

Reference may also be made to a letter to the Prince from Archbishop Williams, dated Conway, Jan. 29, 1644-5<sup>e</sup>.

There are extant various letters written by Major-General Thomas Mytton, relating to the siege of Conway Castle

by the forces under his command<sup>f</sup>, as also the articles of surrender<sup>g</sup>.

The House of Commons on March 3, 1646-7, resolved that the castle of Conway should be kept a garrison, with fifty men in it<sup>h</sup>; on the 25th of the same month the House voted that Col. Carter should be continued governor<sup>i</sup>, and on August 2, 1648, the House ordered that the garrison of Conway should be made up 120 men<sup>k</sup>.

Thomas Kynaston was governor in Feb., 1654-5. There is a letter from him to the Lord Protector, dated the 24th of that month, respecting certain cavaliers who had been discovered plotting against the State. One of them, Edward Williams, of Conway, had been committed to the county gaol on a charge of high treason, whilst John Evans, of Tremorva, and Thomas Davies of Caerhine, had been held to bail in £500 each for their appearance when required. Nicholas Bayley, of Croswen, who was also implicated, does not appear to have been molested<sup>l</sup>, having made a confession to the Protector on January 28th preceding<sup>m</sup>. Kynaston refers to letters he had received by the last post from Lord Lambert, desiring his double diligence in securing the garrison committed to his charge, and attributes the discovery of the conspirators to Spencer, the postmaster of Conway, formerly ensign to Col. Carter. William Stodart, a neighbouring justice, examined the parties accused.

Ample materials exist for a life of Major-General Thomas Mytton, the captor of the castle for the Parliament. He was governor of Oswestry, the Isle of Anglesey, and Beaumaris, and Vice-

<sup>f</sup> MS. Tanner, lix. 471, 493, 562, 575, 580, 612. One, dated June 15, 1646, is in *Parl. Hist.*, xv. 2; another, dated Nov. 10 following, is in *Parl. Hist.*, xv. 171; and one, dated Dec. 19, is in *Cary's Civil War*, i. 177. See as to this siege Carlyle's *Cromwell*, 2nd edit. i. 304—307.

<sup>g</sup> MS. Tanner, lix. 582.

<sup>h</sup> Commons' Journals, v. 104.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibid.*, 125.

<sup>k</sup> *Ibid.*, 657.

<sup>l</sup> Thurloe's State Papers, iii. 166—169.

<sup>m</sup> *Ibid.*, 127, see also p. 125.

<sup>a</sup> Halliwell's Family Excursions in North Wales, 109.

<sup>b</sup> Bruce's Cal. Dom. St. Pap. Chas I., ii. 107, and see pp. 16, 494.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.*, 186.

<sup>d</sup> Warburton's Prince Rupert, ii. 401.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.*, iii. 55, and see pp. 9, 10.

Admiral of North Wales, and famed alike for his valour and humanity. He died in November, 1656<sup>a</sup>.

Additions may be made to the biographies<sup>o</sup> of Sir John Owen, the Governor for the King. He married when he was about seventeen years old, Janet, daughter of William Vaughan, Esq., and widow of John Griffith, Esq.<sup>p</sup> Two letters from Prince Maurice to him have been printed<sup>q</sup>, as has also an extraordinary letter from him acknowledging the favour of the Parliament in sparing his life<sup>r</sup>. In 1647 Prince Rupert invited him to enter the service of the King of France<sup>s</sup>. The heroic Sir Charles Lucas, a little before his execution, gave his sword to Sir John Owen. It still exists, and bears the inscription, "To my honoured friend Sir John Owen, by whom it will always be carried with honour," or to that effect<sup>t</sup>. He has been confounded<sup>u</sup> with his brother, Colonel William Owen, who was captured at Nottingham, in August, 1648, at which period Sir John was in Windsor Castle awaiting his trial for treason<sup>x</sup>. After the Restoration, Sir John was employed in manning the royal navy<sup>y</sup>.

Some particulars respecting Colonel (afterwards Sir John) Carter, the governor for the Parliament, may here be given. It is said that he served behind a draper's counter previously to joining the Parliament army<sup>z</sup>, in which

he had attained the rank of colonel before April 7, 1646, when he and Captain Simkins fell upon the royalist forces near Denbigh, and took divers officers and soldiers prisoners with the loss of only one on the Parliament side<sup>a</sup>. On December 22 following his accounts were referred to a committee, and £2,000 was ordered to be paid at Goldsmith's-hall<sup>b</sup>. In June, 1648, he and Lieutenant-Colonel Twisleton defeated Sir John Owen, at Llandegai, Sir John being taken prisoner with divers others of quality and sixty private soldiers<sup>c</sup>. The Parliament in August voted to him and Twisleton £1,000 each<sup>d</sup>. In 1650 he was sheriff of Carnarvonshire<sup>e</sup>. On August 28, 1654, he was constituted one of the commissioners for ejecting scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers and schoolmasters in North

<sup>a</sup> Whitlock's Memorials, 206; Parl. Hist., xiv. 356.

<sup>b</sup> Commons' Journals, v. 24, 74; Whitlock's Memorials, 235.

<sup>c</sup> Whitlock's Memorials, 307; Pennant's Tour in Wales, i. 264.

<sup>d</sup> Commons' Journals, v. 657; Lords' Journals, x. 419, 420.

<sup>e</sup> During the time he held the office of sheriff of this county Major Richard Cheadle was convicted, and as it seems executed, for the murder of Richard Bulkeley, Esq., on the sands opposite Beaumaris, in Feb. 1649-50. His trial took place at the Great Sessions for Carnarvonshire, held at Conway in August, 1650, before William Littleton and Edward Bulstrode, who relieved him for eight days. On August 11 Col. Rob. Duckinfield wrote to Speaker Lenthall stating that Cheadle had done great service to the Parliament, that Col. Bulkeley, the deceased, was the vilest malignant in Wales, and that Bulstrode, one of the judges, had acted harshly and partially against the Major. On the 15th Parliament ordered him to be reprieved for a month, and directed the judges to certify the whole truth of the matter of fact concerning his trial. Their reply to the Speaker is dated Bala, August 23; in it is this passage: "And we think it very fitting to do Colonel Carter, the Sheriff of the said County, so much right as to inform you of his great Care in the Carriage of the Business, and in returning a well-affected and indifferent Jury." This letter came before the Parliament on Sept. 5, when a motion to continue the Major's reprieve till the next assizes was rejected, there being 12 yeas and 24 noes. — (Grey on 3rd vol. of Neal's Puritans, Append., pp. 18—22; Commons' Journals, vi. 455, 464.)

<sup>a</sup> There is a good account of him in Blake-way's Sheriffs of Shropshire, 122. It may be amplified from the Commons' Journals and other obvious sources.

<sup>o</sup> Lloyd's Memoires, 563; Pennant's Tour in Wales, i. 263; Williams's Welsh Biogr. Dict.

<sup>p</sup> Lewis Dwnn's Heraldic Visitations of Wales, ii. 219.

<sup>q</sup> Warburton's Prince Rupert, iii. 61.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid., 409. <sup>s</sup> Ibid., 237.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid., i. 423, 424.

<sup>u</sup> Carlyle's Cromwell, 2nd edit. i. 424, 427.

<sup>x</sup> Fairfax Correspondence, iv. 63—65. As to Col. William Owen, see Green's Cal. Dom. St. Pap. Chas. II., i. 90, 249, 442, ii. 169, 180; Wotton's Baronetage, iv. 375; *Collect. Topog. et Geneal.*, vii. 92, 317, 319; Warburton's Prince Rupert, ii. 425, iii. 10.

<sup>y</sup> Green's Cal. Dom. St. Pap. Chas. II., iii. 95, iv. 236, 295.

<sup>z</sup> John Williams's Ancient and Modern Denbigh, 250.

Wales<sup>f</sup>, and he was one of the members for the county of Denbigh in the parliament which assembled September 3 in that year<sup>g</sup>. In 1655 he occurs as one of the Commissioners for securing the peace of the Commonwealth within the six counties of North Wales<sup>h</sup>. He was again returned as one of the members for the county of Denbigh to the parliament which met September 17, 1656<sup>i</sup>, and in the same year was a Commissioner for raising assessments in the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Denbigh<sup>k</sup>. In June, 1657, he obtained, but not without difficulty and opposition, an order for payment of £3,000 in part satisfaction of his arrears<sup>l</sup>. Being then of Kinmael, and a knight, he was returned as sole member for the county of Denbigh to the Parliament of January 27, 1658-9<sup>m</sup>. A party of Cavaliers on April 17, 1659, shot him in the shoulder. This outrage is specially alluded to in a petition to the Protector from the Trained Bands of London<sup>n</sup>. He promoted the Restoration, and on March 10, 1659-60, was ordered by General Monk to employ the people of Denbigh to make that castle untenable<sup>o</sup>. He sat in the convention parliament for the town of Denbigh<sup>p</sup>. In July, 1660, he obtained a grant of the office of steward of the manor of Denbigh, with the annual fee of £40 6s. 8d.<sup>q</sup> On October 24 in the same year, he and William Griffiths, Esq., were empowered to dismantle the castle of Carnarvon<sup>r</sup>. In November fol-

lowing he petitioned the House of Commons for the renewal of a lease from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster of the impropriation of Gresford in Denbighshire. His petition was referred to the commissioners who had been appointed to treat with the purchasers of dean and chapter lands<sup>s</sup>. In the same month he was constituted governor of the garrison and fort of Holyhead<sup>t</sup>. On December 16, the inhabitants of Anglesey wrote to Robert, Viscount Bulkeley, stating that they were pleasing themselves with their deliverance from Sir John Carter's garrison, which was discharged at Beaumaris, when they were brought back to slavery by an order for fifty soldiers to form a garrison at Holyhead, where they profaned God's house, and took up the houses designed for strangers and passengers, who were thus exposed to hardships. Such a garrison was expensive and needless, the only danger, that of surprise to the Irish packets-boats, being taken away by the peace. If the garrison was to be continued, they would like the officers and soldiers to be loyal men<sup>u</sup>. He was sheriff of the county of Denbigh, 1665<sup>v</sup>. On February 18, 1667-8, was presented to the House of Commons a petition from him and others against certain parties concerned in rescuing Irish cattle and committing riots and misdemeanours. He was examined at the bar, and William Milward and Robert Thelwall, two of the principal delinquents, were ordered to be taken into custody by the serjeant-at-arms<sup>w</sup>. He married Catharine, youngest daughter of — Holland, of Kinmael, and had that estate with her. A wag, in allusion to Carter's old trade, said that he had chosen the best piece of Holland in the country. John Carter, Esq., his descendant, alienated Kinmael about 1731 to Sir George Wynne, Bart.<sup>z</sup>

<sup>f</sup> Scobell's Ordinances, 339.

<sup>g</sup> Willis's Not. Parl., iii. (2) 268; J. Williams's Records of Denbigh, 80.

<sup>h</sup> Thurloe's State Papers, iv. 216.

<sup>i</sup> Willis's Not. Parl., iii. (2) 280; J. Williams's Records of Denbigh, 80.

<sup>k</sup> Scobell's Ordinances, 417, 418.

<sup>l</sup> Commons' Journals, vii. 573, 574; Burton's Diary, ii. 304; Fifth Rep. Dep. Keeper Records, App. ii. 266.

<sup>m</sup> Willis's Not. Parl., iii. (2) 296 (where erroneously called *Garter*); John Williams's Records of Denbigh, 70.

<sup>n</sup> Burton's Diary, iv. 463.

<sup>o</sup> Green's Cal. Dom. St. Pap. Chas. II., i. 488.

<sup>p</sup> John Williams's Records of Denbigh, 72.

<sup>q</sup> Green's Cal. Dom. St. Pap. Chas. II., i. 138.

<sup>r</sup> Parry's Royal Progresses in Wales, 405.

<sup>s</sup> Commons' Journals, viii. 185.

<sup>t</sup> Green's Cal. Dom. St. Pap. Chas. II., i. 367.

<sup>u</sup> Ibid., 414.

<sup>v</sup> John Williams's Records of Denbigh, 86.

<sup>w</sup> Commons' Journals, ix. 52.

<sup>z</sup> Pennant's Tour in Wales, ii. 341; Burke's



In or about February 1660-1, Edward, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, petitioned Charles II. for the settlement on himself of the offices of chief forester of Snowdon, constable of Conway Castle, and keeper of the courts, &c., of the manor of Bardsey, granted by King James to his grandfather and father. A grant was made to him accordingly<sup>a</sup>.

Various letters written in August and September, 1665, to Lord Conway on the subject of the removal of the lead from the castle, have been lately brought to light<sup>b</sup>.

Here we may observe that Mr. Williams<sup>c</sup> and Mr. Halliwell<sup>d</sup> attribute the destruction of the castle to the first Viscount Conway, whereas the discredit of the proceeding really attaches to the third viscount, ultimately created Earl of Conway.

Many particulars respecting the castle and walls of Conway may be derived from Mr. Hartshorne's interesting paper on Carnarvon Castle<sup>e</sup>. Mr. Hartshorne has also published the roll of the expenses of the works of Lewelin's hall in Conway Castle, about 31 Edw. I.<sup>f</sup> Nor must Mr. John Hicklin's able lecture on Conway Castle be overlooked<sup>g</sup>.

The Register and Chronicle of the Abbey has been edited for the Camden Society by Sir Henry Ellis<sup>h</sup>.

When in June, 1284, Edward I. notified his intention of restoring the Church property which had been destroyed by the war in Wales, he directed that special enquiry should be made with respect to the consecration of the cemetery at Conway<sup>i</sup>.

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Landed Gentry, ed. 1846, p. 738. John Williams insinuates that Sir John Carter's children were illegitimate: we can find no authority for this.

<sup>a</sup> Green's Cal. Dom. St. Pap. Chas. II., i. 522.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid., iv. 521, 536, 551, 563.

<sup>c</sup> Hist. of Aberconwy, 69.

<sup>d</sup> Notes of Family Excursions in North Wales, 110.

<sup>e</sup> Arch. Journ., vii. 237-265.

<sup>f</sup> Arch. Cambrensis, 2nd ser., v. 1.

<sup>g</sup> Journ. Brit. Arch. Soc., v. 298-309.

<sup>h</sup> In Camden Miscellany, vol. i.

<sup>i</sup> *Fædera*, new edition, i. 642; see also at

The *quo warranto* against the Abbot, about 44 Edw. III., is now in print<sup>k</sup>.

There was a controversy for the office of abbot between David Winchcombe and David Lloide, pending which the Abbots of Stratford and Woburn, the reformators of the Cistercian order, committed the administration of the monastery to Griffith Goghe, the prior, to whom Richard III., by letters dated at Pontefract, May 31, 1484, commanded the farmers, &c., of the manors of the abbey to pay their rents<sup>l</sup>.

David ap Owen, sometime Abbot of Conway, became Bishop of St. Asaph, and died 1512-13<sup>m</sup>.

Hugh Price, abbot, who died July 8, 1528, was buried at Walden in Essex<sup>n</sup>.

In 26 Hen. VIII. a grant was made by the King to Kadwallider ap Morice and Robert Gethyn ap Morice of lands in Hariethog, in Llanwith, co. Denbigh, parcel of the possessions of the late abbey of Conway<sup>o</sup>.

There is extant the account of Jevan ap John David Vaghan, the collector of the rents and farms of the late monastery of Conway from Michaelmas 27 Hen. VIII., to the same feast 28 Hen. VIII.<sup>p</sup>

The beautiful carved screen in the church of Llanwrst is said to have been brought from Conway Abbey; and the roof of the chamber over the parlour in the house at Maynan, which was occupied in 1645 by Mr. Kyffin, was the old roof of the abbey chapel<sup>q</sup>.

Edward I., by a charter dated Feb. 10, in the twenty-second year of his reign (1293-4), exempted the burgesses of Conway from payment of tolls<sup>r</sup>.

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p. 643, and in Wilkins's *Concilia*, ii. 102, Archbishop Peckham's letter to the king.

<sup>k</sup> Record of Carnarvon, 144.

<sup>l</sup> MS. Harl. 433, f. 175.

<sup>m</sup> Willis's St. Asaph, 12, 75, 85, 123, 132, 135, 238; Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, ii. 698; Williams's Welsh Biog. Dict., 116.

<sup>n</sup> Lord Braybrooke's Audley End, 207.

<sup>o</sup> Translation in MS. Addit. 15,663, f. 64.

<sup>p</sup> Translation in MS. Addit. 15,662, f. 3, abstracted in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, &c., v. 675.

<sup>q</sup> Ric. Symonds's Diary, 259.

<sup>r</sup> *Fædera*, new edition, i. 816.

The privileges of the town distinctly appear in the proceedings on a *quo warranto* against the bailiffs and burgesses in or about 44 Edw. III.<sup>s</sup>

The enquiry as to the corporation of Conway by the Municipal Corporation Commissioners forms the subject of one of the reports drawn up by J. T. Hogg, Esq.<sup>t</sup> At the time of the enquiry the office of Recorder was held by John Jones, a mariner, who attended before the Commissioners in a seaman's jacket.

As Mr. Williams does not specify the date of the erection of the suspension bridge, we may supply the omission by stating that the first stone was laid April 3, 1822, and the bridge and embankment were completed in the summer of 1826<sup>u</sup>.

The first stone of the tubular bridge

was laid May 12, 1846. One tube was used April 18, 1848, and the entire bridge was opened for railway traffic on December 16 in the same year<sup>x</sup>.

A recent number of the "*Athenæum*" contains notes relative to the stained glass in the west window of Conway Church, the screen, the pew of the Mostyn family, and the stalls and poppy-heads.

At a future period we contemplate brief notices of natives of Conway and its neighbourhood, the Viscounts and the Earl of Conway, and several persons of the name of Conway, who were, or may be reasonably supposed to have been connected with the locality.

C. H. AND THOMPSON COOPER,

*Cambridge, Nov. 16, 1864.*

### LOW SIDE WINDOW, WEYBREAD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

SIR,—I send you a sketch of a remarkable example of a low side window at Weybread Church, Suffolk, which I believe has not been hitherto recorded. The almost universal position of such windows is on the south side of the chancel; in this case, however, the arrangement occurs in the west window of the north aisle. The window is of two lights, early Perpendicular in style, and similar to others in the same church. At about eighteen inches from the cill there is a stone transom, and the intermediate portion is now filled up with plaster, so that it cannot be seen whether there are any remains of hinges. In the wall on each side of the window, at somewhat irregular distances from

the transom (1 ft. 8 in. and 2 ft. 3 in.) is a cross formed of narrow slabs of stone, the central part being filled in with small squared flints. These have been supposed to be dedication crosses, but there are only these two in the church, and I cannot but think they have some connection with the window between them. There appears to be no reason to doubt that the transom is an original arrangement. The west window of the south aisle has its lower portion blocked up with plaster also, but there is no transom there, and the stoppage is evidently only a modern expedient to prevent outsiders from looking in, as the windows are only four feet from the ground.

The various theories which have been advanced respecting the object of "low side windows" will be found in the "*Archæological Journal*," vol. iv. p. 324. The explanation to which most

<sup>s</sup> Record of Caernarvon, 161.

<sup>t</sup> Parl. Paper, 1838, No. 379, pp. 11—22.

<sup>u</sup> Rickman's *Life of Telford*, 230—234; W. A. Provis's *Hist. of Suspension Bridge over the Menai*, with a brief Notice of Conway Bridge. In 1802 was published at London, 8vo., "*Impartial Thoughts on the intended Bridges over the Menai and Conway, with Remarks on the different Plans which are now in contemplation for improving the communication between Great Britain and Ireland through the Principality of Wales. To which are prefixed sketches of the Bridges and a map of the Roads.*" By a Country Gentleman."

<sup>x</sup> See Fairbairn's *Account of the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges* (Lond., 8vo., 1849); Edwin Clark's *Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges* (Lond., 2 vols. 8vo., 1850), with plates in folio; James Bayne's *Tourist's Guide to Conway* (Conway, 12mo., n. d.)

<sup>y</sup> Sept. 17, 1864, p. 377.

weight is now generally attached is that given by Mr. J. H. Parker in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, "Proceedings," Nov. 29, 1860, (vol. i., p. 262), "that they were to enable

lepers to see the elevation of the Host at a chantry altar placed just inside the opening specially for their use, as they were not allowed to enter the church, and the Roman Church holds the doc-



Low Side Window, Weybread Church, Suffolk.

trine of communion by sight as well as by touch." There are examples, however, of such windows through which it would be impossible to witness anything done within, from the outside. The contrivance of such an aperture in one light only, out of two or three in the same window, as is sometimes seen, renders the theory of a "dole-window" more probable; but there are instances, it must be admitted, no less fatal to such a purpose. The west end

of a church is not a likely place for a chantry altar; at any rate, the term "low side window" seems from the example now produced from Weybread, to be henceforward inapplicable. The church is about to be restored, and care will no doubt be taken to preserve this curious window.—I am, &c.,

C. R. MANNING.

*Diss Rectory, Norfolk.*  
Nov. 1, 1864.

## LINCOLNSHIRE WILLS.

SIR,—I send you for publication four Lincolnshire Wills, which, I trust, will interest some of your readers. The first and last are from probate copies among my own family papers; the second and third I have obtained from the Lincoln Registry.

Of Clement Clarke, of Northorpe, nothing is certainly known except what his will tells us. It is, however, *almost* certain that he was the ancestor of the family of Clarke of Brumby and Ashby in this county, which became extinct on the death of Mr. Robert Clarke of the former place, March 17, 1835.

The Codds, originally of Hemswell, were a widely-spread and numerous family. They never, however, rose above the rank of yeomen.

The Morleys of Winterton considered themselves to be a branch of the old family of Morley of Holme Hall, in the parish of Bottesford. Distinct proof of this descent has not, as far as I know, ever been produced. The Holme family bore for arms, Argent, a lion rampant sable.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Bottesford Manor, Brigg,*

*Dec. 5, 1864.*

## I.

"In dei nomine amen. xij daye of moneth of november, in the 7er of owr Lord God M<sup>li</sup> ccccc xxx<sup>ti</sup> vj. I Clement Clarke, of Northroppe, beyng holle of mynd, yoff I be veseit bodely, makes my testament in this manner. First I bequeth my sauyl to God Almyghty, to owr blysseit Lady virgyn Mare, & to al the holle company in hevyn, my bode to be berit in the chyrch 7ard of sanct John Baptiste, in Northrope affor sayd. Item, I bequethe to hye auter of sam for tythys for gottyn, xij<sup>d</sup>. Item I 7effe to georg my brother xiii<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item I 7effe to William my son my blyssyng on cove & a fely be sydde hys parte. The residew for forth of all my guddes not bequeth my deittes paid & my will fulfyllede. I wil that al my guddes be devideit in thre pertes. I wil that Isbil my wyffe haue the first perte. Item I wil that the second parte be devideit

equally emongis my childeryn. Item I wil the Isbil my wyffe haue halffe of the theyrd pert, & ye other halffe of the thred perte I wil yt it be devideit equally emongis my chylderyn. Item I wil that Isbil my wyffe and William my son be my ful executores of this my last wil. Affor thes wettnes, William thewth, vicar of northroppe, Richard Newwill of the sam, Stevyn Clarke of the sam, Thomas Smyth of the same, with other moy.

Item I wil if that any of my childeryn depert, as god for beid, than I will that ye pert ther of be devideit equally emongis the reist of my childeryn."

Proved at Lincoln Dec. 6, 1536.

## II.

"In dei nomine amen. The xxjth day of Januarii, ye yere of our lorde God mcccc xxx & viij. I Richard Cod, of Hemswell, ye elder, hole of mynd & off good memory, laudes and prasynges be to almighty, makyth my testament & last will in manner & forme folowyng. ffirst I bequeth my saull to almyghty god, to our lady sant mary, and to all ye sayntes in hevyn, my body to be buried by for saynt Laurence alter within ye church of Halhallows in Hemswell. Also I bequeth to the hie alter in the said church, tythes forgotton, xij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeth for my mortuary as ye law shall require. Also I bequeth to ye gyld of Corpus Xpi in ye said towne half a quarter barley. Also I bequeth to our lady warke of Lincoln xij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeth to euery on off ye iiij. orders of freres in Lincoln iiij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeth to ye church of Harpswell xx<sup>d</sup>; and to ye church off Willerton xx<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeth to Nicholas Mason of Kyme one gowne; and to Robert Michall, beydman at Lcester, all my dublettes, my hoose & my Jackets. Also I bequeth to Ryc. Cod, ye son of Ryc. Cod, my godson, on lame, & Jenet Byrre my seruant on que calfe off a yare olde. Also I bequeth to a serge<sup>a</sup> with a light upon it to birn in service tyme perpetually before saynt Lauranc. . . . Also I bequeth to an honest prest wych my wyffe or my . . . Roger Norton shall

<sup>a</sup> A wax taper. "I wyte xxlb. of wax in v. sereges to birn aboute my body."—*Will of John Croxton of York, 1393. Test. Ebor.*, i. 185. "En vj. serzis emptis pro le mold 184." A.D. 1371.—*Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, p. 9.



put in to syng for my sowle, my ant magdalen . . . & all cristen sowles x<sup>s</sup>. The residwe of my guddes not bequeth I gyve to margaret my wife, whom I make my full executryse to dispose them for ye helth of my sawle and of all chryston sowles as she shall thynge (*sic*) best. Thys my will dischargyd & all funeral costes, expenses, and charges deduct therof."

Proved at Lincoln June 5, 1538.

### III.

"In the name of God Amen. The xth daye of November, the yere of our Lord God MCCCCXLVJ. I Clement Code of Harpswell, seke of bodye and of gud remembrans, makes this my laste will and testament in manner and forme folowing. ffyrste I bequethe my soule to God and to all the compenye of heven, and my bodye to be buryed in the churche of Harpswell. Item I bequethe to the highe altar in the same churche viij<sup>d</sup>. Item to our ladye's warkes in Lincoln vj<sup>d</sup>. Item I bequethe to the said churche of Harpswell iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>. Item I will xx<sup>s</sup> to be done for me in the said churche the day of my buryeng. Item I will euery house in the same towne nott hauinge a ploughe one pecke of malte. Item I bequethe to euery one of mye sonnes children one shepe, and to euery one of my daughters childer (*sic*) a shepe. Item I will Thomas my sone to haue the lede standynge in his howse. Item I will Elizabeth my doughter to haue my kye and all the household stuffe within my parlor, and the kye to be kepte withe the fodder that ys ther. Item I will Isabell Johnson to haue one cowe. Item I bequethe to Richard my sone one cople of oxen called Myrke and Whytelocke. I bequethe to Thomas my sone one cople of oxen called Darlynge and Swanne. Item I bequethe to Gregorie my sone the other cople. Item I will Gregorie my sone to haue one house in the said towne, in the tenor of John Duddelles, to him and to his heires of his bodye lawfullye begotten ffor ever; and for falt of such yssewe by the sayd gregorie, to remayn to Richard my sonne and to the heires of his bodye lawfullye begotten for ever; and for falte of such yssewe, to remayne to Thomas my sone and his heyres for ever. Item I will Gregorie my sone to haue ij. Oxgange land called p'ste land. Item I will Gregorie my sone and my daughter Elizabeth to haue my parler to Maii

daye. Item I will Elizabeth my doughter to haue hows rome with Gregorie my sone or in that house duringe her lyffe, and the said Elizabeth to haue the quearnes in Thomas hous. The reste of my guddes moveable and nott moveable nott bequeste, my dettes payde and this my will fulfillyd, I gyffe to Richard, Thomas, and Gregorie my sonnes, whome I make my executors of this my laste will and testament. Theise beinge witnes, Robert Asheton, curat, John Johnson, Richard Bayles, Robert Noble, Richard Towne, with others mo."

Proved at Lincoln Nov. 26, 1546.

### IV.

"In the name of God Amen. The thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini 1642. I John Morley, of Winterton, within the countie of Lincoln, Gentleman, the vnprofitable servaunt of God, being sicke in bodie but whole in mynd and of good & perfect remembrance, praised be God, doe maikie, constitute, & ordeyne this my last will & testament in manner & forme following. ffirst I doe willinglie & freelie render & give againe my soule vnto the handes of the Lord my creator, whoe of his fatherlie goodnes gaue the same to me, nothing doubting but that he of his infinite mercies sett forth in the moste precious death of his welbelovved sonne Jesus Christ my onelie Saviour & Redeemer, will receiue the same vnto his glorie & place it in the companie of his heavenlie angells & blessed saintes. And concerning my bodie I do likewise willinglie & surelie giue it over to the earth from whence it came vntill the generall resurrection, at which tyme I beleave that my soule and bodie shalbe (*sic*) revnited together againe by the merrittes of the death & passion of Jesus Christ my onelie Saviour & Redeemer enioy euerlastinge lyfe. And as for my bodie my desyne is that I may be buried within the chauncell of Winterton as near to my faither deceased as cann be. If it cannot be obtayned then as near to my mother as cann be. Item I giue to the poore of the parish of Winterton twentie shillings, to be distributed at my buriall. Item I give to Anna Morley my daughter the yearle rents of one oxgang & a half of land called Roach land, with all the meadows, lea3, gaits, & appurtenances thereto belonginge, nowe in the tenure & occupacon of Henrie Holland, & certon odd landes being baronie likewise in the occupacon of the

said Henrie for and during tenn years from & ymmediatly after May day next after my death till it be fullie from thence compleat and ended for to maike her a portion. The said yearlie rent for tenn year to be putt forth vpon vse for the bettering her portion, and my Vncle George Oliver, of Gunhouse, and John Oliuer his sonne, or the longer liver of them to tack good securitie for the payment of all and euery of the said somes of money that shall arise or grow due to be paid to her at suche tyme as she shall accomplish and be of full age of one and twentie years, or be married, wich of them shall first happen to come. Item I give vnto my said daughter one Toft and croft adioyning in the occupaon of Brian Wilkinson, with comon pasture thereto belonging, and also one acre and a half of meadow in the Suken within the long Inges of Winterton, Peter Baldwin on the East, and William Lucie on the west, Pighill Nook on the sowth, In bank on the north, to hold to my said daughter Anne Morley and her heers of her bodie for ever. And for want of hers of her bodie then to remaine to Alexander Morley my sonne and his heirs for euer. Item I give to Ellin Morley my wyfe one loft waist & croft called Hales croft, and two closes adjoining for and during her life; and also I giue to my said wyfe one cotage & croft in the occupaon of Henrie Watson, and one other cottage and croft in the occupaon of Peter Porter with comon of pasture to them belonging for and during her life likewise. Item I giue vnto Alexander

Morley my sonne and his heers of his bodie lawfullie begotten for euer my wynde mill in the feild of Winterton aforesaid, with free egresse and regresse to and from the said wynd mill in full satisfaccon and payment of a certain legacie given to him by Alexander Morley, his grandfather deceased, as by his last will may appeare. Item all the rest of my landes and possessions not formalie estailed given or bequeathed, I giue vnto Alexander Morley my son and his heirs for euer. All the rest of my goods not bequeathed, my debts, legacies, and funeral expences deducted & discharged, I do give vnto Ellin Morley my wife, whome I make sole executrix of this my last will and testament. And I doe constitute, appoynt, and make George Oliver of Gunhouse, my Vncle, and Thomas Harland, of Whitton, supervisors of this my last will and testament. I giue to eyther of them tenne shillings for their paynes, in witnes whereof I haue herevnto sett my hand and seale the day & year aboue written.

Item wheras my faither Vncle Peter Morley gaue a legacie of twentie shillings to be paid to the poore ferth of his land in Winterton aforesaid for euer at Christmas & Easter by equall portions yearlie, and by my father Alexander Morley likewise confirmed, my will further herein is, though I forgot the same yet it shal be contynued & payd forth of all my lande according to bothe their wills for euer, witnesses hereof Thomas Harland, Lance ✕ Awsten, Robert ✕ Bratton."

Proved April 20, 1644.

#### CHICHESTER WILLS.

SIR,—I send you some extracts from Wills in Sherborne's Episcopal Register at Chichester; they throw light on the customs of the period. The series include those of Thomas Ede, of Warnham, fol. cxxv.; Thomas Code, of Felpham; Matilda James, of Yapton, fol. cxxv. b.; Henry King, of Cotes; John Gratwicke, of West Grenstede, fol. cxxvi.; Richard Purdewe, of Sydlesham, fol. cxxvi. b.; Humphrey Hyberden, of Boxgrove, fol. cxxvii. b. [printed by me in the last vol. of Trans. R. S. L.]; Andrew Person, of West Grensted; John Colt, of Bebeton, fol. cxxix. b.; Will. Mychel, of Warnham; William James,

of West Wittering; Robert Wilshere, of Petworth; John a Wefar, of West Grensted, fol. cxxx.; William Mores, of Sulham; John Rede, of Selsey; and Thomas Byrd, of Washington, fol. cxxx. b.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

"*T. Ede.*—To my eldest son Robert my house which is called Thechers, lying in the parish of Warnham; to Margaret my wif a lofte for her chamber, which is in the west end of the forsaide my house: also to her vi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> a yere; to my son Thomas a calf; to John Ede my godson iiij<sup>d</sup>, to be paid at my moneth mynde. John Woden to be at my wif's reward."—(9 Hen. VIII.)

"*T. Code*, 1517.—To be buried in St. Mary's, Felpham; to the cross of silver in Felpham, viij<sup>d</sup>; to the mother church of Chichester, ii<sup>d</sup>; to the light of the same church, xii<sup>d</sup>; there shall be iiij. prysts at my burying, and iiij. at my month mynde; to my god children every of them a lamme. Edyn my wif to have her chamber and that stuff that is thereyn, and half the goods besyd her chambre. Thomas Freland to be my supervisor . . . and have for his labour, vijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."

"*M. James*, 1518.—Summo Altari Ecc. Cath. Cic. viij<sup>d</sup>. Jo. Bishop fratri meo j. quarterium frumenti et j. togam de violett; Rob. Bishop fratri meo, j. fla meam; Jo. Darner j. tunicam muliebram de russet; Alicie Cheyt j. le apron; uxori Jo. Bushop j. flameam, j. tunicam muliebrem rubi coloris. Isabellæ filiæ Jo. j. ovem bidentem; Joannæ James filiæ meæ iiij. paria lentheaninum."

"*H. Kyng*, 1518.—To the cathedral church, ij<sup>d</sup>; to the Curett of Cotes for my forgotten tithes, ij<sup>d</sup>; to my daughter Nanne King a brass pott, a pewter plater . . . a dirige to be done with a masse for my soul, paying the parson for the same, vj<sup>d</sup>."

"*J. Gratwicke*, 1515.—To the mother church of Chichester, iiij<sup>d</sup>; to the high altar of West Grenestede, xii<sup>d</sup>; to the reparacions of the Church of West Grenestede a bullock of ij. years of age; to a priest to sing for my soul by the space of a quarter of a yere, xxx<sup>s</sup>; to Stevyn my son cvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, to be paid to him in redy mony or in goods when he cometh to the age of discrecion; to Jane my daughter vi<sup>li</sup> xiijs iiij<sup>d</sup> to the first day of her marriage; Alys my daughter vi<sup>li</sup> xiijs viij<sup>d</sup> do.

"*R. Purdewe*, husbandman, 1516.—Communi pyxidi Cath. Eccl. Cic. xij. Summo altari de Sidlesham, xij<sup>d</sup>; Gardianis dicte ecclesie j. bovem, vi. oves matres distribuendas hominibus constructis et ordinatis, infra dictam ecclesiam, vel j. vaccam ad considerationem conscientie dictorum gardianorum cum consensu parochianorum; fabricæ dicte ecclesie j. vaccam. Cuilibet filiorum et filiarum mearum j. juvencam. Jo. Pers filio Jac. James vi. oves matres; Jacobo Pers j. juvencam, Agneti Athom j. togam, Juliane uxori meæ xx. libras; j.

equum j. vaccam, ac omnia domesticalia bona quæ in tempore maritagii attulit."

"*Jo. Rede*, Armiger de Selsey, 1517.—To the highe altar of Selsey, iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>, to buy an altar cloth. To the mother Church, vjs viij<sup>d</sup>; to every light in Selsey Church, iiij<sup>d</sup>; to the maintayning of a taper that I gave before the Sepulchre, oon ox; to the mayntayning of a lampe before S. Kateryn, oon cove; to my brother William xvj<sup>li</sup> of flyxe wulle, and xvj. of lammys wulle, xx. bussells whet, xii. bussells barley, ij. oxen and xii. ewes; to the daughter of the saide William, ij. ewes; to Thomas Bacon, my servant, vj. ewes; to each of my other nine servants oon quarter barley; to eche godchild ij. ewes, to be delivered at Shere time."

"*T. Byrde* to be buried before the image of St. Nicholas in West Grenstede."

One will only occurs in Bp. Storey's Register, p. i. fol. 94 b., that of Fulco Arnold, of Lewes, 1488:—

"Magistro Jo. Ludforde, rectori S. Andreæ ap. Lewes, xx<sup>s</sup>; Matri ecclesie ap. Cicestriam, xvj<sup>d</sup>; sub hac conditione quòd ipsi de eadem faciant j. missam celebrari pro animâ meâ ad altare coram feretrum S. Ricardi ibidem; operibus ecclesie S. Andreæ, vjs viij<sup>d</sup>; operibus ecclesie S. Michaelis, xij<sup>s</sup>; operibus S. Mariæ in foro, xij<sup>d</sup>; operibus ecclesie omnium Sanctorum, xij<sup>d</sup>; operibus ecclesie S. Johannis sub castro, xij<sup>d</sup>; operibus S. Johannis de Southnover, xij<sup>d</sup>; operibus S. Petri de Westout, xij<sup>d</sup>; pauperibus hominibus Hospitalis de Southover, xij<sup>d</sup>; pauperibus hominibus S. Michaelis de Westout, xij<sup>d</sup>; cuilibet filiolo meo et filiolæ meæ, xij<sup>d</sup>; cuilibet monacho S. Pancratii in ordine sacerdotali constituto, vj<sup>d</sup>; cuilibet in ordine sacerdotali non constituto, iiij<sup>d</sup>; cuilibet fratri minori domus S. Francisci de Lewes in ordine sacerdotali constituto, vj<sup>d</sup>; cuilibet in ordine sacerdotali non constituto, iiij<sup>d</sup>; quòd Johanna uxor mea in diebus obitus trigintalis et anniversarii mei quâlibet die conducat xx. presbiteros ad celebrandum pro animâ meâ in ecclesia predictâ [S. Andreæ] et distribuat cuilibet pauperi existenti in exequiis meis ac missis predictis diebus j. obolum."



## THE WELLESLEY FAMILY.

SIR,—Observing in the last number of your Magazine some extracts from a paper read by Mr. Serel, of Wells, “On the Wellesley Family,” at the late meeting of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, and that doubts were expressed as to any connection having existed between the late Duke of Wellington’s family and that of the celebrated John Wesley; and observing also that when the Duke was at Eton he spelt his name in the same way, I am induced to offer the following remarks.

In 1799 the Duke is described as Lieut.-Col. Wesley of the 33rd Regt. of Foot. I conclude it is pretty generally known that the family name was originally Colley, and that they were resident in Devonshire (near Totnes), from whence they removed into Somersetshire. I have a letter from the noble Duke wherein he says:—

“The Duke regrets much, but he has really no information on the subject of his family, nor does he know where to find any. He had understood that the ancestors of his family went to Ireland with Strongbow from Somersetshire.”

If any of your readers will refer to Wright’s “Rutlandshire,” he will find a long pedigree of the Colleys, and that they went from thence to Ireland in the time of Henry VIII.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>b</sup> Walter and Robert Colley went to Ireland from Rutlandshire in Henry the Eighth’s time. Robert left a son of the same name, who died without issue.

Walter Colley, the other brother, Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1537, left two sons, Sir Henry and Walter. Sir Henry, of Castle Carberry, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Cusack, and had three sons—Sir Geo. Colley, of Edenderry, Sir Henry, of Castle Carberry, and Gerald.

Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Carberry, married Anne, daughter of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and had Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Carberry, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of Christopher Peytin, Esq., and had issue Dudley, George, and other children. George married Susanna, daughter of Charles Wainman, Esq., and had issue *Dudley Colley*, who died s. p. Elizabeth, the sister of George, married Gerald, or *Garret Wesley*, of Dangan.

Dangan, the residence of the Wesleys in Ireland, is three miles from Trim, the capital of the county of Meath. The family, anciently called de Welesley, alias Welseley, is said to be of Saxon origin. The pedigree traces them from 1172 to William Wesley, son of Gerald, or Garret, who dying without issue male, his brother Garret, the only surviving son, became his heir; but being also without issue, and desirous that the large family estates should descend to one of his own name, he addressed the Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of John, to enquire if he had a son named Charles, for if so he would make him his heir. Charles Wesley was then at Westminster, under his brother Samuel, an Usher in the school, and for several years his school bills were discharged by his namesake. He was afterwards sent to the University, but whether at the expense of his benefactor or not does not appear. When he had completed his term at the University, Mr. Wesley called on him, and after much conversation, asked if he was willing to accompany him to Ireland; but Charles had at this time imbibed certain religious opinions, and fearing a lengthened visit to Ireland

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Henry Colley, of Castle Carberry, son and heir, married Mary, daughter of Sir William Usher, of Dublin, Knt., and had issue Henry, Richard, and Anne (who married Wm. Pole, of Ballyfinn, Queen’s County, Esq.)

Henry Colley married Lady Mary Hamilton, third daughter of the Earl of Abercorn, and had issue Henry, who died young; Elizabeth; and Mary, who married Arthur Pomeroy, created Baron Harborton, of Harborton Ford, but had no family. On Henry’s (son of Henry) death, Richard, his uncle, succeeded, and assumed the surname and arms of Wesley, as heir to his cousin, Dudley, son of George above mentioned, and by virtue of the will mentioned in the text. He was the first Lord Mornington, and his son Garret was created Earl of Mornington and Marquis Wellesley. He married Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. Arthur Hill, created Viscount Dungannon, and was the father of Richard, Marquis Wellesley; William, who succeeded to the Pole estates in right of his aunt Mary; Arthur, Duke of Wellington (born May 1, 1769), and other children.



might tend to unsettle them, he declined going. This severed the connection between them. Garret Wesley died suddenly at Dangan, having, by will bearing date March 13, 1727, devised all his estates to Richard Colley (nephew of Elizabeth, who had married Garret Wesley), and his heirs male, "provided that he and they respectively should assume and take upon them the surname, and use the coat of arms, of Wesley." All this was faithfully fulfilled, and a declaration made to that effect. The testator died the following year.

The following letter, signed "Miles," was published in an Exeter paper in 1835:—

"It is not generally known that the Wellington family is *Cornish*. Exeter, and all to the west of it, was formerly in the Duchy of Cornwall, and the first title borne by the illustrious family of the Duke of Wellington was Baron Harberton, of Harberton Ford, near Totnes. The family name was Colley; this was afterwards changed to Wellesley, from an intermarriage with an heiress. The Colleys were a collateral branch of the

Pomeroy<sup>c</sup>, and the tragic end of the last knight of this family<sup>d</sup> is recorded in the 'History of Berry Pomeroy Castle, near Totnes.'"

The Wesley family, anciently called de Welesley, alias Welseley, is said to be of Saxon origin. The pedigree traces the family from 1172 down to William Wesley, son of Gerald or Garret, who dying in 1678 without issue, his brother Gerald became his heir. This was the last of the Wesley family in Ireland. The issue of the marriage between Elizabeth, daughter of Dudley Colley, and Gerald Wesley, was six sons and two daughters. William and Gerald were two of the sons, and the latter by will, bearing date March 13, 1727, devised his estates to Richard Colley, his heir male, "provided that he and they respectively should assume and take upon them the surname, and use the coat of arms, of Wesley." This was performed, and a declaration was made to that effect. The testator died in 1728.

I am, &c. WM. HARDING.

Exeter.

### PROVOSTRY OF WELLS.

SIR,—The following extracts from *Villanueva Viage Literario*, ix. p. 183, relating to the cathedral of Urgel, will clear up the difficulty experienced in the case of the Provostry of Wells, which I shall publish with other illustrations in my *Cathedralia*:—

"El officio de Prior ó Prepósito, (al cual á fines del siglo xiii. succedió el Deanato) suena aqui en varias escrituras del siglo xi. y siguiente. Era este officio no de jurisdiccion, sino de gobierno económico, como en otras catedrales. El cual, por haber crecido mucho la carga de colector y distribuir las rentas, se repartió en doce personas, que tuvieron el mismo titulo con el dictado del mes que le correspondia."

The *Reformatio et Statuta præpositurarum Eccles. Urgell.*, are dated 1161, and define the distributions in kind made to the canons by the provosts, then reduced to eleven. (*Ib.*, p. 294.) The same arrangement of twelve provosts existed at Vich, 1176, Barcelona, and Gerona. At Vich, the Provostry existed in the eleventh century:—

"No era officio de vida regular, como de superior en ella, sino un, encargado de la coleccion y distribution de los frutos." (v. 63.) "Percipiant et habeant et æquis portionibus habeant et dividant omnes aperturas et laxationes tam in honore quam in pecunia, etc." (p. 256.)

In effect, where the provostry denoted priority and presidency it merged in the deanery, but as it was an obediitary it was subdivided among provosts, who were rent-collectors and bursars.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

<sup>c</sup> Of Ingesdon, in the parish of Ilington, Devon. They were a junior branch of the Berry-Pomeroy family, and went to Ireland in 1672.

<sup>d</sup> Sir Thomas Pomeroy, Thomas Arundell, Esq., and several others joined in the Rebellion of 1549, all of whom were taken prisoners and removed to London for execution. Sir Thomas escaped the fate of his companions, but it was the ruin of himself and his family. The compromise for saving his life was to pass over the castle and manor of Berry to the Protector Somerset.

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*Chetham Society's Publications.* Vols. 61 and 62.—These two volumes, the last issued by the Society, are of much interest, and we would especially recommend the first one to the attention of those who may incline to take their history of the Revolution of 1688 from Lord Macaulay. It consists of two parts—(1.) “The Narrative of Richard Abbott, a servant of Caryll, Lord Molyneux, containing an Account of his Apprehension, Imprisonment and Release, in the years 1689—91;” and (2.) “An Account of the Trials at Manchester in 1694, of Caryll, Lord Molyneux, Sir William Gerrard and others.” To be “suspected” under the men of 1688 seems to have been sufficient cause for the most outrageous usage in the case of poor Abbott, who was literally a servant; and the wealth of his master was the only ground for a charge of high treason, in which three baronets and four other gentlemen were also involved, the estates that they were expected to forfeit being portioned out beforehand. The active agent in this iniquity was Aaron Smith, the solicitor of the Treasury, and he employed one John Lunt, who really, in hard swearing, throws Titus Oates into the shade, though fortunately he was foiled, for the witnesses that he had tutored turned against him in open court, and so fully explained the mechanism of the pretended plot that the prisoners were acquitted. On this they indicted Lunt for perjury, but they were obliged to drop the prosecution, for, being Romanists, they were threatened with all the rigour of the penal laws if they persisted. The volume is edited by Bishop Goss, of Liverpool, who furnishes exceedingly well written Introductions. The second volume, “A Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire,” is edited by W. Beaumont, Esq., from a MS. belonging to the Earl of

Derby. It is probably the production of Edward Robinson, Esq., of Buckshawe, who held a commission in the Parliamentary army, and it contains much valuable information, though the bias of the writer is too apparent for it to be received as altogether trustworthy.

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*Petworth.* By the Rev. F. H. ARNOLD. (Petworth: A. J. Bryant, 1864.)—Mr. Arnold, who is known to our readers by his antiquarian contributions, has produced a very agreeable and exhaustive account of the town of Petworth, drawn up in a degree from MS. and other fresh sources of information. The successive noble possessors of Petworth House, Percy, Somerset, and Wyndham, the royal visits, from Edward II. to Queen Victoria, which they received, and the treasures of art and interest, including Hotspur's sword, which they accumulated, are all duly mentioned. The church, built by Sir Charles Barry and the rectors, the old houses and history of the town, with its marble quarries, ironworks, and inn signs, furnish several pages for pleasant reading, and in addition to such local *memorabilia*, the places of interest in the neighbourhood receive illustration. We are always glad to welcome such contributions to our topographical history, and in the case of Sussex every addition to our knowledge is doubly acceptable, as we at present possess only the imperfect works of Dallaway and Horsfield.

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*Life of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (Stonewall Jackson).* By Professor R. L. DABNEY, D.D., of Richmond, Virginia. Edited by the Rev. W. Chalmers, A.M., London. Vol. I. (Nisbet and Co.)—Though this is but a portion of a work, and so both writer and subject

appear at a disadvantage, we think that we see enough in it to justify the application of the old rule, *Ex pede Herculem*. No one, we think, can peruse it without acknowledging that, splendid as were the talents of the great Confederate soldier, he has a far better claim to remembrance in his high moral principles and his exemplary life. The book is compiled from sources of evident authenticity, and its style is free from those offensive peculiarities known as Americanisms; but a good deal of the discussions regarding States Right, Secession, Black Republicanism, &c., might have been spared with advantage, and no doubt would have been so, had the work been compiled only for the English reader. The great point maintained, that slavery was "the occasion, not the cause," of the present unhappy conflict, may or may not be considered as established, but still the fact is conclusively proved that a slave-owner may be an upright, religious, and merciful man, for General Jackson was all these, and his character, taken altogether, seems to us one of the very noblest that we have ever read of. His countenance, as depicted in the fine portrait which adorns the volume, is such as no one can look on without emotion; and it may interest many to learn that the book is published for the benefit of his widow and orphan daughter. We hope soon to be able to announce the conclusion of this most interesting Memoir.

*Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage* for 1865. (Hurst and Blackett.)—This is the thirty-fourth annual issue of the *Peerage par excellence*, for not only is its information perfectly trustworthy, being received direct from the aristocracy, but commendable diligence is exerted in recording every change among the titled classes and their connexions down to the very eve of publication. When we say that the present issue is as nearly perfect as any record referring to a fluctuating body can be, we have not only announced the simple truth, but we have also given the reason that compels us to prefer "*Lodge's Peerage*" to any other.

We are glad to see that *Mr. Disraeli's Speech at Oxford* in November last has been published by Messrs. Rivingtons. That speech, as is well known, enunciated a definite course of policy in relation to Church affairs, and even to those

who dissent therefrom it will be valuable for reference, whilst those who agree with the right hon. gentleman will assuredly be glad to possess themselves of so able an exposition of their views.

*Lyra Mystica: Hymns and Verses on Sacred Subjects, Ancient and Modern.* Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. (Longmans.)—This is at once a companion and a contrast to the *Lyra* that we have formerly had occasion to mention so favourably<sup>a</sup>, and the commendation that we have felt bound to accord to them is due to this also. The same writers have contributed to it, and though, having a wider range of subjects, they have of course indulged in a greater diversity of treatment, the same reverent tone is preserved; the result is one of the most acceptable miscellaneous collections of sacred verse that we have ever met with.

*Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature.* Appendix.—With this volume of some 350 pp. Mr. Bohn closes his bibliographical labours for the present. Though a very serviceable addition to Lowndes, it is, in reality, an independent work, and is devoted to a classified account of books issued by literary and scientific societies and printing clubs; privately printed books, and books printed at private presses; and the principal literary and scientific serials,—of which last it is hardly necessary to mention that the *Standard* and other Libraries, carried on for so many years by Mr. Bohn, and of which nearly six hundred volumes have been issued, form a very considerable part.

*The Christian Knowledge Society's Almanacs* are this year embellished with a good view of the Cathedral of Manchester, which is a fine late Perpendicular structure, now in course of restoration. There is variety of size and price in these Almanacs enough to suit every class (from ½d. to 1s.); and the Society also issues Pocket Books and Remembrancers, which, in addition to the ordinary contents of Almanacs, supply a large amount of information on matters generally interesting to Churchmen.

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, p. 362; March, 1864, p. 369; Aug., 1864, p. 227.



## Monthly Intelligence.

### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

No event demanding especial notice has occurred either on the Continent or in England during the past month, and in consequence the Civil War in America is again attracting the attention that was denied to it whilst the tedious peace negotiations between the German Powers and Denmark, the transfer of the seat of the Italian Government from Turin to Florence, the attempted rising in Austrian Italy, and the speculations of a general disarmament, so greatly occupied the public mind both at home and abroad.

According to the latest accounts, the forces of Lee and Grant would seem to be more employed in observing each other than in anything else, but in the distant regions of Georgia and Tennessee events of real importance appear to have taken place, though the details are as yet wanting. In November last the Federal general, Sherman, abandoned his conquest of Atlanta, and made a march towards the coast, for the purpose of capturing Savannah or Charleston according to some, but according to others to escape from an untenable position by means of a fleet that was sent to his relief. The last American mail represents him as having made a triumphant march, and as being close to Savannah, which was expected very shortly to fall into his hands. The account, however, comes only from the Federals, and former experience renders it probable that it may turn out to be exaggerated; and the same may be said of great successes claimed to be gained recently over the Confederates in Tennessee.

### APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

#### CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Nov. 11. The Hon. Peter Scarlett, C.B., late H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Hellenes, to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Mexico.

Philip Toledo, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of British Honduras.

Henry Rhodes, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Vancouver.

Nov. 15. Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta and its dependencies.

Rawson William Rawson, esq., C.B., to be

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands.

The office of Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms granted to Henry Harrington Molyneux-Seel, gentleman, vacant by the promotion of Henry Murray Lane, esq., to the office of Chester Herald.

Nov. 18. The Hon. Thomas John Hovell Thurlow, now temporarily attached to H.M.'s Embassy at Vienna, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

William Arthur White, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Warsaw, to be H.M.'s Consul at Dantzig.

Nov. 25. The Right Hon. Edward Lord Belper having been appointed H.M.'s Lieute-



nant of the county of Nottingham, his Lordship this day took and subscribed the oath appointed to be taken thereupon instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

Robert Thomas Charles Middleton, esq., now a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service, employed in H.M.'s Legation at Lisbon, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Mexico.

Nov. 29. The Right Hon. Beilby Richard, Lord Wenlock, having been appointed H.M.'s Lieutenant of the East Riding of the county of York, his Lordship this day (Nov. 26) took and subscribed the oath appointed to be taken thereupon instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

Dec. 2. Donald Malcolm Logie, esq., now Legal Vice-Consul, Councillor, and Registrar of the Consular Court at Smyrna, to be H.M.'s Consul-General at Constantinople.

Dec. 6. Eneas M. Giffard, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Chagres, to be H.M.'s Consul at Vera Cruz.

Dec. 9. Lieut.-Col. Charles George Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, sometime employed in the service of H.I.M. the Emperor of China, to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Charles Livingstone, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Fernando Po, to be also H.M.'s Consul in the territories on the Western Coast of Africa, comprised within the Bight of Biafra, and lying between Cape Formosa and Cape St. John.

Dec. 13. His Highness Furzund Dilbund Rasekhul Itgad Dowlut-i-Englishia Rajah Rajagan Rajah Rundheer Sing, Bahadoor of Kuppoothulla, and his Highness Maharajah Rug-hoo Raj Sing, Bahadoor of Rewah, to be Knights of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Henry William Hemans, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Buffalo.

Dec. 16. Samuel Weeks and Andrew Fleming, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Lucia.

Giovanni Battista Trapani, esq., M.D., to be

Collector of Customs, and Vincenzo Borg, esq., to be Cashier of the Treasury of the Island of Malta.

Richard Southey, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 20. The Right Hon. Henry, Baron Taunton; the Right Hon. Henry Edw. Smith Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley); the Right Hon. George William, Baron Lyttelton; Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart., C.B.; the Very Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D.; the Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D.; the Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, M.A.; Thomas Dyke Acland, esq.; Edward Baines, esq.; William Edward Forster, esq.; Peter Erle, esq., one of H.M.'s Counsel; and John Storrar, esq., M.D.; to be H.M.'s Commissioners to enquire into the education given in schools not comprised within H.M.'s two former Commissions, bearing date respectively June 30, in the 22nd year, and 18th July, in the 25th year, of H.M.'s reign, and also to consider and report what measures, if any, are required for the improvement of such education, having especial regard to all endowments applicable or which can rightly be made applicable thereto.

Henry Jobling Wallack, esq., late Capt. in the 77th Regt., to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Markland Barnard, esq., resigned.

Lieut.-Col. John Henry Lowndes, late of the 6th Regt. of Foot, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Charles J. Sawyer, esq., resigned.

#### MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Dec. 9. *County of Suffolk (Western Division).*—Augustus Henry Charles Hervey (commonly called Lord Augustus Henry Charles Hervey), in the room of Frederick William John Hervey (commonly called Earl Jermyn), now Marquis of Bristol, summoned to the House of Peers.

Dec. 16. *County of Warwick (Northern Division).*—William Davenport Bromley, esq., in the room of Richard Spooner, esq., deceased.

## BIRTHS.

Oct. 13, 1864. At Meerut, the wife of F. W. Boileau, esq., 12th Bengal Cavalry, a son.

Oct. 18. At Kirkee, the wife of Capt. Arthur Blunt, R.A., a dau.

At Umballa, the wife of Lieut. George W. Chichele Plowden, Adjutant of H.M.'s 21st Hussars, a son.

Oct. 21. At Poonah, the wife of Lt.-Col. Gordon Cameron, 4th (the King's Own) Regt., of Nea House, Christchurch, Hants., a dau.

At Santiago de Chile, the wife of William Cross-Buchanan, esq., C.E., a son.

Oct. 22. At Neemuch, the wife of Lt.-Col. J. M. Taylor, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, a son.

At Calcutta, the wife of Robert Barclay Chapman, esq., B.C.S., a son.

Oct. 27. At Poonah, the wife of Lieut. Alexander R. Seton, R.E., a dau.

Oct. 31. At Loodianah, Punjaub, the wife of Charles P. Elliott, esq., B.C.S., a son.

Nov. 1. At Sealkote, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. Robert Alexander, 20th Hussars, a son.

Nov. 4. At Ahmednuggur, the wife of Alfred H. White, esq., 3rd Dragoon Guards, a son.

Nov. 5. At Lucknow, the wife of Lt.-Col. H. Le Geyt Bruce, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

At Peshawur, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Oxenden, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, a dau.

*Nov.* 6. At Toronto, Canada West, the wife of Capt. Adcock, 1st Battalion 16th Regt., a son.

*Nov.* 7. At Kurrachee, the wife of Major Browne, H.M.'s 109th Regt., a son.

*Nov.* 12. At Montreal, the wife of Capt. H. L. Balfour, R.A., a son.

*Nov.* 13. At Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Capt. Geddes, a son.

*Nov.* 17. At Malta, the wife of Lieut. Chas. J. Deshon, R.A. a dau.

*Nov.* 18. At Lund Vicarage, near Beverley, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Grimston, a son.

*Nov.* 20. At Torr House, Yealmpton, South Devon., the wife of Major Frampton, late of H.M.'s 50th Regt., a son.

*Nov.* 21. At Kennington, the wife of Capt. Heastey, R.M.L.I., a son.

At Roedcliffe, Leicestershire, the wife of Sir Frederick Wm. Heygate, bart., M.P., a dau.

In Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Oakeley, a son.

At Matlock, Bath, the wife of Major G. Skipwith, 14th Depot Battalion, a dau.

In St. John's-pk.-rd., Haverstock-hill, the wife of C. Harwood Clarke, esq., F.S.A., a son.

*Nov.* 22. At Abinger-hall, Dorking, Lady Abinger, a dau.

At Springwood-park, Kelso, Lady Scott Douglas, a son.

In Belgrave-road, S.W., the wife of Edward H. J. Craufurd, esq., younger of Auchenames, M.P., a dau.

*Nov.* 23. The wife of Major R. Cary Barnard, late 41st Regt., a son.

At the Vicarage, Furneaux Pelham, the wife of the Rev. Woolmore Wigram, a son.

At Holly-house, Twickenham, the wife of Clement T. Swanston, esq., a son.

At Uske, Monmouthshire, the wife of Hume Nicholl, esq., late Capt. Royal Dragoons, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of R. Vaughan Pryce, M.A., LL.B., a dau.

*Nov.* 24. At Newbridge, co. Kildare, the wife of Capt. Fox Strangways, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

At Hazelbeach Rectory, Northampton, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Rokeby, a dau.

At Colnbrook, the wife of the Rev. C. Dashwood Goldie, a dau.

At the Chantry, Bradford-on-Avon, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Thring, a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, Trowbridge, the wife of the Rev. John L. Porter, a son.

*Nov.* 25. In Hyde-park-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. William Byron, a dau.

At Brougham-hall, Penrith, the wife of Major Wilfrid Brougham, a son.

At Clapham, the wife of E. Willis, esq., half-pay R.M. Light Infantry, a dau.

At Butterton-park, North Staffordshire, the wife of J. W. Gardom, esq., a son.

At Ryton Rectory, near Shifnal, Salop, the wife of the Rev. G. Lloyd Roberts, a dau.

The wife of Vernon Delves Broughton, esq., a son.

At Portsmouth, the wife of Frederick G. Jackson, esq., 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, a son.

*Nov.* 26. At Copenhagen, Lady Paget, a son.

At Whatleigh-house, North Curry, Somerset, the wife of Capt. William Barrett, 2nd Somerset Militia, a son.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, the wife of Dr. Beith, Deputy-Inspector-General, a son.

At Lidlington Vicarage, Beds., the wife of the Rev. H. Willes Southey, a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, Fulham, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Batty, a dau.

The wife of James Taylor, esq., of Culverlands, Bursfield, Berks., and of Todmorden-hall, Lancashire, a son.

At Stone Allerton, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Henry Theodore Perfect, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of W. B. Lindsay, esq., H.M.'s 14th Regt., a son.

The wife of the Rev. C. E. Hey, B.A., Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral, a son.

*Nov.* 27. At Yeatton, near Lymington, Hants., the wife of Maj. O. A. Grimston, a son.

*Nov.* 28. In Chesham-street, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, a son.

At Cork, the wife of Colonel Norcott, C.B., a dau.

At Malta, the wife of Capt. Henry Proctor, 2nd Batt. 22nd Regt., a son.

At Quebec, the wife of Capt. T. W. Sheppard, 25th Regt. (K.O.B.), a dau.

*Nov.* 29. At Edinburgh, the wife of Dr. C. J. Devonshire, Assistant-Surgeon R.N., a dau.

At Shephalbury, Herts., the wife of Major Venables, 83rd Regt., a dau.

*Nov.* 30. At Lower Edmonton, the wife of Comm. G. Marriott, R.N., a dau.

In Alwyne-road, Canonbury, the wife of the Rev. U. Davies, a dau.

*Dec.* 1. At Camberwell, the wife of Capt. James Fielding Sweeny, 83rd Regt., a son.

In Lea-terrace, Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. James Russell Wood, a son.

At Abingdon, the wife of the Rev. E. T. H. Harper, a son.

*Dec.* 2. At Wing Vicarage, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. P. T. Ouvry, a dau.

At Grendon Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hamner, a dau.

In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the wife of Dr. Cecil Hastings, a son.

The wife of Capt. Spence D. Turner, h.-p., Bengal Army, a dau.

*Dec.* 3. At Shoeburyness, the wife of Col. F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., a dau.

At Hunstanton, King's Lynn, the wife of the Rev. John Orlebar Payne, M.A., a son.

At Slindon-hall, Sussex, the wife of Charles S. Leslie, esq., younger of Balquhain, a dau.

At Hammersmith, the wife of Major-Gen. R. R. Ricketts, a son.

*Dec.* 4. In Bruton-street, the wife of the Hon. Gerard Noel, M.P., a son.

At the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the wife of Major Thring, R.A., a dau.

At Trent-park, the wife of Robert C. L. Bevan, esq., a dau.

At Vicarage-cottage, Sunbury, the wife of the Rev. William Cambourne Paynter, a dau.

At West-end Farm, Aldershot, the wife of Arthur Mesham, esq., Royal Dragoons, a son.

*Dec. 5.* In Onslow-cres., the wife of the Hon. Roden Noel, a dau.

At Montrose, the wife of Comm. W. L. Staniforth, R.N., a son.

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Frankland, R.E., a dau.

At Heathfield, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the wife of Comm. J. H. Bushnell, R.N., a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, Hatfield Broad Oak, the wife of the Rev. Charles D. Nix, M.A., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. K. Verulam Bacon, 29th Regt., a son.

*Dec. 6.* At High Easter Vicarage, Essex, the wife of the Rev. E. F. Gepp, of twins—a son and dau.

At Rannmore Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. George Heberden, a son.

*Dec. 7.* At Shooter's-hill, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Gage, a son.

At Landport, Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. J. Smith, Military Train, a son.

At Brompton, Kent, the wife of Capt. Shute, Royal Madras Light Infantry, a son.

At Whorlton, the wife of the Rev. A. W. Headlam, a dau.

*Dec. 8.* In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Trefusis, a son.

At Anglesea Barracks, Portsmouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Dalryell, 21st Fusiliers, a dau.

At Burlingham Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. John Franey, a son.

At Maida-hill, the wife of J. H. Kerr, esq., R.N., a son.

In Lewisham-road, the wife of Capt. B. Burgess, a dau.

*Dec. 9.* At Maryon-road, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Edward J. R. Connolly, Royal Marines L.I., a dau.

In Bennett-st., Bath, the wife of the Rev. W. de Quetleville, M.A., Rector of Brinkworth, Wilts., a son.

At Stringer's-court, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Mrs. John Edward Barnard, a son.

*Dec. 10.* At Warwick-house, Southsea, the wife of Thomas Bridgeman Lethbridge, esq., Capt. R.N., a son.

At the Rectory, South Tedworth, Hants., the wife of the Rev. H. E. Delme Radcliffe, a dau.

*Dec. 11.* In Merrion-sq. East, Dublin, the Lady Lurgan, a dau.

At Eton, the wife of the Rev. E. Hale, a dau.

At Tunbridge, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Little, a dau.

At Bethersden, Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Drake, M.A., a dau.

*Dec. 12.* At Dix's Fields, Exeter, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Mayers, of Clifton-place, late 86th Royal Regt., a dau.

At Milntown, Isle of Man, the wife of the Rev. William Bell Christian, a dau.

At Springfield, Clevedon, Somerset, the wife of J. Chamberlayne Ingles, esq., R.N., a dau.

At Rouge Bouillion, Jersey, the wife of Col. Tulloch, a dau.

At Deane Rectory, Hants., the wife of the Rev. William H. Castleman, a dau.

*Dec. 13.* In Westbourne-grove, the wife of Dr. James Donnet, Staff Surgeon Royal Naval Hospital, Lisbon, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Morgan Singer, esq., Comm. R.N., a son.

At Widmore, near Bromley, Kent, the wife of Jameson Alers Hankey, esq., a dau.

In Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, the wife of Capt. Edward Hill, 30th Regt., a dau.

At Velindra, Cardiff, the wife of T. W. Booker, esq., a dau.

At Highfield, Southampton, the wife of the Rev. F. E. Wigram, a son.

*Dec. 14.* The wife of the Hon. R. Henley Eden, a dau.

At Rodwell, Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. George Philipps, M.A., a son.

At Winchester, the wife of Major Dowker, a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of Capt. Andrew Orr, R.A., a son.

At Southend, Essex, the wife of Capt. Arthur Ford, R.A., a son.

At Hatton Castle, the wife of Garden W. Duff, esq., of Hatton, a dau.

*Dec. 15.* At Marland-house, Southampton, the wife of Major-Gen. Mitchell, a son.

At Nuneham-pk., the wife of Capt. Edward Rice, R.N., H.M.S. "St. George," a son.

At Lyncombe-rise, near Bath, the wife of Capt. Henry Clark Worthington, late 67th Regt., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Felix Palmer, Chipping Barnet, a dau.

At Broadmayne Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. Urquhart, Rector of West Knighton with Broadmayne, Dorset, a dau.

*Dec. 16.* In Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., Lady Emily Walsh, a son.

In Grosvenor-pl., the wife of Col. Sir Thomas McMahon, bart., C.B., a son.

In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, the wife of Major Chandler, R.A., a son.

In Guilford-st., Russell-sq., the wife of the Rev. Richard Whittington, a dau.

At Martindale-terr., Watford, Herts., the wife of the Rev. Thomas James, a dau.

At Pau, Basses Pyrenées, the wife of Henry E. Hall, esq., Capt. h.-p., 13th Light Infantry, a son.

At Parkwood-house, Fryern Barnet, the wife of the Rev. James Thomson, a dau.

At Wyndham-lodge, Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Davenport-Bromley, a son.

At the Vicarage, Newbold-on-Avon, the wife of the Rev. Theodosius W. Boughton Leigh, a dau.

*Dec. 17.* At Cork, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Higman, R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Ulcombe Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Pierce Butler, a son.

*Dec. 18.* In Berkeley-sq., the wife of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Walter Devereux, a son.

In Cadogan-pl., the Hon. Mrs. C. Hay, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. J. E. T. Rogers, Professor of Political Economy, a son.

At Newland, Northampton, the wife of Capt.

A. Malone, R.M.L.I., a dau.

*Dec. 19.* In Eaton-pl., the Hon. Lady Simeon, a dau.

In Lowndes-street, the wife of Major-Gen. Newton, a son.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. R. Boyle, R.A., a son.

At Little Dean's-yard, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. B. Fuller James, a dau.

At Ufford, Suffolk, the wife of Ernest St. G. Cobbold, esq., a dau.

In Upper Pembroke-st., Dublin, the wife of the Rev. Wm. C. Plunket, a son.

*Dec. 20.* At Wykeham Rectory, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Richard Parker, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

*Oct. 4, 1864.* At Simla, Howard Jas. Barton, Lieut. 2nd Dragoons, second son of Thomas Barton, esq., late of Dartford, Kent, to Helen, eldest dau. of Maj.-Gen. N. Jones, Bengal Army.

*Oct. 6.* At the British Episcopal Church, Valparaiso, John A. R. Petch, esq., R.N., of H.M.S. "Leander," to Louise Olivia, dau. of the late Lieut. G. W. Tomlin, R.N., of Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

*Oct. 8.* At Dhurmsallah, Punjaub, Fred. Ernest Laing, esq., Capt. 1st Goorka Regt., to Lucy Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Col. Alexander Mercer, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

*Oct. 11.* At Murree, Punjaub, Arthur Hume, Lieut. and Adjutant 79th Cameron Highlanders, to Rebecca C. J., eldest dau. of John Macintire, esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Peshawur Circle.

*Oct. 13.* At Alexandria, South Africa, Wm. Henry Craven, esq., Manager of the Frontier Bank, Aliwal North, and youngest son of Thos. Craven, esq., of Tryon's-place, South Hackney, to Anna, eldest dau. of William Philpott, esq., Civil Com. of the Oliphant district.

*Oct. 20.* At St. John's, Cannanore, William Collier Angove, esq., Commander, Peninsular and Oriental Service, to Margaret Emily Sophia, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hervey, Commanding H.M.'s 40th Regt. M.N.I.

*Oct. 27.* At St. James's, Delhi, Crawford James Campbell, esq., C.E., to Julia D., youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Wimberley, Rector of Scole, Norfolk.

*Oct. 29.* At Trinity Church, Kurrachee, Capt. F. Talbot Cornewall, Bombay Staff Corps, Major of Brigade, Kurrachee, second son of the late Herbert Cornewall, esq., of Delbury-hall, Shropshire, to Caroline Thompson, dau. of R. D. Ker, esq., of Clifton, Somersetshire.

*Nov. 5.* At Madras, Llewellyn Roberts, esq., Madras Irrigation Company, to Emma Gipps, only dau. of the late Major Elliott Armstrong, H.M.'s 45th Regt.

*Nov. 6.* At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Henry Arthur Crane, esq., Lieut.

72nd Highlanders, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Hogarth, esq., of Elmfield, Aberdeen.

*Nov. 9.* At St. John the Evangelist, Colaba, Samuel Forbes Fred. Auchmuty, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 28th Regt., to Agnes Sophia, younger dau. of the late W. H. T. Woodd, esq., of Maida-hill, London.

*Nov. 10.* At Clifton, R. W. Hillman, esq., of Lyme Regis, Dorset, to Annette, dau. of the late Charlton Booth Bayly, esq., R.N., and niece of Gen. Sir Henry Bayly, of Bath.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., Hugh Robert Hughes, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, only son of Thomas Hughes, esq., of Ystrad, Denbighshire, to Susan Marian, younger dau. of Charles Townshend, esq., of Gladwyn, in the same county.

At Monkstown, co. Dublin, David Thompson Hatchell, esq., Lieut. and Adj. 34th Madras L.I., second son of the late Capt. Christopher Hare Hatchell, 76th Regt., to Eliza Emily, second and youngest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Moore Lane, esq., Madras Medical Service.

*Nov. 12.* At Mercara, Coorg, William Venn, son of the Rev. J. Drummond, of Sully Rectory, Leicestershire, Hon. Canon of Peterborough, and Rural Dean of Leicestershire, and the Hon. Mrs. Drummond, to Millie, eldest dau. of Inspector-General Dr. Macpherson, Hon. Physician to the Queen.

*Nov. 15.* At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lt.-Col. Heneage, of the Coldstream Guards, to Florence Margaret Isabella, only dau. of Sir John and Lady Eleanor Cathcart.

At the parish church, Clevedon, Capt. Wm. George Ward, H.M.'s Indian Army, fourth son of the late Rev. Philip Ward, Vicar of Ten-terden, to Catherine N. P. Toriana, only dau. of the late Capt. Edward Blanckley, R.N.

At Amblecote, Stourbridge, John Henry Blake, esq., of Annefield, Holymount, co. Mayo, and Westfield, Hoddesdon, Herts., to Sarah Nassau, second dau. of the Rev. John W. Grier, M.A., of Amblecote.



At All Souls', Langham-pl., the Rev. W. J. Pollock, M.A., Keswick, Cumberland, to Eliza Anne, only dau. of the late Capt. Joseph Dyas, Resident Magistrate, Ballymena, Ireland, formerly of H.M.'s 51st Regt.

Nov. 16. At St. James's, Dover, the Rev. Frederick Thomas Salmon, second son of John Salmon, esq., of Clifton-park, Clifton, to Arabella, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robt. Denny, M.A., and granddau. of the late Sir Edward Denny, bart., of Tralee-castle, co. Kerry.

At Lockington, Leicestershire, Geo. Ernest Paget, esq., of Sutton Bonnington, Notts., Lieut. Royal Horse Guards, to Sophia, third dau. of the late Col. Charles Holden.

Nov. 17. At Breewood, Augustus Leveson, eldest surviving son of H. C. Vernon, esq., of Hilton-park, Staffordshire, to Selina Anne, younger dau. of Walter P. Giffard, esq., of Chillington, in the same county.

At Botleys and Lyne Church, Surrey, the Rev. Hugh F. Smith Marriott, of Horsmonden, Kent, to Frances Catherine Mary, second dau. of Adm. the Hon. George Cavendish, of Lyne-grove, Surrey.

At St. James-the-Less, Westminster, the Rev. Alexander Robinson, M.A., Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service, to Alice Mary, eldest dau. of Maj.-Gen. Stransham, R.M.L.I.

At All Saints', Canterbury, John, eldest son of John Tilden, esq., of Ifield-court, Northfleet, to Laura Spencer, dau. of Alfred Neame, esq., of King's-bridge, Canterbury.

Nov. 19. At the British Embassy, Frankfurt-on-Maine, Lieut.-Col. Harper, late of the Indian Army, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of Francis Josse, esq., of Wiesbaden.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Maj.-Gen. Gaitskill, C.B., late of the Royal Bengal Artillery, to Harriot, eldest dau. of the late Major John Hamilton, formerly of H.M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders, and widow of Alexander Reid, esq., of the Bengal Medical Service.

Nov. 22. At Hollesley, Suffolk, Col. C. Vyvyan Cox, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Charlotte Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late John L. Farr, esq., of North Cove-hall, Suffolk.

At St. John's, Hackney, Chester, second son of Chester Ches'on, esq., of the Manor-house, Hackney, to Emma Claudine, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, M.A., Rector of Hackney.

At Llanvair, Kilgiddin, James Willoughby, only son of Willoughby Bond, esq., of Farragh, co. Longford, to Emma Georgiana Charlotte, second dau. of William Hunter Little, esq., of Llanvair-grange, Monmouthshire.

Nov. 24. At St. John's, Paddington, Lothian Nicholson, esq., Lieut.-Col. R.E., and C.B., to Mary, second dau. of the Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., and afterwards at the Danish Legation, in Cumberland-street, his Excellency M. de Bille, Danish Minister at the Court of St. James's, to Louisa Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Sir Compton Domville, bart., of Santry-house, co. Dublin.

At St. Anne's, Dublin, William Dunville, esq., J.P., Richmond-lodge, co. Down, to Anne Georgina, second dau. of the Ven. Edmund Dalrymple Heskett Knox, Archdeacon of Killaloe, and granddau. of the late Hon. Edmond Knox, Lord Bishop of Limerick.

At Ash-next-Sandwich, the Rev. Charles C. Chevallier, M.A., son of the late Edgecumb Chevallier, esq., of Ipswich, to Katherine, youngest dau. of Charles Delmar, esq., of Guilton, Ash.

At Eling, the Rev. Lyttleton H. Powys Maurice, Curate of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, eldest son of the Rev. J. P. Maurice and the Hon. Mrs. Maurice, to Georgiana Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Frank Heathcote, esq., of Mount-field, Eling, Hampshire.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, William W. Allnutt, esq., Royal Marines L.L., to Eleanor Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Boxer, R.A.

At Killinane Church, Walter Shawe-Taylor, esq., of Castle Taylor, co. Galway, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Dudley Perse, esq., of Roxborough, in the same county.

At St. John's, Westminster, Henry McEleney, esq., Carabiniers, to Anne Jane, youngest dau. of the late Charles Godfrey, esq., of Vincent-sq.

At St. John's, Chatham, the Rev. Conway Joyce, M.A., to Eliza Emily Maud, second dau. of the late George Acworth, esq., of Rochester.

At St. Luke's, -Cork, the Rev. H. M. Sherwood, Rector of Broughton Hackett, and Vicar of White Ladies, Aston, Worcestershire, to Mary Emma, second dau. of Joseph Taylor, esq., of Cork.

Nov. 28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Henry Maitland, esq., 8th (the King's) Royal Irish Hussars, eldest son of Col. Frederick Colthurst Maitland, H.M.'s Bengal Army, late commanding 5th Regt. B.N.I., great-grandson of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale, to Charlotte Sarah, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. B. W. A. Sleight, late Col.-Comm. 2nd King's County Regt., B.N.A., formerly of H.M.'s 77th and 2nd West India Regts.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Lambert Brouncker, second son of Edgar Disney, esq., of the Hyde, Essex, Deputy-Lieutenant and High Sheriff of that county, to Flora Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Capt. T. J. B. O'Flahertie, Kilkenny Fusiliers, late of Castlefield, co. Kilkenny.

Nov. 29. At St. Stephen's-the-Martyr, Regent's-pk., George Harris Lea, esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mary Inglis, dau. of Edward Futvoye, esq., of John-street, Bedford-row.

At Mallow, co. Cork, Alfred Platt Wilks, esq., M.A., M.B., Cantab., of Penmaen, Glamorganshire, to Elizabeth Clotilda, youngest dau. of William Hume Franks, esq., of Carrig-park, Mallow.

At Sutton Forest, near York, Martin Budd Lewin, esq., late Capt. 51st Light Infantry, to Edith Caroline, third dau. of the Rev. J. H. Wake, Vicar of Sutton Forest.

Nov. 30. At Quidenham, the Hon. Frederick William Charteris, Comm. R.N., and youngest

son of the Earl and Countess of Wemyss and March, to Lady Louisa Keppel, dau. of the Earl and Countess of Albemarle.

At St. Pancras, Euston-sq., Samuel Rhodes, jun., esq., of Tisbury, to Ellen Maria Margaret, eldest dau. of John Smart, esq., late of Priors Lea-house, and Tong-lodge, Salop.

At Hollymount, Mayo, Francis, third son of the late Rev. Francis Rutledge, of Bloomfield, co. Mayo, to Hester Elizabeth Frances, third dau. of Thomas Spencer Lindsey, esq., of Hollymount.

*Dec. 1.* At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, George Wm. Griffith Thomas, esq., of Ystrad Mynach, Glamorganshire, to Ellen, youngest dau. of R. W. Kennard, esq., M.P., of Porchester-terrace, Hyde-park.

At St. Paul's, Southsea, Julius Henry Stirke, esq., Capt. 6th Royal Regt., to Ada Sophia, youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. Pritchard, Southend-house, Southsea.

At St. Mary's, Bath, Oldham Thomas Barlow, esq., of Woodhill, Bathampton, Bath, to Emily Graham, dau. of the late Henry William Atkinson, esq., of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, Robert Charles Webster, esq., of Gardden-hall, Ruabon, North Wales, to Dorothea Lynn, widow of Major Alcock, of Richmond-house, Waterford.

At Kyre, Kyre-pk., Worcestershire, Capt. Wilmot B. E. Ellis, R.A., second surviving son of the late Carteret J. W. Ellis, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate of Cornwall, to Lucy Catherine, second dau. of Thomas Oxley, esq., late Chief of the Medical Staff, Bengal.

*Dec. 3.* At Bray, Capt. Hugh Francis Massy, 19th Regt., son of the late Rev. William Massy, Rector of Clonbeg, co. Tipperary, to Beatrice Louisa, fourth dau. of Thomas J. Barton, esq., of Glendalough-house, co. Wicklow.

At Dunkerrin, King's County, Edmund Whitney Fetherston Whitney, esq., of New Pass, co. Westmeath, second son of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Fetherston, bart., to Georgiana Katherine, second dau. of James Franck Rolleston, esq., D.L., of Franckfort Castle, King's County.

At Torre, Major A. A. Shaw, late of the Madras Army, to Erinal 'amore Soppitt, eldest dau. of the late J. P. Malcomson, esq., Bombay Medical Service, and widow of Lieut. A. Soppitt, Bombay Army.

*Dec. 5.* At Ryburgh, the Rev. George Pardo, Vicar of Alkham, Kent, to Octavia, youngest dau. of Thomas Moxon, esq., of Leyton, Essex.

*Dec. 6.* At Coleshill, Berks., Augustus Koppel Stephenson, esq., barrister, son of the late Henry Frederick and the Lady Mary Stephenson, to Eglantine, second dau. of the Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Bouverie.

At Mossknow, Dumfriesshire, Comm. John Murray, R.N., of Murraythwaite, to Grace Harriet, second dau. of Col. Graham, of Mossknow.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, William George Keppel, Capt. 8th Bengal N.I., late 19th Bengal Cavalry, to Emily Haughton, of Myton, Warwick.

At Bishopstoke, near Clifton, Perceval Clark, esq., Lieut. 9th Lancers, to Alice Margaret, second dau. of the late W. Richards, esq., of Ely Rise, near Cardiff.

At Whittington, Gloucestershire, Frederic William, son of the late Frederic Charles Erhart, esq., formerly Capt. in H.M.'s 45th Regt., to Emily Jane, youngest dau. of the late William Waller, esq., of Burford, Oxon.

At Hampstead, James Girdlestone, esq., of New-st., Spring-gardens, and Hampstead, to Georgina Anna, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Howard Dowker, of H.M.'s Madras Army.

At St. Mary's, Newport, Salop, the Rev. Edward Whieldon, of Hales-hall, Cheadle, Staffordshire, Incumbent of Croxon and Bradley, to Mary Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Sandford, Incumbent of Newport.

*Dec. 7.* At Aberpergwm, Glamorganshire, Gwylm Williams, esq., of Miskin, Glamorganshire, to Emma Eleanor, elder dau. of the late William Williams, esq., of Aberpergwm.

*Dec. 8.* At Russborough, Lieut.-Col. Chetwynd Stappylton, commanding 32nd Light Infantry, to Lady Barbara Leeson, dau. of the Earl and Countess of Milltown.

At Trinity Church, Bath, Henry Francis Hancock, esq., Capt. Royal Engineers, eldest son of Major-Gen. Hancock, to Madeline, second dau. of Major Ashmore, of Bath.

At Shalford, Surrey, John Liddell, esq., Comm. R.N., eldest son of Sir John Liddell, K.C.B., to Sydney Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late George Carew-Gibson, of Bradston Brook, Surrey, and Sandgate-lodge, Sussex.

At Bredicot, Worcestershire, Richard Stevenson, second son of Henry Sandford, esq., of Cromer, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late Henry Chamberlain, esq., of Bredicot-court.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Gordon Macdonald Hills, esq., of Drayton-grove, Brompton, second son of Capt. John Hills, R.N., to Emily Laurie Meyrick, youngest dau. of T. J. Pettigrew, esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Onslow-crescent, South Kensington.

At Warrington, the Rev. Archibald Davy, M.A., eldest son of John Davy, esq., M.D., of Lesketh How, Ambleside, to Helen Mary, youngest dau. of the late Edward Garven, esq., of Warrington.

At Wolverton, Hants., Edmund Ruck Keene, esq., late Major, Queen's Bays, eldest son of the Rev. C. E. Ruck Keene, of Swyncombe, Oxon., to Elizabeth Jane, eldest dau. of the late William Elmhirst, esq., of West Ashby, Lincolnshire.

At St. Stephen's, Thomas George, eldest son of George Battersby, esq., LL.D., Q.C., of Loughbawn, co. Westmeath, to Georgiana Maria, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Wm. Middleton, 42nd Royal Highland Regt.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., James Henry,

son of James Murray, esq., of Bryanston-sq., and Ancoats-hall, Manchester, to Blanche, second dau. of the Rev. G. Sloane Stanley, Rector of Branstone, Leicestershire.

At Wadsley, the Rev. F. C. Morton, M.A., Incumbent of Wadsley, near Sheffield, to Jane Charlotte, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Cassan, Staff Officer of Pensioners, and late of H.M.'s 84th and 57th Regts.

At Framfield, Sussex, the Rev. Thomas Bartlett, Rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, to Lucinda Grace, dau. of the Rev. Henry Hoare, Vicar of Framfield.

At Glasgow, Lieut. Havington Campbell Onslow, R.N., second son of Lieut.-Col. Campbell Onslow, of Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, to Helen, eldest dau. of W. P. Allardice, esq., Writer to the Signet.

At Trinity Church, Bath, Richard Pannell Forlong, esq., of Gay-street, Bath, to Anne, widow of the Rev. Richard Herbert, Rector of Chetton, Shropshire.

*Dec. 10.* At St. Jude's, Southwark, James Edward, son of Charles R. Nelson, esq., of West Drayton, Middlesex, to Louisa Alice, third dau. of the late Capt. Charles Gerrard King, of the 89th Regt., and granddau. of the late Col. A. W. Durnford, of the Grenadier Guards.

*Dec. 12.* At Hauxwell, Bedale, Rich. Bowes, esq., of Richmond, to Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Mark James Pattison, Rector of Hauxwell.

*Dec. 13.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Henry, eldest son of Major Geo. Willock, K.L.S., to Charlotte Maria, second dau. of the late Martin Thos. West, esq., Lieut.-Governor of Natal, Cape of Good Hope.

At Medmenham, Bucks., William Anderson, esq., Royal Marine Artillery, to Fanny Marian, youngest dau. of the late Col. Laurence Rawstone, of Penwortham Priory, Preston, Lancashire.

At Weybridge, Astley Fellowes Terry, esq., 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of Major Terry, of Burvale, to Edith, youngest dau. of Henry Cory, esq., of Weybridge.

At St. Helen's, Abingdon, the Rev. Robert Falkner Hessey, M.A., Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, and Incumbent of Basing-cum-Upnately, Hants., to Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Dodson, M.A., Vicar of Abingdon, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, Henry Ridley, eldest son of Capt. James, R.N., of Brighton, to Fanny Louisa, dau. of the late Bartholomew Redfern, esq., of Birmingham.

*Dec. 14.* At St. Thomas's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Col. Pocklington, Assistant-Quarter-master-General, Horse Guards, to Harriet

Fletcher, eldest dau. of Vice-Adm. T. W. Carter, C.B.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, William Norman Leslie, esq., 92nd Gordon Highlanders, only son of Patrick Leslie, esq., and grandson of the late William Leslie, esq., of Warthill, Aberdeenshire, to Emma, youngest dau. of Kerri-son Harvey, esq., of Thorpe, near Norwich.

At North Aston, Oxon., Andrew Foster Melliar, esq., Maulden Rectory, to Catherine Lucretia, dau. of the late Peter Richard Dewsbury, esq., of Great Berkhamstead.

*Dec. 15.* At Brighton, John C. Fussell, esq., of Warminster, Wilts., to Margaret, dau. of the late Hon. J. B. Skeete, President of the Island of Barbados.

At St. James's, Paddington, Major Young, H.M.'s 37th Regt., of Lincluden, Dumfries, to Harriett Charlotte, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. James Ramsay, of Sussex-sq., Hyde-pk.

At Tittleshall, Norfolk, Arthur George Watson, esq., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, Assistant-Master of Harrow School, to Caroline Jane, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Kenelm H. Digby, M.A., Rector of Tittleshall.

At Withington, Gloucestershire, J. Barneby Lutley, esq., of Brockhampton, Herefordshire, to Emily Margaret, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Geo. Gustavus Chetwynd Talbot, Rector of Withington.

At the church of White Abbey, near Belfast, Alexander Delacherois, esq., of Donaghadee, to Georgina Mary, fourth dau. of Cortlandt Macgregor Skinner, esq., of Carisbrooke-house, Isle of Wight, formerly Capt. in the 1st (or King's) Dragoon Guards.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Edward Wingfield Verner, esq., M.P., second son of Sir Wm. Verner, baft., M.P., to Selina Florence, dau. of Thos. Vesey Nugent, esq.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, James O'Hara, esq., of Leuaboy, Galway, late Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards, to Blanche Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Sebastian Gambier, of Sandgate, Kent.

*Dec. 16.* At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. James Mackie, M.A., of St. Mary's, Par-tick, Glasgow, to Henrietta Margaret Anne, only child of the late Rev. J. C. Rowlatt, M.A.

*Dec. 17.* At St. Matthew's, Kensington-gardens, Mathew Pennfather Evans, esq., only son of the late Capt. Geo. Evans, 50th Regt., to Constance Alice, dau. of Mr. Serjeant Miller.

*Dec. 19.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Walter Buckler, youngest son of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bart., to Eleanor Marie, dau. of M. A. Boyer, of Paris.



## Obituary.

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL.

Oct. 30, 1864. At Ickworth-park, Bury St. Edmunds, aged 64, the Most Hon. Frederick William Hervey, second Marquis of Bristol.

His Lordship, who was the eldest son of Frederick William, Earl of Bristol, (created Marquis in 1826,) by the Hon. Elizabeth Albana Upton, second daughter of Clotworthy, first Lord Templemore, was born in Portland-place, London, July 15, 1800. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1822, and received the degree of LL.D. in 1862. Under the title of Earl Jermyn he represented Bury St. Edmunds from 1830 to 1859, when he succeeded to the marquissate. In the early part of his parliamentary career he belonged to the Tory party, and when Sir Robert Peel became Premier in 1841, the Earl took the office of Treasurer of the Household, which he held until the change of administration in 1846. He afterwards voted with the Aberdeen ministry, and of late, as a Liberal Conservative, he gave his support to Lord Palmerston, the last vote that he gave being one in favour of the policy of the Government on the Danish question near the close of the Session of 1864. His Lordship married, Dec. 9, 1830, Lady Katherine Isabella Manners, fourth daughter of John Henry, fifth Duke of Rutland, by whom (who died April 20, 1848) he had issue four sons and six daughters. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Frederick William John, born June 28, 1834, and, under the title of Earl Jermyn, M.P. for West Suffolk from 1859; in 1862 he married Geraldine, youngest

daughter of the late Gen. Hon. George Anson.

The deceased Marquis was hereditary Steward of Bury St. Edmunds, and Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia; he was a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, and in announcing his decease, at the first meeting for the present session, Earl Stanhope, the President, declared that for punctual assiduity in business, for zealous pursuit of the objects of the Society, for courteous amenity of manner, it would be hard indeed to find one who could worthily fill the place of the late Marquis of Bristol. These remarks from the Chair were echoed in the body of the meeting, and on behalf of the Fellows at large, by W. J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., and Secretary to the Camden Society, of which Lord Bristol was President. In words, few indeed, but well chosen and warmly felt, he expressed his satisfaction at the eulogium not less eloquent than well deserved, which Lord Stanhope had passed on the memory of the lamented Marquis, and bore his own personal testimony to the estimable features of character and valuable qualities of mind which gave an added lustre to the high rank of the man they all so justly mourned.

### THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

Dec. 5, 1864. At Castle Howard, aged 62, the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The deceased nobleman, George William Frederick Howard, was the eldest son of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, by Lady Georgiana Dorothy Cavendish, eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was born in Hill-



street, Berkeley-square, April 18, 1802. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, bearing the courtesy title of Lord Morpeth, and earned high reputation as a graceful scholar. He was especially distinguished for his skill in versification, and in 1821 he obtained two of the University prizes for his poems—the Chancellor's prize for Latin, and the Newdigate for English verse. He took his degree in 1823, and was first-class in classics. In 1826 he accompanied his uncle, the late Duke of Devonshire, on his visit to Russia at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas; where his high rank, his youth, and his engaging manners, made him a great favourite in St. Petersburg society. He was afterwards returned to the House of Commons for the family seat of Morpeth; and one of his earliest speeches was in defence of the character of the Russian Emperor, who had been made the subject of severe attacks in consequence of the cruelties practised on the Poles after the suppression of the Polish insurrection of 1830. This was not calculated to endear him to the Liberal party, to which, in accordance with the politics of his family, he had given in his adhesion; but in the agitation which took place on the Reform Bill he banded himself on the side of Earl Grey, and on the dissolution of Parliament which followed the success of General Gascoyne's motion he was returned for Yorkshire, which seat he held until the passing of the Reform Act in 1832. He afterwards represented the West Riding from 1833 to 1841, when he was defeated, but he was subsequently returned on the elevation of the Hon. J. S. Wortley to the dignity of Lord Wharnccliffe. Lord Morpeth then sat for the Riding from 1846 to 1848, when the death of his father caused his elevation to the peerage. His Lordship was Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1835 to 1841; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from 1849 to 1851; and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1855 to 1858, when during Lord Derby's Ministry he was superseded;

but on the fall of the Conservative Administration he resumed the office, and he held it until the August of 1864, when his failing health compelled him to retire from the public service. Both as Chief Secretary and as Viceroy he was very popular, as indeed he was wherever he was known, his manner being particularly gracious and conciliatory, and his deep interest in everything that concerned the well-being of the working classes leading him, it may almost be said, to originate the now common practice of men of rank and high literary attainments taking an active part in the proceedings of mechanics' institutes, and similar bodies.

Lord Carlisle was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire in 1847; he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1853, and he received the freedom of the city of Derry in 1863.

During the time that he was out of Parliament Lord Morpeth paid a lengthened visit to the United States, and he made this tour the subject of a lecture which he delivered on several occasions, especially in Yorkshire, and which gave a very favourable picture of the Americans. Another lecture that gained equal popularity was one on "The Life and Writings of Pope." Some years afterwards he visited the East, and this gave rise to a very graceful and pleasant volume, entitled "A Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters;" and he was also the author of a work on Prophecy.

Lord Carlisle paid great attention to the subject of juvenile criminals, and one of the best-conducted reformatories for them is that which was established on his estate at Castle Howard. He also set on foot the building of a church at Welburn, in the neighbourhood, but he did not live to see it finished. His remains were interred in the mausoleum in his park, on Dec. 13. He was unmarried, and is succeeded by his brother the Hon. and Rev. William George Howard, who was born in 1808, and has held the rectory of Londesborough, in Yorkshire, ever since 1832.

The earldom of Carlisle was created in 1661, in favour of the great-grandson of Lord William Howard (the famous "Belted Will"), who was the second son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, attainted and beheaded in 1572. Through seven generations, extending over two centuries, the title has descended direct from father to son until now, and the marriage connections of the respective holders of the title have been exclusively aristocratic. The third earl married a daughter of the Earl of Essex; the fourth married a daughter of Lord Byron; the fifth married a daughter of the Marquis of Stafford; and the sixth married a daughter of the Duke of Devonshire. The late Earl's sisters, six in number, became allied by marriage with the houses of two dukedoms, two earldoms, and two baronies.

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MR. HOWARD DUDLEY.

July 4, 1864. At his residence in Holford-square, Pentonville, aged 44, Mr. Howard Dudley, engraver on wood.

Mr. Howard Dudley was the only son of Mr. George Dudley, of Tipperary, and afterwards of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, who died at Ghent in the year 1827. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Cove, coal merchant, of Salisbury-square.

His parents were members of the Society of Friends, but through the zeal of his nurse he received baptism (surreptitiously) at the parish church of Shoreditch.

When only fourteen years of age, resident with his widowed mother at Easebourne, near Midhurst, Howard Dudley devoted his holiday time to the history and antiquities of that neighbourhood, which it became his ambition to illustrate in print. The result was a square little volume of four inches by five, and numbering 130 pages, which has the following title-page: "Juvenile Researches, or a Description of some of the principal Towns in the Western part of Sussex, and the borders of Hants. Interspersed with various pieces of

Poetry, by a Sister: and illustrated by numerous wood-engravings, executed by the Author. The whole being composed and printed by a boy of 14.

"I pencil'd things I saw,  
And profited by things I heard.

Easebourne, 1835." It was printed, only one page at a time, in a small press made under his own superintendence, and the types were set as well as the engravings cut by his own hands. The latter are rude enough, which was not wonderful considering that the artist was self-taught. He was however led from these juvenile efforts to adopt the art of wood-engraving as his profession, in which he attained to a high degree of skill.

So many friends were anxious for copies of this interesting production, that Howard Dudley was encouraged to reprint it. The second edition is slightly enlarged; it bears date in the same year, but his age is stated as then advanced to "15."

In 1836 Mr. Dudley printed another little book of the same character: "The History and Antiquities of Horsham. By the author of *Juvenile Researches*." It consists of 73 pages, and is illustrated with four lithographic views and thirty woodcuts, the latter scarcely less rude than his earlier productions, the former drawn on the stone by his own hand, and of better execution. The typography was executed by himself, in Millbank-street, Westminster, where he was then resident.

A few years after, he issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in a quarto volume, an enlarged work on "The History and Antiquities of Midhurst and its Vicinity;" to contain minute descriptions of every parish within the liberty of Lodsworth and the hundreds of Easebourne and Dumpford, and to be illustrated by more than one hundred and fifty wood-engravings and lithographic drawings; but in this undertaking he did not proceed further than to form collections, having been latterly more beneficially employed in the exercise of his profession as an en-

graver on wood. For seven years, 1845 to 1852, he resided in Edinburgh, where he married Miss Jane Ellen Young, second daughter of Alexander Young, Esq., who survives him, without children. Her brothers, Charles and Alexander Young, are both engaged in the same department of art as her husband, and will carry on his business in conjunction with her.

Mr. Dudley was a mild and amiable man, affectionate in his domestic relations, and his gentlemanly manners, bright ideas and pungent remarks, and very great choice of words, made him a delightful companion. He died with an earnest profession of his belief in Jesus Christ.

#### PÈRE ENFANTIN.

*Sept. 1.* At Paris, of apoplexy, aged 68, the Père Enfantin, the restorer of the sect of St. Simonians.

The deceased, Barthelemy Prosper Enfantin, was the son of a banker, and was born at Paris, Feb. 8, 1796. In 1813 he was entered at the Polytechnic School, and he was among the students who took part in the unsuccessful stand made at Montmartre against the allied armies in 1814. The school was broken up on the restoration of the Bourbons, and he had to look for some other profession than that of arms: this he found in commerce, and he was employed by a wine-merchant of Romans (Drôme) as a travelling clerk till 1821, when he entered a banking-house at St. Petersburg, where he remained two years. In 1823 he returned to Paris, and obtained employment as cashier in a commercial firm, and at the same time joined the Carbonari, a branch of which society had its seat in the capital. In 1825 he made the acquaintance of Olinde Rodrigues, who introduced him to St. Simon, and he soon became a convert to the religious and industrial theories of the latter. St. Simon was descended from the noble family of the Counts of Vermandois, which was that also of the author of the valuable memoirs which threw so much light on the reign of

Louis XIV. He conceived the project of reorganizing the sciences, and constituting social order on a new basis. He travelled much through various countries, published several works, and tried many strange and costly experiments, the only result of which was the ruin of his fortune. He resumed his labours, and by his preachings and writings at length gained over a few followers, such as Augustin Thierry, Auguste Comte, Olinde Rodrigues, Bazard, and a few others. When St. Simon died (1825) his disciples continued the propagandism of their master. They began by founding a journal, *Le Producteur*, with the motto, which for some of the disciples has proved a truth, "The age of gold, which a stupid tradition has hitherto placed in the past, is before us." They soon got about them a good number of the pupils of the Polytechnic School, young men of letters and artists, so that when the Revolution of 1830 broke out the St. Simonian School was already established, and acknowledged as its masters Enfantin and Bazard, in whose favour Olinde Rodrigues resigned the supremacy. The formularies of the school, with a view to making mankind perfect, were—universal association founded on love, with the cessation of competition; to each one according to his capacity, and to each capacity according to his works, consequently an end to the right of inheriting; the organization of industry, consequently the end of all wars. The staff of the *Producteur*, which was conducted by Enfantin, consisted of about a dozen writers,—namely, MM. Blanqui, Halévy, Bazard, Duveyrier, Buchez, Artaud, Pereire, and Laurent de l'Ardiche. They opened rooms in the Rue Taranne for lectures, or what they called "philosophical conferences," and began to attract notice. At the period of the July Revolution Enfantin issued a proclamation demanding, among other things, the community of property, the formal abolition of the right of inheriting, and the liberation of women. He gave up his cashiership, occupied himself with



establishing central points of propagandism in some of the principal cities of France, such as Toulouse, Montpellier, Lyons, Metz, and Dijon; and organized a system of preaching in Paris. He obtained a good number of adherents by securing the services of the "Globe" newspaper, which was distributed gratuitously. The conferences held in the Rue Taranne before the July Revolution now assumed large proportions. Enfantin was solemnly proclaimed Father of the association, which then issued from its obscure retreat to the richer, more polite, and gayer quarter of the Madeleine. Spacious rooms were taken in the Rue Taitbout, on the Boulevard Italien, and there those of the disciples or novices whom nature favoured with uncommon facility of words revealed to a promiscuous audience the secret of their dogmas and their glorious future. Money, too, came in for a time abundantly. One member, a banker of Paris, contributed a large sum towards the foundation of the St. Simonian family, and an application from the pontiff Enfantin to a wealthy manufacturer of the Creuzot was answered by the offer of his whole fortune. The attendance in the new place of meeting was each day more crowded.

"Nothing more curious," says a writer of the period, "than the spectacle of these assemblies. Round a vast hall, under a roof of glass, ran three rows of boxes. Fronting an amphitheatre, which an eager crowd filled every Sunday, on red benches, sat men of grave aspect, though young, dressed in blue, and among them a few women in white, with violet scarves. Then appeared the two supreme pontiffs, Enfantin and Bazard, conducting the preacher, when the disciples rose to receive them with a tender and respectful attitude; and amid the silence of devotion or irony, the orator began. Many listened at first with a smile on the lip and mockery in the eye; but when he had spoken, astonishment mingled with admiration pervaded the assembly, and the most sceptical could not restrain their emotion."

Discord, however, soon crept in, and to satisfy the craving for power with

which each of these regenerators of society seems to have been afflicted, Enfantin was formally elected head of the St. Simonian Church; Bazard, head of Dogma; and Rodrigues, head of Worship. But it was all in vain. Enfantin and Bazard came into conflict; the latter in defence of the ties which keep society together, the former for all that was the opposite. Bazard did not long survive this last scene; his strength gave way, he languished and died. Enfantin was then proclaimed sole and supreme pontiff, and he made desperate efforts to keep his followers together. The first association had been dispersed by the police, but Enfantin soon organized another on a property at Menilmontant, which belonged to his family; here he collected forty or fifty associates, and thus founded his "model community." It was divided into groups of labourers; they wore a peculiar costume, and let their beards grow; and they divided their time between manual labour, religious conferences, and symbolical ceremonies. Enfantin displayed on his breast in large letters the word "Père," superintended, preached, wrote articles for the prints that defended his doctrines, composed mystic hymns—which nobody could understand—and dictated equally mystical definitions for the guidance of his followers, such as, "the supreme word—the infinitesimal word is resolved in art by words, and out of art by symbols. The sage translates it in formularies, and the working man in limited forms." Quarrels, and scenes worthy of the Anabaptists of Munster, soon occurred at Menilmontant, and, not a minute too soon, Enfantin was prosecuted by the Government for holding illegal meetings and outraging public morals. His trial took place before the Assize Court of Paris, when he complained bitterly that his demand to be defended by two females, his disciples, was not granted. The trial lasted two days, when he was convicted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

This was a fatal blow to the St. Simonians, who dispersed in all directions



to seek their fortune. Louis Philippe abridged Enfantin's term of punishment. He left for Egypt with a dozen or so of his disciples, but after three years he returned to France, and then the late supreme pontiff of the St. Simonians, apparently cured of his delusions, adapted himself to a very practical, common-sense mode of life, and set up a posting establishment near Lyons. In 1841 he was appointed member of a scientific commission to Algeria, and in 1845 he became Director of the Lyons railway. In November, 1848, he founded the journal *Le Crédit*, with the view of reconciling political reform with his old utopias. The *Crédit* lingered for a year and a half, and died. From 1850 till his death he took a prominent part in the extension of railway communication between France and Italy; but, though he no longer lived up to them, he was still ready to do battle with his pen for his former theories, whenever he conceived them to be unjustly assailed. Five or six years ago he entered into a discussion with the celebrated Jesuit preacher Père Felix, who had alluded to Socialist doctrines in one of his sermons at Notre Dame; and very shortly before his death he had a sharp correspondence with M. Michel Chevalier and M. Periere, who had formerly been among his disciples. He was the author of several clever pamphlets and volumes, beside numerous articles in newspapers, mostly relating to St. Simonianism, and now, with it, all but forgotten.

M. Enfantin was a man of a noble presence, with finely-formed and expressive features. He was gentle and insinuating in manner, and possessed a calm, graceful, and winning delivery. His gifts must have been rare to produce the effect he did, though but for a short time, upon men of education and high ability. He and his theories are no more, but his quondam disciples are among the most eminent men of France at the present day.

"This illustrious senator, pensioned and decorated; that renowned general

whose breast blazes with Imperial orders; yonder political philosopher whose books are translated into every language and quoted in every assembly; this great painter, that exquisite musician, this banker rolling in wealth, that new-fledged aristocrat leading the day's fashion—all these were once the devoted disciples of Enfantin, and many of them stood by his side when the law arraigned and condemned him."

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REV. G. O. FENWICKE.

Oct. 11, 1864. At Dowry-square, Clifton, Bristol, aged 81, the Rev. Geo. Ouseley Fenwicke, M.A., lord of the manor, and patron of the church of Blaston St. Giles, Leicestershire.

The deceased was born at Hallaton Rectory, Leicestershire, May 7, 1783. His father was Rector and Patron of Hallaton, as also was his father and grandfather before him from 1683. Mr. Fenwicke was educated at Uppingham School, and from thence he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809. He was Vicar of Kempston, in Bedfordshire, from 1815 to 1834, which he sold, and became Vicar of Aston, Warwickshire, from 1834 to 1852; he was also Rector and Patron of Blaston St. Giles from 1834 to 1850, and alternate Patron of Hallaton. In 1825 he succeeded to the library of his brother, the Rev. Charles Fenwicke, (of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Vicar of Slawston, Leicestershire,) containing nearly 3,000 volumes, and from that time he became enthusiastic in collecting books, chiefly topographical and ritual. His library at his death contained nearly 10,000 volumes.

The Fenwicke family had been clergymen from father to son for upwards of 200 years. They came originally from Northumberland, and Brinkbourn Priory, near Rothbury, was their seat; but in consequence of a marriage with a daughter of the Hazelrigges, Baronets, they removed into Leicestershire about 1683.

We have received the following cha-

racter of Mr. Fenwicke from a friend by whom he was intimately known:—

“An excellent man has thus at last been taken away to his rest. Mr. Fenwicke was endeared to a large circle of friends by his kind and courteous manner, by his constant benevolence and sympathy, and especially by the ready way in which he entered into the feelings and pursuits of young people. He was not only a deeply read and learned man, but he was a sound antiquary, and a most successful book-collector. He was quite up to the architectural and archæological level of the day, whether for England or for Europe. He read *all* the antiquarian publications of our century, had them *all* on his shelves, and could discuss any of their contents. As a specimen of his antiquarian zeal, it may be mentioned that he had made it a point to visit and examine critically *all* the battle-fields of our own island noted in history. His library was rich in the best authors, ancient as well as modern, and especially in topography and in county history, containing all the great books of authority. But its principal wealth, encased in one of the most cherished of its *penetralia*, was the vast store of liturgical books, for few private gentlemen in England have ever succeeded in collecting so extensively and so judiciously. Probably his friends, Mr. Maskell, Mr. Lathbury, and Mr. Pococke, are those who were best acquainted with this mine of bibliographical wealth, of which he was so justly proud; for it should be carefully remembered that his collections were always at the service of his literary friends, and that, as he himself used playfully to remark, “he kept the best circulating library in Bristol.”

No man was fuller of anecdote, none more charitable and forbearing. He was a perfect gentleman, a High Churchman without any leaven of bigotry, a thorough-going, conscientious Conservative, and altogether a noble specimen of the “learned minister of God’s Word” of other days.

MR. JOHN BELL, OF NEWCASTLE.

Oct. 30. At Bentinck Crescent, Newcastle, aged 81, Mr. John Bell, a well-known antiquary, and one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The deceased, who was a son of Mr. John Bell, a bookseller and land-surveyor, was born at Newcastle in the year 1782. He himself took to the same occupations, and he long carried on business on Newcastle quay, where in 1812 he published his “*Rhymes of Northern Bards*,” which was not only a creditable compilation, but one which conferred a benefit of no ordinary kind on the North, by rescuing a mass of literature of great local interest from the fate which too often overtakes the effusions of the provincial Muse. He afterwards removed to Gateshead, where he confined himself to his practice as a land-surveyor. Mr. Bell became widely known; and the ready reference, in cases of dispute, on all such matters by his neighbours. He was, in early life, well entitled to the character which was bestowed upon him of “pains-taking;” he thought nothing of trouble, and it is to exertions such as his on subjects which more ambitious antiquaries often consider beneath their notice, that the world is indebted for much useful information. The *Archæologia Æliana* contains several communications of his; and he made practical researches on the line of the Roman Wall, particularly at Risingham, where the discoveries which resulted from his labours were very important. He was the last survivor but one (Sir Charles Monck, Bart.) of the officers who were appointed at the first meeting of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle, on the 6th of February, 1813. He was at that time elected Treasurer, and continued in connection with the Society until failing health rendered active exertion impracticable. Access was at all times readily afforded to his valuable collections of books, MSS., and antiquities, which were worthy of one who was justly described as “the collector-in-chief of

everything curious and rare of a local character, good, bad, and indifferent, between the Tees and the Tweed<sup>a</sup>." Some portions of Mr. Bell's collection have recently been added to the stores of the Newcastle Society, and others to those of the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. Of these his "Notes on the Roman Remains in Northumberland" are, perhaps, the most important. He was long a contributor to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, particularly of very careful drawings of Roman inscriptions found in his neighbourhood (which were engraved on wood), and he corresponded with Sir Walter Scott, Robert Surtees, Dr. Dibdin, Sydney Smith, John Gough Nichols and others on matters connected with "North country lore."

#### VEN. ARCHDEACON BURNEY.

Nov. 1, 1864. At Brighton, aged 79, the Ven. Charles Parr Burney, D.D., Archdeacon of Colchester, Rector of Wickham Bishop's, Essex, F.R.S. and F.S.A., &c.

Dr. Burney was the descendant of a family long distinguished by the eminence of many of its members in the walks of learning, literature, and art. He was the grandson of Charles Burney, Mus. D., the author of "Memoirs of Metastasio," and "The History of Music," who died in 1814; and son of the Rev. Charles Burney, D.D., a distinguished Greek scholar, and very successful schoolmaster, who died Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, and a Prebendary of Lincoln, in 1817; and whose valuable library of ancient authors was purchased by Parliament for the British Museum (see the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. lxxxviii. i. 419, 484). The still more popularly known Madame D'Arblay, the author of "Evelina" and "Cecilia," and whose early memoirs as Miss Burney were published a few years since, was the Archdeacon's aunt; and Rear-Ad-

miral James Burney, F.R.S., who accompanied Captain Cook in his two last voyages round the world, and wrote various historical volumes on voyages of discovery (see his memoir in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for Nov. 1821) was his father's half-brother.

The late Archdeacon was born at Chiswick, in Middlesex, on the 19th of October, 1785, his father being then assistant to another very eminent schoolmaster, the Rev. William Rose, LL.D., (also memorable as the coadjutor of Dr. Griffiths in the "Monthly Review.") He received his second baptismal name from the learned Dr. Samuel Parr, who was one of his godfathers<sup>b</sup>.

He derived his early education from his father's care and tuition; became a member of Merton College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811, B. and D.D. 1822. In 1807 his name appeared as a second-class man in Classical honours; and in 1809 he won the Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay on "The Love of our Country," which was printed and published.

His early years were spent in assisting his father in the conduct of his private school, then carried on with much success at Greenwich, and which was wholly relinquished to his charge in 1814. From these duties he retired in 1835; and on the 9th of April, 1836, he received from a body of gentlemen who had been his pupils, an elegant and costly candelabrum bearing this pithy and gratifying inscription—"CAROLO PARR BURNEY, S.T.P., olim Discipuli nunc Amici D.D."

In March, 1838, he was presented to the Rectory of Sible Hedingham in Essex, by the trustees of the Rev. H. Warburton; he held this living under a bond of resignation till 1848, when he resigned it to the eldest son of his predecessor. In 1840 Bishop Blomfield evinced his estimation of him by appointing him to the Archdeaconry of

<sup>a</sup> Taylor's Memoir of Robert Surtees, Esq., F.S.A., new edit. by Rev. James Raine, p. 286.

<sup>b</sup> Regarding the Archdeacon's father and godfather it was a *bon-mot* of the second (Dunning) Lord Ashburton that as a Greek scholar Burney was *above par*.

St. Alban's, and in the year 1845, on the death of the Ven. Sir Herbert Oakely, Bart., transferred him to the Archdeaconry of Colchester, and in 1848 gave him the living of Wickham Bishop's, near Witham.

To the discharge of the duties of his responsible office Archdeacon Burney brought most valuable qualities. Few men were more learned in all the intricacies of ecclesiastical law. In any parochial difficulty, whether it were connected with church-rates, or fees, or the fabric of the church, his opinion was readily given, and his advice generally accepted. If ever there arose a misunderstanding as to the respective rights of incumbents and churchwardens, the Archdeacon's clear good sense and conciliatory tone quickly solved the difficulty. His sagacity and knowledge of business, and his tact and judgment in dealing with it, gave confidence to all, whether clerics or laymen, who were brought into official connection with him, or who had occasion to seek his friendly advice. But the secret of his popularity lay deeper, in the sterling kindness of his nature, and in his unbounded generosity. It can never be fully known in how many ways he was forward to help those who were in distress. His compassion was so seldom "shut up" that it was said by those most forward in promoting charitable deeds, "I am *ashamed* to beg of the Archdeacon; he always gives me double what I ask." Church-builders, church-restorers, church-endowers, found his purse ever open. It was the same with schools and school-promoters, with missions at home and abroad, and every good and approved work.

To crown the whole, in addition to the sum of £2,000 given recently to endowments of poor parishes, and to similar objects, he has given £6,000 for the purpose of establishing a Clergy Relief Fund for the Diocese, with preference to his own archdeaconry.

The Bishop of Rochester, who was holding his Visitation at Colchester on the day of the Archdeacon's death, in

the course of his Charge spoke in the most tender terms of Dr. Burney, and alluded to his munificence in having, with the entire concurrence of his family, lately renewed a fine due to the archdeaconry for the purpose of establishing a Clergy Relief Fund, and had besides set apart £500 towards the fund for the augmentation of small benefices. On the whole, Dr. Burney's recent benefactions to the diocese exceeded £8,000.

There is something singularly touching in the fact that while the Bishop was thus alluding to this last bountiful act, the clergy who listened to him were musing in their own minds whether the donor were alive or not at the moment. But we believe that the Bishop's kind words were, in fact, spoken when his spirit had departed.

Dr. Burney was a ripe and accomplished scholar, with an extensive knowledge and highly cultivated taste in general literature and the fine arts. Moreover he was characterized by manners of a peculiar charm. Quick and bright in conversation, and ever ready with a playful turn, he was one of the most agreeable of companions, lively without sarcasm, and rich in anecdote without being a great talker.

He was a man of simple, unaffected piety, specially charitable in his judgment of others, and few men were more generally esteemed.

For the last two years his powers had gradually failed, and for some time previous to his death his strength had been completely prostrated; yet his latter days were calm and tranquil, and he remained cheerful to the end, until at length, in a ripe old age, he peacefully and painlessly passed away.

Dr. Burney married Dec. 24, 1810, Frances-Bentley, second daughter of George Young, Esq., of Blackheath, and by that lady, who survives him, he had two sons and four daughters. His elder son, the Rev. Charles Burney, M.A., the Vicar of Halstead in Essex, Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester, has been presented by the Bishop to



the living of Wickham Bishop's; the younger, the Rev. Edward Burney, M.A., is Vicar of Thornham in Kent. The daughters were, 1. Fanny Anne, married Colonel James Wood—she died in 1860; 2. Rosetta D'Arblay, married to Henry Wood, Esq.; 3. Susan Sabrina, married to Frederic Arkwright, Esq., of Spondon Hall, Derbyshire; and 4. Ellen Hodgson, married to the Rev. Henry Bannerman Burney, Chaplain in the Indian Service.

Dr. Burney published (besides the prize essay already mentioned) "A Sermon preached on the Consecration of the Hon. Dr. Legge, Bishop of Oxford," in 1815, and "A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's," in 1844. During his incumbency, both the archdeaconry and the living of Wickham Bishop's have been transferred from the see of London to that of Rochester.

His portrait was painted in early life by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and again drawn in crayons by Richmond, in 1854; but neither has been hitherto engraved.

#### HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Nov. 9. At his seat, Keswick Hall, near Norwich, in his 90th year, Hudson Gurney, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., and M.R.S.L., a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Norfolk.

Mr. Gurney was the head of the present family of the Gurneys of Norfolk, who are a younger branch of the Gurneys or Gournays of West Barsham in that county, (originally of Norman descent, from Gournai, in the Pays de Brai in Normandy,) but whose ancient estates have passed away, and they are now for the most part a commercial family.

Mr. Hudson Gurney was born in the

city of Norwich, on Jan. 19, 1775. He was the eldest son of Richard Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, (who died in 1811,) by his first wife, Agatha, daughter and heiress of David Barclay, Esq., of Youngsbury, Hertfordshire. He inherited a considerable fortune from his father and grandfather, and this was largely increased by the shares which he held in the great brewery of Barclay, Perkins, and Co.

Mr. Gurney was privately educated under the care of his grandfather, Mr. Barclay of Youngsbury. His principal tutor was Dr. Thomas Young, well known from having discovered the reading of Egyptian hieroglyphics. In early life he travelled on the continent of Europe with his friend

"The learned thane, Athenian Aberdeen," and he always lived in cordial intimacy with that eminent nobleman and statesman, who nominated him as one of his Vice-Presidents at the Society of Antiquaries.

In early life Mr. Hudson Gurney wrote a beautiful translation, or rather imitation, in English verse, of "Cupid and Psyche: a Mythological Tale, from 'The Golden Ass' of Apuleius." It was printed in 4to. and in royal 8vo., 1799, and in a third edition 1801. It is embellished with two engravings, one from the celebrated Marlborough gem, and the other from one of Raffaele's designs of the same subject. This poem has also been republished in Mr. Davenport's "Poetical Register," and in the volume of the works of Apuleius in Bohn's Classical Library.

Subsequently, in 1843, Mr. Hudson Gurney printed, for private distribution, a translation into English verse of the *Orlando Furioso* of Ludovico Ariosto.

Mr. Gurney was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on Jan. 15, 1818, and of the Society of Antiquaries on the 12th of March following. In 1822 he was nominated one of the Vice-Presidents of the latter by his friend Lord Aberdeen, and he continued to hold that office until 1846. He made several valuable communications to that learned body.

\* In "The Record of the House of Gournay," by Mr. Daniel Gurney, F.S.A., of North Runc-ton (a very elaborate genealogical work, privately printed, in two volumes 4to., 1848 and 1858, and reviewed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for May, 1860,) will be found, at p. 582, a statement of the descent of the Gurneys of Keswick, from Francis Gurney, of London, merchant, sixth son of Henry Gurnay, esq., of West Barsham.

Among them were,—in 1816, Observations on the Bayeux Tapestry, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. pp. 359—370; in 1822, Observations on the Seal of Ethelwald, Bishop of Dunwich, discovered at Eye, in Suffolk, (vol. xx. pp. 479—483); in 1824, a description of an ancient Thumb-ring, inscribed *Constanti Fides*, found on Poringland Heath, near Norwich, (vol. xxi. p. 547); in 1827, an account of a Celt-mould, Celts, and Weapons, discovered at Eaton, (vol. xxii. p. 424); in 1832, Extracts from the Hall-books of the Corporation of Lynn Regis from 1430 to 1731, (vol. xxiv. pp. 317—328); and a Proclamation of Henry VIII. on his marriage with Anne Boleyn, found in the Corporation Records at Norwich, (vol. xxv. pp. 119—121); in 1842, the casts of eight Punic Inscriptions discovered at Carthage, (vol. xxx. p. 111).

Whenever a subscription was raised for the extraordinary expenses of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Hudson Gurney always set a leading example; and, though it may appear a minor matter to mention, we cannot omit to state that when the social custom was introduced of drinking coffee after the reading of papers, it was Mr. Hudson Gurney who furnished at his own expense a service of china for that purpose. On his resignation of the office of Vice-President in 1846, on account of the impaired state of his health, the Society passed a resolution “recording the estimation in which they held his past services, always rendered with the greatest urbanity, and accompanied by distinguished liberality in the promotion of every object for which the Society was instituted.”

To all his fellow-labourers in the archæological field Mr. Hudson Gurney ever gave the most generous encouragement. Among other good works of this class, he purchased from the widow of the late Mr. Samuel Woodward all his manuscripts and drawings, and all his books on Norfolk topography. He printed at his own cost, for Mrs. Woodward's benefit, both the “Norfolk Topographer's

Manual,” and the “History of Norwich Castle.”

But his devotion to archæology often went beyond mere patronage, and on many subjects he adopted theories of his own, and supported them with earnest argument. On one of these his opinions were published in 1847, under the title of “Proofs that Norwich and not Caister was the *Venta Icenorum*; in a Letter to Dawson Turner, Esq.”

In all public institutions of his locality for the promotion of literature and science, he readily accepted that prominent position to which his neighbours were anxious to invite a man of such endowments, both mental and material. He was not only a Vice-President of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, but also of the Norwich Museum and the Norwich Literary Institute. Nor did other institutions of public utility, whether for religious, charitable, or sanitary purposes, fail to receive his liberal assistance; whilst his private works of beneficence were alike generous, judicious, and unfailing. It was the peculiar characteristic of his munificence that it was not lavish or profuse, but ever exercised with deliberation, and with a strong sense of the value of money, and of the responsibilities connected with the use made of it.

Mr. Gurney sat in the House of Commons for six successive parliaments. He was first returned for Shaftesbury at the general election of 1812, but unseated on petition, by the other Candidates,—one of whom was afterwards Sir Charles Wetherell, the Attorney-General. In March, 1816, (on the death of Barrington Pope Blachford, Esq.,) he was returned for Newtown, in the Isle of Wight,—a borough disfranchised in 1831. This seat was purchased from Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart., and Mr. Gurney was returned without ever seeing Newtown. In his senatorial conduct his politics were neutral, without party bias. He delighted in London life, and his house in St. James's-square was for many years the resort of the *élite* of parliamentary and

literary society, to which his handsome person, and the superiority of his acquirements and conversation, gave a peculiar zest. Indeed his discernment and sagacity as to men and things were very great, and his memory was quite extraordinary on all subjects. These powers of mind continued unimpaired to his advanced age, and those who still enjoyed the privilege of his agreeable society were entertained as of old by his lively anecdotes, his apt quotations, and his humorous repartees; but for more than twenty years he had been secluded from general society by an affliction, occasionally of the most painful character, which he bore with exemplary patience and cheerfulness.

After he had lost his seat in Parliament by the disfranchisement of Newtown, Mr. Gurney served the office of High Sheriff of Norfolk in the year 1835.

He married in 1809, Margaret, daughter of Robert Barclay, Esq., of Ury, Kincardineshire, M.P. for that county, by Sarah his wife, daughter of James Allardice, Esq., of Allardice, and heiress of line to the Earls of Airth and Menleith. By that lady, who died Dec. 16, 1855, (aged 75,) he leaves no issue. The Earldom of Airth was claimed by Mr. Barclay Allardice, Mr. Gurney's brother-in-law, and Mr. Gurney took great interest in the question, but the claim was not allowed by the House of Lords.

Mr. Gurney's funeral took place on Thursday, the 15th of November, when his body was interred in the churchyard of Intwood, near Norwich. The mourners were conveyed in twelve coaches, containing—1. Mr. John Henry Gurney, M.P., Miss Abercrombie, Mr. John Henry Gurney, jun., Miss Galton. 2. Mr. John Gurney, Mr. Daniel Gurney, Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., Mr. F. Hay Gurney. 3. Mr. Somerville Gurney, Mr. Robert Barclay, Mr. Charles H. Gurney, Mr. Gurney Hoare. 4. Mr. J. Gurney Barclay, Captain Galton, Mr. Robert Duff. 5. Rev. W. N. Ripley, Mrs. Ripley, Mr. Henry Birkbeck, Mr. William Birkbeck. 6. Mr. J. N. Mottram, Mr. Joseph Massingham. 7. Dr.

Dalrymple, Mr. Arthur Dalrymple, Mr. F. H. Janson. The eighth, ninth, and tenth coaches carried tenants, and the remainder servants. A long train of private carriages followed, in four of which were conveyed the Mayor and Deputy-Mayor of Norwich; Sir S. Biggins and Mr. R. Fitch; Mr. J. G. Johnson and Sir W. Foster, Bart.; and the Chairman and Secretary of the Institute and Museum, viz. Mr. D. O. Wollaston, Mr. J. Quainton, Mr. C. Hart, and Mr. H. Stevenson. Many of the deceased's tradesmen also followed as mourners, as did the school children.

There is at Keswick a good portrait of Mr. Gurney when about twenty years old, painted by Opie; and a duplicate of it is possessed by Mr. Daniel Gurney, at North Runcton. His picture was again painted by Briggs about the year 1840: this is also at Keswick, and a copy at North Runcton.

The bulk of Mr. Hudson Gurney's property goes to Mr. John Henry Gurney, M.P. for Lynn, with remainder to his son. The principal legacies are £120,000 to Mr. Daniel Gurney, and £120,000 to be invested in land for the benefit of Mr. John Gurney, son of the late Mr. John Gurney, of Earlham. Bequests of £1,000 and under are made in favour of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, the Old Man's Hospital at Norwich, the Norwich Public Library, the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution, &c. The executors are Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P., Mr. D. Gurney, and Mr. F. Hay Gurney.

Mr. Gurney possessed a large library, consisting altogether, in London and at Keswick, of between ten and fifteen thousand volumes; and he used to boast that there was not one of them in which he had not read. Through the greater part of his life he kept journals, the series of which is very voluminous, and which it is hoped may be preserved for future public use, though we are informed that matters of private importance are so far mixed up in them that they can scarcely be submitted to examination for some years to come.



JOHN RAMSAY M'CULLOCH, ESQ.

Nov. 11. At H.M.'s Stationery Office, aged 75, John Ramsay M'Culloch, Esq., Comptroller of that establishment.

Mr. M'Culloch was of the Torhouse branch of a once powerful family in Galloway, now represented in chief by M'Culloch of Ardwall (see Note R to Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak"). He was born at Whithorn, in Wigtonshire, on March 1, 1789. His family possessed a small freehold estate called Auchengool, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, to which Mr. M'Culloch succeeded on the death of his paternal grandfather, who had been in the Royal Navy, and commanded a revenue cutter. His father, who died when he was about five years of age, had followed no profession. From his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Laing, Mr. M'Culloch received his early education; that is, he was "grounded" in his mother tongue, with some elementary instruction in the dead languages. On leaving school he was placed in the office of a writer to the Signet, but he did not pursue the profession of the law. He settled in Edinburgh, and attended the public classes of the University for two years, but did not graduate or study for any profession. Early in 1817 an accidental communication which he made to the "Scotsman" (then lately established) led to his connexion with that journal; he was the editor for about two years, and continued his contributions for many years after. In 1818 he commenced a series of contributions to the "Edinburgh Review," (by an article on Ricardo's "Principles of Political Economy,") and also gave lectures on political economy. In 1828 Mr. M'Culloch quitted Edinburgh for London, on being appointed Professor of Political Economy in University College, London; but the chair being unendowed, the number of students attending his lectures was insufficient for his remuneration, and he relinquished that position. In 1838 the Whig Government made him Comptroller of the London Stationery Office, and he continued the head of this depart-

ment until his death. When he undertook its administration the habitual waste of paper in the public offices and in printing was fabulous. Mr. M'Culloch accomplished a large annual saving, far exceeding the cost of the department he presided over. His judicious economy and integrity were undisputed, and are matters of record in parliamentary reports and returns.

Mr. M'Culloch's more lasting and meritorious reputation, however, was gained by his literary labours. They were the result of forty years of study and experience. Statesmen had attended his lectures in London, and his contributions to periodical works had been various and diffuse. But he now began to realize his acquirements. In 1837 Mr. Charles Knight published, in two 8vo. volumes, his "Statistical Account of the British Empire." This valuable work was subsequently republished by Messrs. Longman in successive editions much enlarged. The latter publishers brought out his "Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," a standard work, annually reprinted and revised. These two works, and the "Geographical Dictionary" in two vols., which first appeared in 1840, may be considered his staple productions; and the two first mentioned were reprinted in the United States and translated in several European countries. His miscellaneous works were numerous, and all more or less valuable contributions to political and economical science. In 1828 he edited for Messrs. Longman, in four vols. 8vo., an edition of Smith's "Wealth of Nations," with a life of the author, an introductory discourse, notes, and supplemental dissertations. It came to a fifth impression in 1863. In 1853 he arranged a volume of "Treatises and Essays on Economical Policy," comprising sketches of Quesnay, Adam Smith, and Ricardo. This work was partly a republication of articles he had contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, but all were carefully revised and in part rewritten, some essays appearing for the first time. In the same



year appeared his volume on the "Principles of Political Economy," corrected and revised; in 1855 his treatise on the "Principles and Practical Influence of Taxation and the Funding System." In 1858 he produced a valuable work on the "Succession to Property vacant by Death; including Inquiries into the Influence of Primogeniture, Entails, and Compulsory Partition, upon the Public Interests."

Two volumes of "Early English Tracts on Commerce and Money" were printed by the Political Economy Club at the suggestion of Lord Overstone, and the prefaces were written by Mr. M'Culloch, and he contributed prefaces and notes to four volumes of scarce tracts on kindred subjects, reprinted at Lord Overstone's expense.

He had collected a library of great value and in fine condition, and one peculiarly complete on his own special subjects. It contained almost every known work on political economy and statistics, either English or foreign, including pamphlets, known or anonymous. In 1855 he published a bibliographical volume on the literature of political economy, a catalogue of his best books, with historical, critical, and biographical notices; and only two years since he completed and privately printed a more extended and valuable *catalogue raisonné*. Of this volume, which is entitled "A Catalogue of Books, the property of a Political Economist, with Critical and Biographical Notices," a very few copies were presented to personal and literary friends.

"The genius of Mr. M'Culloch was not inventive. He sifted and re-cast the labours of others. Statistics, rather than the principles of political economy, were his *forte*; but his works were generally lucid and sound. He occasionally indulged in paradox; but in this error he only followed Malthus, Whately, and Senior. There are unsolved problems in political science, and men of genius in advance of their generation, groping in the dark, must sometimes lose their way."—*Times*.

In social life Mr. M'Culloch was hos-

pitable, genial, and warm-hearted, and was esteemed by a large circle of friends. His conversation, drawn from long experience of men and books, was full of anecdote and interest, and enlivened by an habitual cordiality and gaiety of spirit.

He maintained his connection with Scotland, and especially with Edinburgh, through many friendships, and by annual autumnal visits. He married early in life, and his widow, the devoted companion of more than fifty years, survives to deplore his loss. His family was numerous, the survivors being four sons and six daughters. The former are:—1. Edward, Lieut.-Colonel 31st Bombay N.I., and for many years Political Agent at Munneepore; 2. John, now cultivating tea at Cachar; 3. David, in a bank at Bombay; 4. Alexander, in the office of Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., in London. The daughters are:—1. Margaret, married to Mr. John Cox, of Gorgie; 2. Christina, married to Mr. H. G. Reid, of the Stationery Office; 3. Sarah, married to Mr. Wm. Mackay; 4. Isabella, married to Mr. P. Y. Black, solicitor, Glasgow, nephew to the late Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart.; 5. Mary, married to Mr. J. F. M'Lennan, advocate, of Edinburgh; and 6. Robina, widow of Mr. James Macdonald.

Mr. M'Culloch's portrait has been lithographed from a photograph, but there is no published print of him.

He latterly enjoyed a salary of £1,200 from his office, which had been increased successively in acknowledgment of his services from £600, £800, and £1,000. He had also a literary pension of £200 conferred upon him by Sir Robert Peel. In 1843 he was elected a Member of the Institute of France, by a majority of sixteen out of eighteen votes, one being given for Hugo and one for Ranke.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 2, 1864. The Rev. *Henry Barfoot* (p. 797, Dec. 1864), who was of Clare College, Cambridge, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815, published two pamphlets entitled "The True Baptism," and "The Catechumen."

*Nov. 10.* At Oxen End, Little Bardfield, Essex, aged 56, the Rev. *Christopher Somers Clerke*, M.A., Vicar of Lindsell, Essex, and Chaplain to the Dunmow Union twenty-six years. He was the son of the late Rev. George Somers Clerke, D.D., Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex, (who died Feb. 1837,) and was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, B.A. 1835, and M.A. 1838, ordained Deacon 1837, and Priest 1838, both by the late Bishop Blomfield, presented to the Vicarage of Lindsell in 1844, by S. Alger, esq., having previously been Curate of the same parish; he leaves a widow and one daughter. The funeral took place in Dunmow churchyard, on Nov. 17, his remains being followed to the grave by the Rev. E. F. Gepp, J.P., Chairman of the Dunmow Board of Guardians, S. Alger, esq., and other friends, also the whole of the Dunmow Union School Boys.

*Nov. 17.* The Rev. *George Lock* (p. 797, Dec. 1864). This venerable and much-esteemed clergyman, whose family long inherited Norbury-park, Surrey, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and ordained Deacon in 1793. After a few years' occupancy of a small family living in Somersetshire, he was inducted to the valuable living of Lee, in 1803, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and held it up to the time of his death.

*Nov. 18.* The Rev. *Henry Low* (p. 797, Dec. 1864) was originally of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1834, M.A. 1837. He took the degree of B.D. at Oxford in 1849.

*Nov. 21.* Aged 79, the Rev. *John F. Benwell*, Rector of Neenton, Shropshire, formerly Rector of Layer Breton, Essex.

At Filey, Yorkshire, aged 32, after seventeen years of suffering, the Rev. *Edward Gambier Pym*, Rector of Washington, Durham, late Rector of Willian, Herts., and Incumbent of Fylingdales, Yorkshire.

*Nov. 22.* At Headington, near Oxford, of smallpox (caught in the discharge of his parochial duties), aged 35, the Rev. *John Robinson*, eldest son of J. J. Robinson, esq., of Boxgrove, Guildford.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Evan Morgan*, Vicar of Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, and a Magistrate for that county.

*Nov. 23.* At Funchal, Madeira, aged 41, the Rev. *Richard Vincent*, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Crockham, Kent.

*Nov. 24.* At Cadeby Rectory, Leicestershire, the Rev. *Henry Wright*, of Mottram-hall, Cheshire.

*Nov. 25.* At his residence, St. Leonard's, Exeter, aged 85, the Rev. *Charles Porter*, D.D., for many years President of King's College, Nova Scotia.

At Ilchester, Somerset, aged 38, Rev. *William Harbin*, Vicar of Northover, Somerset.

*Nov. 27.* Aged 42, the Rev. *William Powell*, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, and Vicar of Mundon, Essex.

*Nov. 28.* At Appleby, Westmoreland, aged

71, the Rev. *Joseph Milner*, M.A. (Surrogate), Vicar of Lawrence, and Chaplain of St. Anne's Hospital, Appleby.

*Nov. 29.* At Leamington, aged 70, the Rev. *Edward Philip Cooper*, late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and for fifteen years Vicar of Burford, Oxon.

At Stanley, Torquay, the Rev. *George Sharp*, late Incumbent of Merther, Cornwall.

*Nov. 30.* At Weston Colville Rectory, Cambridgeshire, aged 76, the Rev. *William Acton*.

*Dec. 1.* At Barton, near Nottingham, to the inexpressible grief of his family, his parishioners, and his friends, aged 61, the Rev. *Fitzgerald Wintour*, Rector of Barton, and Prebendary of Southwell, Notts. He was the younger son of the late Rev. Henry Wintour, Prebendary of St. Paul's, who obtained the prize for the English essay at Oxford on the Use and Abuse of Eloquence in 1801, and whose life was prematurely cut short by pulmonary disease in the spring of 1804.

In London, aged 80, Rev. *Jeremy Pemberton*, formerly Rector of Foxearth, Essex.

At Kirby Moorside, aged 68, the Rev. *William Drayton Carter*, Vicar of that place.

*Dec. 6.* At South Somercotes, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *Frederick Martin*, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of South Somercotes, Honorary Canon of Lincoln Cathedral, Rural Dean, and Chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's.

*Dec. 12.* At Terrington, near Malton, Yorkshire, aged 67, the Rev. *Charles Hall*, M.A., Rector of Terrington and of Routh. A contemporary and personal friend of the late Earl of Carlisle, the deceased was of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was patron and Rector of Terrington since 1823, and Rector of Routh since 1828. The deceased gentleman was brother to James Hall, esq., of Scarborough, the master of the Holderness hounds.

At Leamington, aged 51, the Rev. *John Arderne Ormerod*, M.A., third son of George Ormerod, esq., of Sedbury-park, and Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

At the Parsonage, Horrington, Wells, Somerset, aged 50, the Rev. *Xavier Nicolas Paszkowicz*, M.Ph., LL.D., Incumbent of Horrington, and Chaplain to the Somerset County Lunatic Asylum.

*Dec. 13.* In Wimpole-st., aged 83, the Rev. *John Cook*, Rector of Ockley, Surrey.

*Dec. 18.* At South Lambeth, aged 31, the Rev. *William Tuckniss*, B.A., Chaplain to the Rescue Society.

Aged 36, the Rev. *Bevis Green*, elder son of Bevis E. Green, esq., of Kensington Palace-gardens.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*Feb. 22, 1864.* At Lukoja, at the confluence of the Niger, Lieut. J. Trench Bedford, R.N., only son of Commander D. B. Bedford, R.N.

*Aug. 25.* At Rangiora, Canterbury Settle-

ment, New Zealand, Mary Frances, wife of the Rev. B. W. Dudley, formerly of Ticehurst, Sussex.

*Sept. 6.* At Falmouth, Jamaica, aged 62, Thomas Robert Vermont, Esq., formerly of Hayes, Middlesex, Senior Magistrate of Trelawny.

*Oct. 4.* At High Wycombe, Bucks., aged 49, Louisa Jane, wife of the Rev. Stephen Atkinson Cooke, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, late Curate of Attleborough, Norfolk. She was the third dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Pitman, M.A., of Oulton-hall, in the same county, and was married Sept. 5, 1843.

*Oct. 5.* Lost in the "Persia," on his home voyage, aged 27, Henry M. Caulfield, esq., Capt. 4th European Cavalry, eldest surviving son of the late General James Caulfield.

At the same time, Charles G. E. Ford, esq., F.R.C.S., of London, and Surgeon of H.M.'s Madras Army, last surviving son of the late Lacy Gray Ford, esq., Physician-General, Madras establishment.

*Oct. 10.* At Abbottabad, Major Hugh Rees James, C.B., Commissioner of Peshawur, second and only surviving son of the late Hon. Hugo James, Attorney-General of Jamaica. "Major James returned to India only in the beginning of last November, and almost immediately began his duties by seeking to put an end to the Sittana war. What good judgment and tact could effect was achieved by Major James, and he deserves to be remembered by his countrymen as a good example of the men who made our power in India, and who preserve it—men of unerring judgment, and of shrewdness beyond the common degree."—*Homeward Mail*.

*Oct. 12.* At Yokohama, in Japan, aged 31, Capt. the Hon. Adolphus E. P. Vereker, of the 20th Regt., youngest son of Viscount Gort. After serving for a short time in the 6th West York Militia, he was appointed to the 20th Regt. early in 1855, and soon proceeded to the Crimea, where he was present at the capture of Kinburn, and at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. After the termination of the Russian war he returned to England, but in the following year, on the breaking out of the Sepoy mutiny, he went with his regiment to India. He served with the selected marksmen of the regiment throughout the subsequent campaign, and was engaged in the actions of Chanda, Umerepore, Sultanpore, Dhowraha, and in the siege and capture of Lucknow. He was then attached to the Staff as orderly officer to Col. Cormick during the operations in Oude and beyond the river Gogra, for which he was named in despatches, and received the Indian medal and clasp, as he previously had the Turkish and Crimean medals and clasp. He returned to England when warlike operations in India had completely ceased. But having exchanged into the 2nd Battalion of the 20th, he again sailed with it to Calcutta in July, 1863. The threatening aspect of affairs in China and Japan led to the regiment being immediately

afterwards sent from India to China, and thence, in a few months' time, to Japan, where this able and promising officer died from an attack of that fatal epidemic the small-pox, rendered more dangerous from the injury which his constitution had suffered from his active service during the Indian mutiny.

*Oct. 13.* At Mussourie, Col. Archibald Niel Campbell, commanding H.M.'s 48th Regt., fourth son of the late Capt. James Campbell, of Craignish, Argyleshire.

*Oct. 17.* At Highfield, near Derby, aged 75, Frances, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. James Eyton Mainwaring, Rector of Whitmore, and Vicar of Ellaston.

Near Victoria, Vancouver's Island, aged 33, Albemarle Bertie, only surviving son of the late Admiral Bertie Cator.

*Nov. 18.* At Paris, aged 88, Le Père Coupard, who had been for thirty-five years stage manager of the Palais Royal, Paris, and himself the author of several plays. The ingenious copy-wrights who are engaged in acclimatizing French farces on the London stage have been much indebted to him. It is related that Dormieul, the manager, went to see him on his death-bed, and that the ruling passion shewed itself strong in death, for the last words of Coupard were, "Does Sardou's piece come off to-morrow?"

*Oct. 21.* On board the ship "Barham," aged 26, Josephine, wife of Lieut. John Picton Warlow, of the 5th Regt. of Madras N.I., and youngest surviving dau. of the late J. Hamilton, esq., M.D., of Queenstown Heights, Canada West.

At Subathoo, aged 33, Annie Susan, wife of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E.

*Oct. 22.* At Capetown, the Rev. Dr. Winslow, nearly fifty years a Missionary at Madras and Ceylon. He was a passenger for England in the ship "Barham," but was left at the Cape through illness.

*Oct. 26.* At Moodarabad, aged 23, Edward Theophilus Price Biddulph, esq., only son of the late Col. Edward Biddulph, C.B., Bengal Artillery.

At Shansi, aged 22, Arthur Lushington Chas. Littledale, esq., Bengal Cavalry, eldest son of Arthur Littledale, esq., late of the Bengal C.S.

*Oct. 30.* At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 79, the Hon. Alexander Barclay, Receiver-General. "Mr. Barclay was born at Knockleith, in the parish of Auchterless, in 1785, was a son of the late Charles Barclay, and younger brother to the late James Barclay, of Knockleith. At an early age Mr. Barclay proceeded to Jamaica, where, by his industry, intelligence, and integrity, he soon raised himself to such a position as to be chosen member of the House of Assembly for St. Thomas-in-the-East, which district he continued to represent until his appointment as Receiver-General. During that period he took a prominent part in the public business, and was for several years Speaker of the House, and the confidential friend and adviser of more than one Governor-General.



While on his way to revisit his native country, after twenty-one years' residence in the island, he chanced to find, as a *compagnon de voyage*, Stephen's book on Slavery, and being struck with the erroneousness of many of his statements, and the falsity of his deductions, he set himself to examine and controvert them. The notes he made during the voyage he afterwards, with the co-operation of his brother, the late Mr. John Barclay, of Calcutt, a gentleman of great literary taste and acquirements, expanded into a volume, which was published before his return to the West Indies, and which was favourably received by the public generally, and referred to by the late Lord Liverpool and others as a well-informed statement of the vexed question. Mr. Barclay advocated the education and gradual enfranchisement of the slaves, with a view to obviate the evils to themselves and to the colony, the fear of which proved afterwards to have been but too well founded; and, on his return to Jamaica, he received the thanks of the House of Assembly for so ably vindicating the conduct of the planters, and stating their views. When the emancipation of the slaves had taken place, and when, from their universal repugnance to work, and other causes, ruin stared in the face all who had any stake in the island, Mr. Barclay sought, with characteristic energy, to assist in repairing the disaster. Armed with a commission from the Colonial Government, he proceeded to this country, and thence, after an interview with the Home Authorities, to the coast of Africa, and was so successful in inducing the immigration of free negroes, that in a short time he entered Port Royal with two vessels, which he had chartered for the purpose, full of willing workers; thus initiating a scheme for the supply of agricultural labour, to the success of which is to be mainly attributed any prosperity which the island has since recovered. Mr. Barclay also introduced and carried through the Assembly a measure of general retrenchment of the expenses of government, suited to the exigencies of the colony. In recognition of his services, he was, on a vacancy occurring, appointed to the honourable and responsible office of Receiver-General, the duties of which he continued to discharge until within a few days of his death."

—*Aberdeen Journal*

Oct. 31. At Dacca, aged 47, George Smith Mann, esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Presidency, and son of William B. Mann, esq., late of Wandsworth.

Lately. At Recanati, aged 85, Brother Philip Count Colloredo and Marquis of Recanati, Lieutenant of the Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem. This venerable successor of Villaret, the conqueror of Rhodes, and D'Aubusson, L'Isle Adam, and La Vallette, the defenders of Rhodes and Malta, was admitted a member of the Order at Malta, under the Grand Master De Rohan, whose code of laws still governs that island; and for twenty years he had been chief of the Order, which,

though deprived of its dominions, still preserves the honours of sovereignty and a very large property, and has its envoys at several European courts. One of the last acts of his life was to give to the beautiful church attached to the hospital of the Order, recently erected in Great Ormond-street, London, a splendid altar of Rosso Antico, designed by an eminent Roman artist.

At Paris, aged 82, M. le Viconte de la Rochefoucauld, Duc de Doudeauville, Superintendent of Fine Arts and the Theatre in the reign of Charles X. "The papers of that day (the press was free then in spite of the censorship)," says *Galignani*, "looked upon the post as a sinecure, and the appointment of La Rochefoucauld to fill it as a gross job, and used to attack him with merciless severity. Conspicuous among his assailants was Henri de Latouche in the *Mercure*. La Rochefoucauld was thin-skinned, and allowed himself to be persuaded by one of the *canaille* who haunt ministerial antechambers that the silence of the *Mercure* was to be purchased; under the promise of obtaining a truce for one year this middleman got £120 from M. le Surintendant, one half of which he put into his own pocket, handing the other half to Latouche, and notifying what was expected of him. Latouche took the money, and said nothing; but next day the *Mercure*, in an article headed 'M. le Viconte de la Rochefoucauld, Philhellene malgré lui,' related the whole story, and announced that the money had been paid into the fund then being raised in aid of the insurgent Greeks. M. de la Rochefoucauld has left several volumes of Memoirs—he was a careless observer, and as a writer decidedly below par—and coming from the pen of one who had so many opportunities for 'taking notes' among the *élite* of society under the Restoration, the compilation is singularly destitute of interest."

At Paris, M. Seudo, who for many years had been the musical critic in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and in the *Art Musical*.

Nov. 4. At Taunton, Thomas Young, esq., of Sackville-street, Piccadilly. He was the nephew of the late Thomas Young, esq., M.D., F.R.S., who died in 1829, of whom several memoirs have been written. (Vide *GEN. MAG.*, Sept., 1829, pp. 276—279; also Fisher's "National Portrait Gallery," and a larger memoir published in 1855.) Mr. Young married in Sept., 1856, Catherine Jane, second daughter of Col. H. Salwey, of Runnymede-park, Egham, formerly M.P. for Ludlow, by whom he leaves two sons.

At Nevis, Thomas Charles Wood, youngest son of the Archdeacon of Chester.

Nov. 5. At Poona, aged 72, after one day's illness, from fever, David Sassoon, the venerable head of the Jewish community in Bombay. He has left a large family, six sons and four daughters, with their descendants, and a fortune estimated at several millions sterling. The "Times of India" refers in the following terms to this occurrence:—"Bombay has lost one of



its most energetic, wealthy, public-spirited, and benevolent citizens. The venerable David Sassoon, head of the Jewish community of Western India, and a merchant-prince of world-wide reputation, died in the city of Poona on the 5th instant. In personal appearance, in private character, and in public life, David Sassoon was a most remarkable man. Everything in his outward man heightened his dignity of presence; he walked 'the prince and the great man in Israel' that he really was. He possessed the most complete command over himself, and had formed the strictest habits of life and of business; in energy and perseverance he was as much more conspicuous than others as in his Saul-like stature. In public life he was ever foremost to engage in any enterprise that promised to promote the welfare of his fellow-men, to improve the city in which he dwelt, and to extend the commerce of the East; he had a large heart, and his liberality and benevolence were well proportioned to his colossal wealth. It would not be easy to enumerate even his public benefactions; he founded the industrial school and reformatory in Bombay which bears his name, by a gift of the premises and a donation of Rs. 50,000; he built a Jewish synagogue in Bombay, and endowed a school in connexion with it, both of which are ornaments to the city, at a cost of Rs. 200,000. A magnificent general hospital is now in course of construction in Poona, for which he contributed the sum of Rs. 135,000; he has built a synagogue in Poona at a cost of Rs. 100,000; and towards a charity house for the infirm in that city he contributed Rs. 25,000; he gave Rs. 60,000 to build a mechanics' institute in Bombay; Rs. 20,000 for a clock-tower in the New Victoria and Albert Gardens; he subscribed yearly the sum of Rs. 50,000 for the maintenance of poor Jews in Bombay, Jerusalem, Bagdad, Bussora, and other places in which he was interested. But these benefactions, amounting to Rs. 700,000, are far from exhausting even his public charities, while his private charity flowed in constant streams, and it is believed aggregated far more than his public benefactions."

*Nov. 6.* At Antigua, John Cleveland, second son of Paul Ryeaut Shordiche, esq., and nephew of Lieut.-General Cleveland, of Madras, and of the late Col. Baird, 66th Regt.

At Cloncaird Castle, Ayrshire, Lieut.-Col. James A. D. Fergusson, H.E.I.C.S., fourth son of the late Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran.

At Government-house, Georgetown, Demerara, aged 23, Thomas Hincks, esq., B.A., Balliol College, Oxford, second son of His Excellency Francis Hincks, esq., C.B., Governor of British Guiana.

*Nov. 11.* At Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire, William, second and last surviving son of the late Rev. Peter Lièvre, Vicar of Arnsby in the same county.

*Nov. 12.* At Pesth, aged 23, Edmund Charles Cuthbert, esq., Captain R.A., only son of the

late James Cuthbert, esq., Seigneur of Lanorsie, Lower Canada. He had served throughout the Crimean war, and was more than once specially mentioned in dispatches for daring acts of gallantry in the operations against the Indian mutineers.

*Nov. 13.* At Ventnor, after a very lengthened illness, aged 31, Peter Charles Price, esq., Assistant Surgeon to King's College Hospital. He had attained much reputation in his profession, and was author of various medical works and papers.

At Charlton, Kent, Mr. Thos. Robson, late proprietor of the ammunition laboratory, East Greenwich, Kent. He was the inventor and patentee of the Marine Signal Lights, so extensively used, and which have been the means of saving many lives during shipwrecks.

*Nov. 15.* At his residence, Ystrad-w-rallt, Carmarthenshire, Capt. J. G. H. Philipps, late H.M.'s 61st Regt., eldest son of Capt. J. G. Philipps, R.N., and grandson of the late J. G. Philipps, esq., of Cwmgwilly, M.P.

At Trinity Parsonage, Frome, aged 19, Alice Mary, dau. of the Rev. Alfred Daniel.

At Marshwood, Bridport, from the accidental explosion of one of the barrels of his gun, while re-loading the other barrel, aged 60, John Sathell Bullen, esq., a county magistrate of Dorset.

At Clifton, aged 22, Mary Augusta Hilda, second dau. of the Hon. Henry Spencer Law.

At Litchfield, Hants., aged 32, Julia Harriett, eldest dau. of the Rev. Peter Cotes, Rector of Litchfield.

*Nov. 16.* At Scawin's Hotel, York, aged 59, the Rev. Richard Barneby, of Ebor-house, Poppleton, near York.

At Dover, Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Girardot, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, with which regiment he served in the Peninsula. He had received the war medal with three clasps.

At Southsea, aged 58, the widow of Capt. Richard Percival, R.N.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Susanna, wife of the Ven. Henry Harper, Rector of Elveden, Suffolk, and late Archdeacon of Madras.

In Burlington-road, Bayswater, aged 67, Eliza Maria, wife of John Baptist Tenniel, esq.

At Holkham Vicarage, aged 71, Anne Robina, widow of the Rev. Joseph Cotterill, Rector of Blakeney, Norfolk.

At Ousecliffe, near York, aged 67, William Hudson, esq., Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Probate for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.

*Nov. 17.* At Dunboden, co. Westmeath, aged 92, Anne, relict of Edward Synge Cooper, esq., for many years M.P. for the county of Sligo.

At Westport, Bridget, wife of Lieut.-Col. Pownall (retired), Hon. Indian Army.

At Milton Keynes, near Newport Pagnel, aged 69, Mary, widow of the Rev. J. Clarkson, Vicar of Great Barford, Beds.

At Highfield, near Derby, aged 75, Frances, last surviving dau. of the Rev. James Maiu-

waring, late of Whitmore, and Vicar of El-lastone, Staffordshire.

*Nov. 18.* At Northampton-house, Piccadilly, the Marchioness of Northampton. Her Ladyship was the second dau. of Mr. Henry and Lady Mary Vyner, and married the Marquis of Northampton in 1859. There is no issue by the marriage. The late Marchioness was sister of the Countess De Grey and of Mr. Vyner, M.P.

At his residence, Brittas, co. Antrim, George Alexander Stephenson, esq., late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

At Woolstone, near Southampton, aged 65, William Barrett, esq., Staff Commander R.N.

In Tufnell-park, London, aged 73, Commander Lardner Dennys, R.N. He was the youngest son of the late Nicholas Dennys, esq., of Ashley-park, near Tiverton, Devon, and grandson of Nicholas Dennys, esq., for many years M.P. for Barnstaple. He entered the Navy about April, 1805, as midshipman, on board the "Achille," 74, commanded by the late Sir Richard King. While in this ship, independently of many cutting-out affairs, he was present at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805; witnessed Sir Samuel Hood's capture of four French frigates, off Rochfort, Sept. 25, 1806; served on shore during the operations connected with the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809; and was employed in 1810 at the siege of Cadiz. Under Capt. Lord George Stuart, he assisted at the capture, in December, 1813, of the Dutch islands of Schouwen and Tholen. He returned home from the East Indies in 1816 as acting captain of the "Elk;" and being then paid off, had not since been employed. Lieut. Dennys was awarded the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital Sept. 24, 1852, and was promoted to the rank of Commander July 30, 1853.

*Nov. 19.* At Highgate, near London, aged 37, Lieut.-Col. Dick, late Inspecting Officer of Volunteers. The deceased belonged to a family of soldiers, his father being Lieut.-Gen. A. Dick; his uncle Major-Gen. Hope Dick; his eldest brother a major of the 13th Regt. of Foot; and his cousin, Sir Robert Dick, a distinguished military officer. On joining the Army, in 1848, he was gazetted to the 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), with which regiment he served in India for some years: having returned to England in 1855, on leave, he obtained permission to exchange into the Land Transport Corps (now the Military Train) which had been called into existence by the Crimean war. On the termination of the Russian war he was placed on half-pay, having obtained the rank of major, for services in the Land Transport Corps, and on the embodiment of the Volunteers he was appointed, with others, to act as one of the assistant inspecting officers of the Volunteer force for the Midland Counties. In the discharge of his duties as Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Volunteers, he made many friends, and his loss will be deeply regretted by those who appreciated his

sterling worth, his modesty, truthfulness, and kindly nature.

At Paris, Edmund Molyneux, esq., H.M.'s Consul for the State of Georgia.

*Nov. 20.* At Strouel-lodge, Roseneath, Scotland, aged 68, Miss Catherine Montour Campbell, fourth dau. of the late John Campbell, esq., of Ormisdale, Argyleshire.

At Kerscot, Barnstaple, aged 55, George Stanbury Burden, esq.

At Sydenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Jervis.

*Nov. 21.* At Garboldisham-hall, aged 52, the Hon. Mrs. Molyneux Montgomerie.

On his passage home from Bombay, on board the P. and O. steamship "Behar," aged 34, Edmund Burke, esq., Schol. T.C.D., Deputy-Registrar of the High Court of Bombay, and youngest son of the late William M. Burke, esq., of Ballydugan, co. Galway.

At Bideford, North Devon, aged 79, John Roby, esq., formerly of Tamworth, Staffordshire, and for upwards of twenty years Collector of H.M.'s Customs at Montego Bay, Jamaica.

In Westbourne-park, aged 51, Marian, wife of Major Gerard E. Van Heythuysen.

At Monaghan, after a long and painful illness, Dr. Maenally, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher. The "Ulster Observer" says that "few dignitaries of the Church have left behind them a memory associated with so many noble works, so many generous deeds, and so much zeal."

*Nov. 22.* At Balmae-house, Kirkeudbrightshire, aged 91, Gen. George Irving. He was formerly a captain in the Royal Irish Artillery, and retired upon full-pay when that corps was broken up. His commissions bore date as follow:—Second lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1793; captain, July 25, 1794; major, Jan. 1, 1805; lieut.-col., Jan. 1, 1812; col., July 22, 1830; major-gen., June 28, 1838; lieut.-gen., Nov. 11, 1851; and general, Dec. 16, 1856.

At Greenhill-house, Edinburgh, aged 79, the Dowager Lady Dick Lauder.

At Florence, aged 78, Charles Manners St. George, esq., of Hatley-manoir, Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland.

At Kingston, Commander George Bouchier Dewes. He entered the Navy Jan. 9, 1824; and passed his examination in 1831. While afterwards attached, as acting-lieut., to the "Herald," 26, Capt. Joseph Nias, he was recommended to particular notice for his conduct in command of a boat at the storming and destruction of a 20-gun battery at the back of the island of Anunghoy, during the Chinese campaign, Feb. 23, 1841. He further landed at the storming, on the 27th of the same month, of the enemy's works close to Whampoa Reach, where fifty-four pieces of cannon were taken; was present in the boats, on March 13, at the capture of several rafts, and of the last fort protecting the approaches to Canton; took a similar part in the ensuing capture of that city; and again commanded a

boat at the destruction of a fleet of more than thirty war-junks and fishing-vessels, May 22. He was rewarded for these services by a commission dated June 8, 1841, and was subsequently employed in the East Indies as lieutenant of the "Espiegle," 12, Capt. Thomas Pickering Thompson. He was advanced to the rank of Commander on the Retired List Jan. 10, 1862.

Nov. 23. At Bruges, aged 82, Eleanor, widow of the Rev. Thomas F. Wilson, of Burley-hall, Yorkshire, and dau. of the late Sir John Eden, bart., of Windlestone, co. Durham.

At Dorset-villa, Reading, William Everett, esq., Fellow of New College, Oxford, and barrister-at-law, Western Circuit, youngest son of the late Rev. William Everett, B.D., formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Vicar of Romford, Essex.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 81, Penelope, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Littleton Powys, formerly Rector of Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire, having survived him twenty-two years.

At St. Leonard's, aged 60, Sophia Frances, wife of the Rev. Robert Dampier.

At St. Petersburg, aged 71, M. Frederick Struve, the celebrated Russian astronomer, whose name is associated with all the great works of triangulation and geodesy carried out in Russia and Eastern Europe. He was born at Altona in April, 1793, and studied philology, and afterwards astronomy, in the University of Dorpat, in the government of Livonia. In 1813 he was attached to the observatory of that town, becoming its director four years afterwards. In 1832 he was removed to Pulkowa, and was appointed director of the magnificent observatory which the Russian Government had established there; this post he retained till his death. M. Struve undertook and carried out various important works and scientific expeditions, by a description of which scientific libraries are much enriched. His son, M. Otto Struve, studied under his accomplished father, and obtained the post of second astronomer of the Pulkowa observatory.

Suddenly, of heart disease, Hugh Andrew Johnstone Munro, esq., of Novar at Novar, Ross-shire, N.B. Mr. Munro completed his studies as a fellow-commoner at Christ Church, Oxford, and was never a member of any college in Cambridge; and, although he was eminently distinguished by his highly cultivated taste for the fine arts and for his discerning appreciation of literary excellence, he had no claim to the classical celebrity of his namesake, the editor of *Arundines Cami*, who carried off the Craven scholarship at the sister university, and with whom he has been confounded. In spite of his birth and position as one of the chief Highland proprietors of Ross-shire, and of the ample means at his disposal, Mr. Munro was singularly averse to any sort of ostentation, and he lived by choice the life of an artist. His large income was devoted to the improvement of his estates, to the extension of his gallery of works of art,

and to numerous acts of kindness to the class of artists, for whom he had an especial regard. Mr. Munro's studio at Hamilton-place was the resort of connoisseurs and literati; and there can be no doubt that had he adopted art as a profession, he would have taken high rank among Royal Academicians.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 22, Harriet, wife of Henry Jennings Bramly, esq., Lieut. 42nd Royal Highlanders (The Black Watch).

At South Warnborough-lodge, near Odiham, Hants., aged 92, Thomas Pearce, esq. He was formerly of Highway-house, Froyle, in the same county, where his first wife died, s. p., Jan. 2, 1825, and was buried at Froyle. He married, secondly, April 4, 1826, Caroline, eldest dau. of Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr, second son of Wm. John Kerr, fifth Marquis of Lothian, who survives, with a family of sons and daughters: the eldest daughter married in 1850 the Rev. Robert Gandell, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Mr. Pearce succeeded his brother, the late Wm. Pearce, esq., at South Warnborough, he having died there, s. p., Sept. 1831.

Nov. 24. In Chester-st., London, aged 75, Gen. Edward Buckley Wynyard, C.B., Col. of the 58th Regt., and for thirty-five years in the Grenadier Guards. He served with the army in Sicily from 1808 to March 1810, when he was severely wounded at the attack on Santa Maura, for which he subsequently obtained the brevet rank of major; he was also present and on the Staff with the force that occupied Ischia and Procida. He was appointed aide-de-camp to King William IV. in 1830, and was made a Companion of the Bath in 1846. The following are the dates of his several commissions:—Ensign, Dec. 17, 1803; lieutenant and capt., Jan. 7, 1808; brev.-major, March 25, 1813; capt. and lieutenant-col., April 28, 1814; col., July 22, 1830; major-gen., Nov. 23, 1841; col. 58th Regt., Jan. 31, 1851; lieutenant-gen., Nov. 11, 1851; gen., Jan. 28, 1860.

At Leamington, aged 81, Richard Spooner, esq., M.P. for North Warwickshire. See OBITUARY.

At Newhaven, America, Professor Benjamin Silliman. He was son of Gen. Gold Sellack Silliman, who rendered his country important service during the revolutionary war. He graduated at Yale in 1798, afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He afterwards accepted the chair of chemistry in Yale College, and visited Europe to prosecute his studies in a science which was at that time almost unknown in America. He returned after an absence of fourteen months, and published an interesting account of his travels. In 1807 he made a chemical analysis of a meteorite of great size and brilliancy which had burst in the town of Western, Connecticut. He afterwards assisted Dr. Ware in his experiments with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, to which he gave the name of "compound blowpipe," by which it is commonly known. In 1818 Professor Silliman founded



the "American Journal of Science and Arts," better known both in Europe and America as "Silliman's Journal," of which he remained senior editor till 1846. He was one of the earliest Americans to give popular lectures on scientific subjects. In 1830 he visited Europe a second time. He resigned his professorship in 1853, but continued to give lectures for two years longer. He was a man of simple tastes and active habits, and his old age was remarkably free from mental or bodily infirmity.

At Quebec, aged 32, Francis Neil, eldest son of the late Hon. Francis Ward Primrose.

At her residence, Armitage, Staffordshire, Catherine Anne, second dau. of the late George Downes, esq., of Herefordshire.

At Oran, near Catterick, Ellen, wife of Wm. C. Booth, esq., and youngest dau. of the late John Fielding, esq., M.P., of Todmorden.

At Langthorpe-cottage, Tollington-park, Hornsey, aged 82, Jonathan Crashaw, esq., late of Langthorpe, Boroughbridge.

In Kensington-garden-square, Bayswater, Charity, wife of the Rev. W. Bruce.

At Lewes, of bronchitis, aged 36, George Bull, esq., M.D.

Nov. 25. At Sandgate, aged 73, Caroline, relict of Robert Innes Ackland, esq., of Boulston, Pembrokeshire, and second dau. of the late Adm. Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B., of Cottrell, Glamorganshire.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, Benjamin A. Kent, esq., M.D., of St. John's-park, Ryde, Isle of Wight, formerly and for many years of Adelaide, South Australia.

Suddenly, at his residence, Fitzroy-street, aged 68, David Roberts, R.A. See OBITUARY.

At Old Swinford Rectory, Worcestershire, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Charles Craufurd, Rector of that parish.

Nov. 26. In Eccleston-square, aged 48, Frederica Augusta, Countess of Abingdon. Her ladyship was the daughter of the late Lord Mark Kerr and the late Countess of Antrim, was born in 1816, and married the late Earl of Abingdon, then a widower, in 1841. She leaves no issue, and the present Earl is her stepson.

At Port Eliot, Cornwall, aged 37, Edward John Cornwallis, Lord Eliot, eldest son of the Earl of St. Germans. The deceased was born in 1827, and was formerly in the 1st Life Guards. For some years his Lordship had been an invalid, and during the fortnight preceding his demise he had been in a very sad state. By his death his next brother, the Hon. W. G. Cornwallis, in the diplomatic service, becomes heir-apparent to the family honours.

At Thorpe Perrow-hall, Yorkshire, aged 63, the Lady Alvanley. Her Ladyship was the fifth daughter of William Henry, first Duke of Cleveland, by his first marriage with Lady Katherine Margaret Powlett, the second daughter and co-heir of Harry, sixth Duke of Bolton. She was born in 1801, and married, in 1831, Col. the Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, afterwards third and last Baron Alvanley of Alvanley. It is a remarkable fact that her two

brothers, the second and third Dukes of Cleveland, have died within less than twelve months. Her illness was but brief, and was not till near its close considered to be of a serious nature.

At Brussels, aged 20, Emily Isabella, dau. of Captain and Mrs. Hawkins, of Shirenewton-house, Monmouthshire, and sister of the Countess of Kintore.

At the College, Bromley, Kent, aged 18, Evelina, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. R. Muston, for many years Incumbent of Moulsham, Chelmsford, Essex.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 43, Anthony Tissington Tatlow, esq., M.A., of Trin. Coll., Camb., and of Drumrora, co. Cavan.

At Pudleston Rectory, aged 60, Fanny, wife of the Rev. George T. Whitfield.

At Malta, aged 26, Joseph Nathaniel Portlock Dadson, esq., Capt. R.A., younger son of the late William Dadson, esq., of Eastgate, Rochester, and nephew of the late Major-Gen. J. E. Portlock, R.E., F.R.S.

Nov. 27. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 45, Charles Manners Lushington, esq. He was the eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, D.C.L., of Norton-court, Kent, (successively M.P. for Rye and Canterbury, Governor of Madras, joint Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman of Committees, &c.) by Ann Eliza, the daughter of the first Lord Harris, G.C.B. He was born in 1819, educated at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford, (B.A. 1841, M.A. 1843), and was elected Fellow of All Souls. He married, in 1846, Henrietta, sister of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart., M.P. for Stamford. Mr. Lushington was a conspicuous opponent ten years ago of the church-rate abolition bills. He was returned for Canterbury at the head of the poll, in 1854, his colleague being the present Lord Athlumney, and his unsuccessful opponents being the Hon. Charles Lennox Butler, Mr. Charles Purton Cooper, Q.C., and Mr. Edward Auchmuty Glover. He did not stand in 1857.

At Frewen-hall, Oxford, aged 90, James Skene, esq., of Rubislaw, Aberdeenshire. He was one of the earliest and most intimate friends of Sir Walter Scott, whose acquaintance he made about 1796, after his return from Saxony, whither he had gone to study German. Mr. Skene was called to the bar of Scotland in 1797, and his was the oldest name but one in that list, that of Lord Brougham, who was called to the bar in 1800, standing next. In 1797, also, Mr. Skene was appointed cornet of the Royal Edinburgh Horse Volunteers, a regiment raised mainly by the exertions of Sir Walter Scott, who filled the office of quartermaster in it. Mr. Skene married a daughter of Sir William Forbes\*, of Pitsligo, the benevolent and patriotic Sir Willie, so celebrated in the history of Scottish banking. Mr. Skene had several children;

\* For a memoir of this lady, see GENT. MAG., Jan. 1863, p. 128.



one of his granddaughters is married to the Archbishop of York. The fourth canto of "Marmion" is dedicated to Mr. Skene, and makes touching reference to the death of Sir William Forbes, as happening immediately after the birth of Mr. Skene's first child, thus mingling sorrow with rejoicing. Mr. Skene long held the office of Secretary to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland.

At Southsea, Joseph Powlet Taunton Williams, esq., of Clifton-terrace, youngest son of the late Rev. W. T. Williams, Chaplain of St. Croix Hospital.

Mary Anne, wife of James Turner, esq., of Culverlands, Burghfield, Berks., and of Todmorden-hall, Lancashire.

At Boulogne, aged 43, Julia, wife of the Rev. Benjamin Davis, Incumbent of St. George's, Worcester.

At St. Stephen's Parsonage, South Lambeth, Alice, wife of the Rev. Henry Woodward, B.A.

At Harbledown, near Canterbury, Caroline Elizabeth, widow of Henry Fawcett Boys, esq.

At Brighton, aged 18, Catherine Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Headley.

At the Oaks, Bevis-hill, Southampton, aged 16, Barbara, eldest dau. of Major-General F. C. Wells.

At Gracefield, near Dublin, aged 60, Francis Charles Forde, esq., youngest son of Mathew Ford, esq., of Seaforde, co. Down, late Captain Scots Greys.

Aged 78, Ann, widow of the Rev. William Mann, M.A., for nearly forty years Chaplain to the county of Surrey, of St. Saviour, Southwark, and to the Fishmongers' Company.

At her residence, in Bath, Letitia Ann, wife of Major Vere Webb.

At Mentone, France, the Rev. James Drummond Burns, M.A., Minister of the Trinity Presbyterian Church at Hampstead. He was author of "The Vision of Prophecy, and other Poems," Edinb., 8vo., 1854: 2nd edit., 1858; "The Heavenly Jerusalem; or, Glimpses within the Gates," Lond., 12mo. 1856.

Nov. 28. At the Hall, Nook, Penketh, Warington, Louisa, wife of William Henry Bowen Jordan Wilson, of Knowle-hall, Warwickshire, Capt. 3rd Dragoon Guards, and third dau. of the late Richard Le Hunte, esq., of St. Botolph's, Pembrokeshire, and Artramont, co. Wexford.

At West Mall, Clifton, aged 77, Henry John Stephen, Serjeant-at-Law. He was son of the late James Stephen, Esq., Master in Chancery, an eminent political writer, and was called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, Nov. 24, 1815, and created Serjeant-at-Law, 1827, being subsequently appointed Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy at Bristol, which situation he resigned a few years since. He published "A Treatise on the Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions," 5th edit., Lond., 8vo., 1843; 6th edit. (by James Stephen and F. Pinder), Lond., 8vo., 1860; "Summary of the Criminal Law," Lond., 8vo., 1834; and "New Commentaries on the Laws of Eng-

land, (partly founded on Blackstone,)" Lond., 4 vols., 8vo., 1848, 5th edit. (by James Stephen, LL.D.,) Lond., 8vo., 1863. Mr. Serjeant Stephen being a very profound lawyer and able writer, his works are held in high esteem by the profession.

At Tynemouth, Augusta Matilda, fifth dau. of the late Aubone Surtees, esq., of Pigdon and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 22, David Hollis, only child of the Rev. D. and Fanny Payn, of Leamington, late a student at Guy's Hospital, London.

At the residence of his friend, (Bramley Radford, esq., Bootle, near Liverpool), aged 35, Thomas Charles Inchbald, esq., B.A. Oxon.

At the Convent, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 24, Catherine Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. Charles John Laprimadaye.

Nov. 29. At Blair Drummond, Mrs. Christian Home Drummond, Stirling Moray of Abercainry and Ardoch, wife of Henry Home Drummond, esq., of Blair Drummond.

At Putteridge Bury, Herts., aged 75, Thos. Sowerby, esq., late Lt.-Col. Coldstream Guards. He entered that regiment as ensign on the 28th February, 1805, embarked at Ramsgate in 1808, and went through nearly the whole of the Peninsular war; was at the passage of the Douro, the taking of Oporto, and the affair at Salamonde, the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Nive, and the Nivelle. He was with the covering army during the siege of Badajos, and at the siege of Burgos, and the sortie of Bayonne. He returned to England with the regiment in 1814, and went out to Brussels in 1815, and was at the battle of Waterloo. He had received the war medal and five clasps for the Nive, the Nivelle, Vittoria, Salamanca, and Talavera, and the medal for Waterloo.

At Capri, in the Bay of Naples, Edmond George Wood, Major in H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, second surviving son of Gen. John S. Wood.

At Ivy-house, Richmond, aged 50, Elizabeth Frances, wife of Colonel Wilton, C.B., and dau. of the late Rev. George Carr, of New Ross co. Wexford.

In Old Kent-road, aged 64, John Taylor, esq., M.D., L.S.A. He contributed papers on medical subjects to the "Lancet," 1828, 1848, 1854.

In St. George's-pl., Hyde-pk., Miss Byrne, of Cabinteely, co. Dublin. The estate of Cabin-teely and the representation of this ancient and important branch of the O'Byrnes pass to Miss Byrne's cousin and heir, Mr. W. O'Byrne, F.R.G.S., the well-known author of "The Naval Biography."

Nov. 30. Suddenly, in Chester-sq., aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Benfield Des Vœux, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

At South Bank, Frome, Somerset, aged 61, Lucretia Ffolkes, widow of Samuel Bush, esq., dau. of the late Francis Bush, esq., and niece of the late Admiral Harry Ffolkes Edgell, of Standerwick-court, Somerset.

At his residence, Hans-place, the Rev. Thos. Archer, D.D., for nearly thirty-three years Minister of Oxenden Presbyterian Chapel. He published "A Sermon before the London Missionary Society," Lond., 8vo., 1845; "A Sermon on Behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society," Lond., 12mo., 1848; "Preface to Will Clarkson's India and the Gospels," Lond., 12mo., 1850; "The Divine Testimonies, A Sermon at Exeter-hall," Lond., 12mo., 1851; "The Duke, a Sketch," Lond., 12mo., 1852; "The War, A Few Thoughts on It," Lond., 12mo., 1854; "Preface to Rev. Augustus C. Thompson's 'Believer's Journey,'" Lond. 12mo. 1855.

At Cambridge-park, Guernsey, Mary, widow of the Rev. Thomas Brock, late Rector of St. Pierre Du Bois.

*Lately.* In Touraine, aged 88, the Marquis du Puy. The deceased was a descendant of Raymond du Puy, the companion of Godefroy de Bouillon at the capture of Jerusalem in 1099. He was born on the 24th of October, 1776, and he was at the College of Pontlevoy when his father and his uncle emigrated. With his mother he was confined in the prison of Châteauroux, where, thanks to the ecclesiastics who shared their captivity, he was able to continue his studies. They were released at the death of Robespierre. In 1807 he married Madlle. de Wissel. In June, 1830, the king appointed him to preside over the Electoral College of Loches, a mission of which he acquitted himself to general satisfaction. After the Revolution of 1830 he retired to his hereditary estate of La Roche-Ploquin, to the improvement of which and to works of charity he devoted his life. He leaves a widow, and an only daughter, married to Count Ludovic de Poix.

At Antibes, after a long illness, Monseigneur Siboux, R.C. Bishop of Tripoli. This prelate was cousin to the late Archbishop of Paris, who was murdered in the church of S. Etienne du Mont in 1857.

At Heidelberg, aged 91, Count Charles de Graimberg, a celebrated archæologist. He was by birth a Frenchman. He emigrated to Germany in 1789, and ever since 1810 has been a citizen of Heidelberg.

Vice-Admiral Romanoff. By his decease the Russian navy has lost one of its most illustrious veterans. The Admiral's service dates from the year 1813, and last year he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the navy. During the war with Turkey he commanded the row-boat flotilla, and on the conclusion of hostilities he resigned: but almost as soon as the war in the Crimea commenced he again went to sea in command of the steam flotilla stationed in the Gulf of Finland. Finding that his sphere of action there was very limited, he went to Sebastopol, where he signalled himself by his valour during the siege.

At Turin, aged 54, Marquis Alessandro Della Rovere. The following sketch appears in *Galigani*. "Sprung from an historical family, the founder of which was a natural son of Pope

Julius II., who having been obliged to leave Rome had settled at Casale, in Monferrato, Marquis Alessandro Della Rovere was born in that city. Educated at the Military School of Turin, he entered the Sardinian army in 1839. Having reached the rank of major of artillery, he was appointed chief of the commissariat which followed the Sardinian army to the Crimea in 1855. To his ability must be chiefly ascribed those results in the administration of that small army which excited the admiration of English generals and officers. When the war against Austria broke out in 1859 Della Rovere, who was then a colonel, was confirmed in the appointment he had held in the Crimea, and he discharged it, as he had done before, to the great satisfaction of the army. As a reward for the eminent services he had rendered to the army during the Italian campaign, Della Rovere was appointed Lieut.-General, and with this rank he directed the commissariat during the campaign of Umbria and of the Marches. Soon after the cessation of Garibaldi's dictatorial powers in Southern Italy, General Della Rovere was sent to Sicily as Governor-General of that island. Minister of War in the Cabinet presided over by Baron Ricasoli, and in the late Minghetti's Ministry, Della Rovere proved one of the most active and able Ministers of War Italy had had since General Pettiti retired from office. All political parties agree that the loss the country had sustained may be indeed considered as a public calamity."

At the Chateau de Boscol, Seine-Inférieure, aged 80, the Baron de Sainte-Avoyé, an officer of the First Empire.

*Dec. 1.* At Edinburgh, Major-Gen. Glasford, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, retired.

At Brislington-hall, near Bristol, aged 60, James I. Clayfield Ireland, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Somerset.

At Cheltenham, aged 35, Wm. Morris, esq., Capt. R.A., eldest son of the late Richard Morris, esq., Ballycanvan, co. Waterford.

At Cambridge-terr., Kennington, aged 31, Mary, wife of Capt. G. B. Heastey, R.M., dau. of the late Capt. Close, R.A.

At Upper Hardres Rectory, Canterbury, aged 80, Mary Lillias, wife of the Rev. Edwin Sandys-Lumsdaine, of Lumsdaine and Blannerne, Berwickshire, and Innergellie, Fifeshire.

At Southgate, aged 88, Elizabeth Hester, widow of John Shaw, esq., of Christ's Hospital, and Bexley, Kent.

At Haseley Rectory, near Warwick, aged 23, Constance Isabella, youngest dau. of Rev. W. T. and Eleanor Anne Hadow.

At Newbridge Barracks, aged 25, Jasper J. White, esq., 4th Dragoon Guards, of Belmont, co. Limerick.

At Antingham, aged 19, Lucy Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Dolphin.

At Paris, aged 57, from apoplexy, the Hon. William Dayton, United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris. Mr. Dayton, who was born in New Jersey, graduated at Princeton College, and was a

lawyer by profession; he was a member of the State Senate of New Jersey in 1837; was appointed one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the State, Feb. 1838, and resigned the office in 1841; was a senator in Congress from 1842 to 1851; and in March, 1857, was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey. He was the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency with General Fremont in 1856, and was appointed Minister to France 18th of March, 1861. Mr. Dayton leaves a widow and several children.

*Dec. 2.* At Tynan Abbey, Armagh, aged 78, Sir James Matthew Stronge, bart., D.C.L. The deceased baronet, who was D.C.L. and Deputy-Lieut. of the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, was born in 1786, and succeeded his father in the title and estates in 1804. In 1810 he married Isabella, eldest dau. of Mr. Nicholson Calvert, M.P. for Hertfordshire, by whom he leaves issue five sons and three daus. He is succeeded by J. Matthew Stronge, esq., M.P. for the county of Armagh, late 5th Dragoon Guards, Deputy-Lieut. of Armagh, Hon. Col. Royal Tyrone Fusiliers, born 1811; married in 1836 eldest dau. of Mr. Andrew Savage Nugent, of Portaferry-house, co. Down. The second son, John Calvert Stronge, is the chief magistrate of police, Dublin; married in 1848, Zoe Margaret, only dau. of the late Hon. Henry Caulfeild, and sister to the present Earl of Charlemont.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 48, the Hon. Hannah Meyer, widow of the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, only brother of Lord Southampton. The lamented lady was a dau. of the late Baron Nathan Rothschild, and consequently sister of Baron Lionel Rothschild, M.P., Sir Anthony Rothschild, and Baron Meyer Rothschild. She married in 1839 the Hon. Henry Fitzroy. He died in 1859, and left issue an only dau., who is married to Sir Coutts Lindsay. "There are few amongst us," says a Lewes paper, "who do not remember this lady's frequent appearance in this town during the early elections of Mr. Fitzroy, for Lewes, whom she had then but recently married. Her anxiety for her husband's success was almost beyond description, and the tradition is still in Lewes, that when the hon. gentleman was defeated in 1841, Mrs. Fitzroy, who was anxiously awaiting the result at his committee-rooms in Albion-street, burst into tears. On petition, however, Mr. Fitzroy gained the seat. The Memorial Building at the bottom of Friar's Walk will be a lasting memorial of Mrs. Fitzroy's devotion to her husband. It was by *his* will, and from *his* anxiety to do something to elevate in the social and intellectual scale the poorer class of voters, who had clung to him through all chances and changes of politics, and the working-men of the borough generally, that his widow caused the beautiful edifice which ornaments our town to be erected. Mrs. Fitzroy spared no pains or expense in carrying out the views of her la-

mented husband, and the town of Lewes must ever regard her beautiful gift with feelings of gratitude and respect for her memory, and a determination to make the best possible use of the lamented lady's munificent liberality."

At Highgate, after a long illness, Mr. John Rogerson. The "Mark-lane Express" says of this venerable man, whose name will be familiar to most agriculturists, that he was born at Sotby, Lincolnshire, on the 11th of Nov., 1782. Mr. Rogerson had been thoroughly instructed as a practical farmer; and some of his successful experiments in the drilling of wheat made no little sensation at that comparatively early period in the history of improved agriculture. He was also considered a capital judge of stock, and remarkable for telling the weight and quality of both beasts and sheep before they were slaughtered. He originated the "Mark-lane Express," and was also greatly instrumental in the establishment of the Royal Farmers' Insurance Office, of which he was solicitor, having duly qualified and passed for that profession after some years' residence in London. He was well identified with the other institutions of agriculture, and had long been a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society, in the formation of which he took a deep interest. He was also a member of the London Farmers' Club, although his advanced age had not latterly permitted his attendance at any of these or similar gatherings. In fact, first impressions had their full weight and influence over Mr. Rogerson's useful career. The son of a farmer, and himself thoroughly educated for the same path in life, all his great hopes and aspirations still centred in the cause. No matter whether the scene of his labours might be town or country, he was still thinking of what he might do for agriculture.

*Dec. 3.* At Birchington, Kent, Mary, wife of Capt. Studwell, R.N.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 23, William Leighton Stevens, esq., B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late Rev. W. H. Stevens, of Stoke-next-Guildford.

At Edinburgh, Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Major Archibald Erskine, of Venlaw, Peebleshire.

Aged 69, William Kaye, esq., of Tetworth-hall, Huntingdonshire.

After a short illness, aged 46, Capt. James Meaburn, the Second Harbour-master of the Port of London, who for upwards of sixteen years had been stationed at Greenwich. He caught a severe cold through getting wet on the river while in the discharge of his duty. On the occasion of the great explosion at Erith he rendered very important aid towards restoring the damaged river wall and bank, and protecting the navigation.

*Dec. 4.* In Grafton-street, the Countess of Bective. Her ladyship was the only child and heiress of Mr. William Thompson, an opulent alderman of London, and for many years M.P. for Sunderland and Westmoreland. She married July 20, 1842, the Earl of Bective, eldest



son of the Marquis of Headfort, by whom she leaves five young daughters, and an only son, Lord Kenlis, born in July, 1814, who will inherit the bulk of the great wealth of his maternal grandfather, as well as the large landed property in England.

At Ackworth, Yorkshire, Mr. John Fowler, of Leeds, and Cornhill, London, and formerly of Melksham, Wilts., the inventor of the steam-plough. The deceased, who was only 38 years of age, married a daughter of Mr. Jos. Pease, formerly member for the county of Durham, who survives him, together with five young children. His great manufacturing works at Hunslet, originally begun in conjunction with Mr. Kitson and the late Mr. Hewitson, will be carried on by his partners. The "North British Agriculturist" says: "The rapid development of the use of steam cultivation since 1859 is partly due to the fact that the war in America directed attention in Egypt and elsewhere to the cultivation of the cotton plant, and during the last two or three years the principal orders for steam cultivators have come from Egypt. Upwards of 300 of Mr. Fowler's apparatus are also at work in various parts of the United Kingdom. For more than twelve months the number of engines sent out from Mr. Fowler's manufactory at Leeds has been at the rate of about six per week. We may add that his death was the result of tetanus, caused by a fracture of his arm got while hunting. The strain upon his mind had brought on nervous excitement, and he was recommended to take as much out-door exercise as possible. He first tried long walks, and finally resorted to hunting, and while in the field he met the fall that resulted fatally."

Aged 62, Thomas Johnston Barton, esq., of Glendalough-house, co. Wicklow.

At Woolwich, Ellen Rosa, wife of the Rev. Sydney Clark, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 75, Margaret, widow of Wallop Brabazon, esq., of Rath-house, co. Louth, formerly of Dunany Abbey, in the same county.

At his apartments, in Club-chambers, Regent-st., Robert Cooper, esq., late Surgeon of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

At Lincoln, aged 81, Capt. John Willson, R.N. The deceased was apprenticed to the merchant service in Oct. 1797, and after a voyage in an Indiaman to China, and another to Hudson's Bay, was impressed into the Navy, Nov. 19, 1808, as A.B. on board "La Chiffonne," 36, and assisted in driving under the batteries of Fécamp a division of the French flotilla, consisting of 2 corvettes, 15 gun-boats, and 14 transports. He afterwards served upwards of four years on the North American station, and co-operated in the defence of Taragona, until its fall in June, 1811. He was advanced to lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1815, and in that capacity served on the Channel, Mediterranean, and Cape of Good Hope stations, and commanded the "Etna" between Shetland and St. Sebastian, and as a receiving ship in

the river Mersey from 1839 to 1842. He became commander, Nov. 23, 1841, and captain on the retired list, Feb. 28, 1858.

*Dec. 5.* In Thurloe-square, Brompton, aged 62, Lady Smith, the wife of Sir Andrew Smith, K.C.B.

At Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, aged 75, Edward Sale, esq., eldest brother of the Rev. Canon Sale, D.D., Vicar of Sheffield.

At Clevedon, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. John Randall, Vicar of Lyonshall, Herefordshire.

*Dec. 6.* At Hoppyland-castle, co. Durham, aged 82, Geo. Thos. Leaton Blenkinsopp, esq., senior J.P. for the county of Durham, senior but one for the county of Northumberland, and Deputy-Lieut. for both counties.

At East Stonehouse, Devon, Ann Elizabeth Usticke, wife of E. W. Ommanney, esq., and niece of the late Rev. R. M. N. Usticke, of Penwarne, Cornwall.

At Brentford, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Alexander Glen Finlaison, esq., Actuary of the National Debt Office.

At Torquay, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Almond, formerly Incumbent of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow.

At Healey Parsonage, near Bedale, Yorkshire, Margaret Crosby, wife of the Rev. J. A. Carter Squire.

*Dec. 7.* At Knockdromin, co. Dublin, the Right Hon. Louis Perrin, retired Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. He was called to the bar in 1806, and appointed by the Marquis of Normanby Attorney-General April 29, 1835, which office he filled until he succeeded, in August of the same year, as one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. Judge Perrin retired on a pension in February, 1860, and was succeeded by the present Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. The "Dublin Freeman" gives the following sketch of his career: "'Honest Louis,' as O'Connell was wont to call him, was in his college life distinguished amongst his associates as an uncompromising reformer. He then expressed opinions which he never for a moment abandoned throughout a long and not uneventful career. At Emmet's trial two of his friends were conspicuous. They were the late Bishop of Waterford, and Louis Perrin. When sentence was passed both found their way to the dock and warmly embraced their unfortunate young friend. On the prosecution of Kirwan and the Catholic delegates for violating the Convention Act he was junior counsel, and his practice shortly after became enlarged. He was soon one of the recognised heads of the Protestant Liberal party at the bar which advised and co-operated with the Catholics, who now began to prepare for the great events which preceded the emancipation. It was not, however, until the downfall of 'ascendancy' and the triumph of Liberal ideas after the Reform Act that Mr. Perrin shared in the same silken honours conferred on every Tory strippling. While Serjeant he presided over one of the most important in-



quiries, which was followed by the most fruitful results, that ever took place in Ireland—I mean the inquiry into the old Irish Corporations. On the report which was prepared by Perrin, the Irish Municipal Act was founded. Another of his achievements should be remembered by all friends of civil and religious freedom. Monaghan had been the stronghold of ‘ascendancy:’ he attacked it, and triumphed. As a member of the North-East Circuit, and conspicuous for his Liberal principles, he had a strong party in the county, but it was believed nothing could shake the hold of the Tory aristocracy. Perrin succeeded, but at an enormous expense. Subsequently he contested this city when Attorney-General. At length his services were crowned by his elevation to the bench in Lord Melbourne’s Administration. With some peculiarities of manner, he was one of the most able, upright, and conscientious judges who ever sat on the Irish bench.”

Aged 77, Capt. Thos. Smith, R.N. (C.) The deceased entered the Navy in November, 1809, on board the “Driver,” stationed at Halifax, and was advanced to lieutenant March 13, 1815. From May, 1840, until advanced to commander, Oct. 22, 1844, he served in the “Victory” at Portsmouth, and retired with the rank of captain Aug. 1, 1860.

Suddenly, at Versailles, Lydia Sarah, relict of Major-Gen. Forster Walker, late of H.E.I.C.S., and of Stanhope-terr., Hyde-pk.-gardens.

At his residence, Surbiton, aged 64, Major Robert Hare, formerly of the 11th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Hare, of Herstmonceux, Sussex.

Dec. 8. At Harcourt-terrace, Dublin, aged 71, the Lord William Charles O’Brien Fitzgerald, brother of the Duke of Leinster.

At Dover, aged 69, Major-Gen. Wm. Nepean. He was the third son of Sir Evan Nepean, first bart., and was born in 1795. He entered the army in early life as cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons, and went on unattached half-pay in 1826, shortly after he obtained his rank as major. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and was present with his regiment at the battle of the Nive. He had received the Peninsular war medal and the one for Waterloo. His commissions bore date as follows:—Cornet, July 11, 1811; lieutenant, April 2, 1812; capt., Oct. 4, 1821; major, Nov. 14, 1826; lieutenant-col., Nov. 23, 1841; col., June 20, 1854; and major-gen., Oct. 26, 1858.

At Plymouth, aged 69, Capt. George Goldsmith, R.N. He entered the service in June, 1807, passing his examination in 1815. He afterwards, as acting lieutenant of the “Sophie,” 18, Capt. George Frederick Rynes, contributed by his zealous exertions and cool intrepidity to the successful result of various operations undertaken by the British during the first Burmese war. As a reward for these services, he was confirmed to a lieutenantancy in July, 1825, in the “Larne,” 20, Capt. William Burdett Dobson; but his health soon obliged him to be invalided, and he returned home and remained

unemployed until April 3, 1831, when he joined for a few months the “Pearl,” 20, Capt. Robt. Gordon, then engaged on particular service. He attained the rank of commander on Nov. 9, 1846, and at the period of his decease was a captain on the Retired List.

In Lower Seymour-street, Portland-square, aged 41, William Senhouse Kirkes, M.D., one of the Physicians of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital. He took the degree of M.D. at Berlin, 1846, and was author of “A Handbook of Physiology;” “A Supplement to Müller’s Physiology;” and papers on medicine and pathology, contributed to professional periodicals.

At Cheltenham, Harriet Maria, widow of Archdeacon Wetherell, and dau. of the late C. B. Clive, esq., of Whitfield, Herefordshire.

At the Friary, St. Nicholas, Ipswich, Jane, widow of John Carter, esq.

At Springfield-lodge, Kingstown, Richard, youngest son of the late Tomkins Brew, esq., Resident Magistrate, Clare and Galway.

Dec. 9. At Menie-house, Aberdeenshire, aged 84, General Sir George Turner, K.C.B., Col.-Commandant, R.A. After receiving his early education at Aberdeen, he proceeded to Woolwich, and on passing through the usual course at the Royal Military Academy, he obtained his commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in January, 1797. The deceased general was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806. He joined the army under the Duke of Wellington in the South of France in Dec., 1813, and served until the end of the war. He was present at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse, and at the affairs of Vic Bigorre and Tarbes, receiving the gold medal and one clasp for Orthes and Toulouse. In 1831 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in 1862 was made a Knight Commander of that order of knighthood. Since August, 1852, he had been Col.-Commandant of the 12th Brigade, R.A. The deceased General’s commissions bore date as follows:—Second lieutenant, Jan. 14, 1797; first lieutenant, July 16, 1799; capt., July 29, 1804; brevet-major, June 4, 1814; lieutenant-col., Nov. 25, 1828; col., June 28, 1838; major-gen., Nov. 11, 1851; lieutenant-gen., Nov. 28, 1854; and gen., Jan. 24, 1863.

At Worthing, Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Sir H. Wheatley, bart.

At Beechwood, Painswick, Gloucestershire, aged 52, Lieutenant-Col. Thomas Elliot Colebrook, late of the Bengal Army, and Commandant of the Ferozepore Regt. of Sikhs prior to the Mutiny of 1857.

At the residence of his father, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-pk., Capt. C. G. Luard, R.A.

At Cheltenham, Eliza Grace, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Geo. Evans Hunt, Royal Madras Light Infantry.

In Queen’s-road, Camden-sq., aged 81, Wm. Wright Swain, esq., late Major 36th Foot.

Dec. 10. At Edinburgh, aged 83, Margaret, second and elder surviving dau. of the late Sir Wm. Miller, bart., of Glenlee, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

At Clifton, Capt. James Paulett Rotton, R.A. The deceased entered the Royal Artillery as second lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1847, and he became first lieutenant Aug. 17, 1848. He served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he was rewarded with the medal and clasp, and obtained the rank of captain, April 1, 1855.

At Tiverton, Devon, aged 74, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Tucker.

At Topcliffe Vicarage, Yorkshire, aged 45, Isabella, wife of the Rev. H. A. Hawkins.

At Bath, aged 86, Harriet, widow of the late Dr. Roberts, Vicar of Sonning, Berks, and dau. of the Rev. Chas. Sturges, formerly Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Henrietta Catharine, wife of Major Drew, 3rd Depot Battalion.

Aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Daintry, of North Rode, Cheshire.

At Llanvair Grange, Monmouthshire, aged 74, Wm. Hunter Little, esq., J.P. and D.L. for that county.

At Bishop Morley's College, Winchester, aged 78, Frances Growden, relict of the late Rev. Matthew Wasse Place, Rector of Hampreston.

At New-pk., Moville, co. Donegal, aged 75, Dorothy, widow of the late Henry Alexander, esq., Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope.

In Palestine-pl., Cambridge-rd., aged 68, Sophia, relict of the Rev. Jas. B. Cartwright, and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Cartwright, esq., of Wellington, Salop.

At his residence, Erdington, near Birmingham, aged 79, Hyla Holden, third son of the late Rev. W. L. Rose, Rector of Wilton, Northamptonshire.

*Dec. 11.* At Greenhill, near Barnet, Herts., aged 72, Samuel Richard Block, esq., J.P.

Aged 79, Francis Turner, esq., of Queen-sq., St. James's-pk., and New-sq., Lincoln's Inn, one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple.

At Enmore, Torquay, aged 72, Wyndham Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, and widow of Paulet St. John Mildmay, esq., of Hazlegrove-house, Somerset.

At Stoke Newington, aged 82, Rebecca Margaret, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Robert Wilton, formerly Vicar of Sandridge, Hertfordshire.

*Dec. 12.* At Fitzwilliam-pl., Dublin, Joseph Burke, esq., J.P., of Elm-hall, co. Tipperary, formerly an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner for Ireland.

At Woolwich, aged 90, Lieut. John Sparke, R.E., retired.

*Dec. 13.* At Wealdstone-house, Harrow Weald, Middlesex, aged 84, Francis Dancer, esq.

At Bath, Mrs. Bean Gourlay, of Kinraig, Scotland, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Gourlay, of Kinraig, esq., and widow of the late James Bean, esq., of the Island of Madeira.

*Dec. 14.* In Curzon-st., Mayfair, Lady Fitz-Herbert, wife of Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, bart. Her ladyship was the second dau. of Sir Reynold Abel Alleyne, bart.

At Feering, Essex, aged 74, the Hon. Emily Anne Strutt.

At Scarthingwell, Laura Mary, dau. of the Hon. Henry Maxwell.

In Crescent-terr., Westminster, aged 84, Gen. Peter Margetson Wallace, Col.-Commandant of the 11th Brigade Royal Artillery. He entered the Royal Regiment of Artillery, as second lieutenant, May 10, 1797, and became first lieutenant July 16, 1799. He served on board the "Phoenix," letter of marque, when she beat off a French privateer near Barbadoes, in December, 1800, and became capt. Nov. 15, 1804. He served at the siege of Flushing in 1809, and commanded the Artillery at the attack of Sackett's Harbour, in the United States, in 1813. His commissions bear date as brevet major, June 4, 1814; lieut.-col., Dec. 30, 1828; col., Nov. 23, 1841; col.-commandant, June 21, 1853; major-gen., June 20, 1854; lieut.-gen., Nov. 28, 1854; and general, 1863.

At Over Norton, Oxon., aged 66, Emma, widow of Col. Hen. Dawkins, of Over Norton, and late of the Coldstream Guards, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Duncombe, esq., of Copgrove, Yorkshire.

At Brompton, aged 76, Mary Comerford, relict of Capt. Wm. Rannie, formerly of H.M.'s 10th Regt.

At his residence, Rosendale-house, Streat-ham, aged 60, John Sewell, esq., of the Quarter-master-General's Office, Horse Guards.

At the residence of his mother, Clarendon-rd., Kensington-pk., W. C. D. Deighton, esq., M.A., late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, and of Bedford-street south, Liverpool.

At Knowle Parsonage, Warwickshire, aged 39, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Howe.

At his residence, Princes-pk., Liverpool, aged 76, Joseph Jas. Godfrey, esq., M.R.C.S.

*Dec. 15.* At Hillingdon, Middlesex, the seat of his brother-in-law, aged 66, Algernon Frederick Greville, esq. The deceased, who was well known from his long service with the Duke of Wellington, as private secretary, was the second son of Mr. Charles Greville, by his marriage with Lady Charlotte, eldest dau. of Wm. Henry Cavendish, third Duke of Portland; he was consequently brother of Mr. Charles Greville, for many years one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, of Mr. Henry Greville, gentleman usher, and of the Countess Dowager of Ellesmere. He was born Jan. 29, 1798, and married, on the 7th of April, 1823, Charlotte Maria, dau. of Mr. Richard Henry Cox. His eldest daughter is the present Duchess of Richmond. He was formerly in the Grenadier Guards (then called the 1st Regt. of Foot Guards), and was present at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo; he was also at the attack and capture of Peronne. He was appointed shortly afterwards aide-de-camp to General Sir John Lambert, with whom he served in the army of occupation in France until he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, on whose Staff he served until the army came home in 1818, and he was

afterwards his Grace's aide-de-camp in the Ordnance Office. On the Duke being appointed Commander-in-Chief he selected Mr. Greville for the confidential position of his private secretary, which he held while the Duke was First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Greville was Bath King of Arms, an office he had held for many years, and during the late Duke of Wellington's life was Secretary for the Cinque Ports.

At her residence, Highgate, aged 74, Harriet, widow of Joseph Gardiner, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Stephen Gage, Vicar of Bisham.

At Oak-hill, Surbiton, Mary Charlotte, wife of Geo. Clowes, esq., and eldest dau. of Chas. Knight, esq.

At Edgware Vicarage, aged 24, Catherine Mary, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Wall.

In London, George Dodd, esq. Mr. Dodd was the Conservative member for Maidstone from 1841 to 1853, during three Parliaments. He was also a gentleman of H.M.'s Privy Chamber, commissioner of lieutenantancy for London, and deputy-lieut. for Middlesex, and a magistrate and director of several public companies.

At Hampton Court Palace, aged 15, Helen Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Commodore Watson, C.B., A.D.C.

At Coryton Rectory, Devon, aged 45, Amelia Frederick, wife of the Rev. Wm. Bousfield, Rector of Cublington, Bucks., and dau. of the late Frederick Whitaker, esq., of the Manor-house, Bampton, Oxon.

At the Vicarage, Ellesmere, Salop, aged 38, Matilda, only dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Peake, Vicar of Aston, Birmingham.

At the Vicarage, Hartley Wintney, Hants., aged 72, Frances Carleton, widow of Wentworth Bayly, esq., of Weston-hall, Suffolk.

Suddenly, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Grove, Eastbrook-villas, Dover, aged 15, Anne Eliza, dau. of the late Capt. Ponsonby, of the Bomhay Army.

*Dec. 16.* At Victoria-lodge, Hammersmith, Susanna Maria, wife of William Mansell, esq., Commander R.N., and only dau. of the late John Surman, esq., of the Lodge, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, and of Tredington-court, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the two counties.

At Holloway, aged 57, Major Samuel Benison, Paymaster 39th Regt.

At Lowestoft, aged 75, Henry Mussenden Leathes, esq., of Herringfleet-hall, Suffolk.

At Woodside, Fortrose, N.B., aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Charles Maxwell Maclean, late of the 72nd Highlanders (second son of the late William Maclean, esq., of Dochgarroch, near Inverness.)

At Cheltenham, Robert Cholmley, esq., of

Whitby Abbey and Howsham-hall, York, late Royal Artillery.

At Paris, aged 26, Francis Barron, esq., of Bilton Grange, Warwickshire, late 16th Lancers.

*Dec. 17.* At Clonbrock, Ireland, aged 59, Caroline Elisabeth, Lady Clonbrock.

At Beckingham, near Gainsborough, Henrietta, wife of Sir Joseph Rudsdell, K.C.M.G., late Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards.

In King-st., St. James's-sq., aged 81, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Hopkinson, C.B. The deceased, who had seen much active service in various branches of the profession, was born at Grantham in 1784, and entered the Military Academy at Woolwich in 1798. In the following year he joined the Artillery in India as lieutenant. In 1824 he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-col., and appointed to command the Madras Artillery, then serving with the forces under Sir Archibald Campbell. Subsequently he was appointed Commander of Artillery with the Forces, and served till the end of the war in Ava. In 1829, in consequence of extreme deafness, he retired from the service, and received the honorary local rank of major-gen. in the East Indies in 1855. He received the honour of knighthood in 1837.

At Victoria-pk., Dover, aged 71, Major-Gen. Henry Palliser, R.A. He entered the Royal Regiment of Artillery as second lieut. June 4, 1810, and served in the Peninsula and France from Nov., 1812, until May, 1814, and received the silver war medal with four clasps. He served also in the American war. He became first lieut. on Feb. 18, 1814, and was employed with the army of occupation in France from June, 1815, to Nov., 1818. His commissions bear date as capt., Sept. 27, 1832; brevet-maj., Nov. 9, 1846; lieut.-col., Nov. 1, 1848; brevet-col., Nov. 28, 1854; col., Dec. 13, 1854; and major-gen. in 1863.

At Brighton, Charlotte Sophia, wife of Major-Gen. Clark, K.H., Col. 59th Regt.

At Maidstone, aged 79, Jane, widow of Lt.-Col. Pipon.

Aged 75, Anne, relict of the Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, of Saville-pl., Clifton, Bristol.

*Dec. 18.* In Onslow-gardens, Anne, widow of Major Henry Carmichael Smyth, of the Bengal Engineers, and mother of Wm. Makepeace Thackeray.

In Dorset-terr., Clapham-rd., aged 75, Capt. Robert Allen, late of H.M.'s 5th Foot.

*Dec. 19.* At Surbiton, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Okey Nash, M.A., Vicar of Throwley, Kent.

*Dec. 20.* Aged 55, Sir J. Henry Pelly, bart., of Warnham Court, Sussex, and of Upton, Essex.

At his residence, Hapsford-house, Vallis, Frome, aged 65, Capt. Hen. Geo. Morrish, R.N.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.  
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)  
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Nov. 26 1864.	Dec. 3, 1864.	Dec. 10, 1864.	Dec. 17, 1864.
Mean Temperature . . . .			42·1	43·4	44·9	37·3
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1677	1624	1522	1449
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	250	220	248	226
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	393	373	360	303
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	233	242	192	197
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	356	350	321	321
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	445	439	401	402

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nov. 26 .	841	259	261	263	53	1677	1004	940	1944
Dec. 3 .	834	182	280	271	54	1624	1016	947	1963
„ 10 .	743	198	280	243	58	1522	1020	941	1961
„ 17 .	727	196	230	245	47	1449	951	1001	1952

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 20, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	3,752	40	7	Oats ...	539	18	4	Beans ...	102	36	8
Barley ...	1,866	27	11	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	128	43	9

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	38	6	Oats.....	19	10	Beans .....	37	7
Barley.....	29	2	Rye .....	30	10	Peas.....	35	3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 22.

Hay, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* — Straw, 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef .....	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 22.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts .....	2,360
Veal .....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep .....	4,810
Pork .....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Calves .....	266
Lamb .....	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	110

COAL-MARKET, DEC. 23.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 24*s.* 3*d.* Other sorts, 19*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*



## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From November 24 to December 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	44	48	43	29. 50	rain	9	44	49	46	29. 66	foggy
25	35	43	45	29. 55	fair, hy. rain	10	42	46	48	29. 80	do. fair
26	39	45	44	28. 98	do. do.	11	48	52	47	29. 60	cloudy, fair
27	42	45	48	29. 72	cloudy, fair	12	46	49	45	29. 44	do. rain
28	51	53	48	29. 64	rain	13	44	49	42	29. 48	do. slight rain
29	39	47	42	30. 26	fair	14	40	43	41	29. 66	do. heavy rain
30	43	48	41	30. 03	cloudy, hy. rn.	15	38	36	37	29. 62	do.
D.1	38	48	43	30. 03	rain, cloudy	16	37	34	33	29. 75	do.
2	36	46	44	30. 29	fair, foggy	17	32	29	26	29. 75	snow
3	47	50	44	30. 26	cloudy	18	32	35	33	29. 74	do. rain
4	46	50	45	30. 08	do.	19	32	38	37	29. 85	foggy, fair
5	49	52	40	29. 99	do.	20	42	47	44	29. 84	rain, foggy
6	42	51	43	29. 84	do.	21	42	42	33	29. 88	foggy, rain
7	43	52	46	29. 89	do.	22	42	40	33	30. 04	cly. sleet, cly.
8	49	50	44	29. 61	rain, cloudy	23	32	35	32	30. 31	do.

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. and Nov.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
N.24	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	239	5 dis. par.	216		106 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
25	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	239			5 pm.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	237	4 dis.	219		106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
28	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	239	5 dis.	219		106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
29	90 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		6 dis. par.			106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
30	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$			219 $\frac{1}{2}$		105 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6
D.1	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	239	6 dis.			105 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6
2	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		6 dis.			103 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
3	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$	6. 3 dis.			106 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
5	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	237 9	5 dis.		1. 6 pm.	
6	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{8}$		7. 6 dis.	217 19	5 pm.	102 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	1 dis.	220	5 pm.	103 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
8	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	237 9	2 dis.	218 21	5 pm.	103 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
9	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	239	7. 2 dis.		1. 5 pm.	102 $\frac{7}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		6. 1 dis.	Shut	5 pm.	103 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
12	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 89 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	239	6. 1 dis.		par.	102 $\frac{5}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
13	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 dis.		5 pm.	102 $\frac{5}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
14	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	237 9	5 dis.			102 $\frac{5}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
15	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		5. 1 dis.			102 $\frac{5}{8}$ 3
16	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	238 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 dis.			103
17	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	239	5. 1 dis.			103
19	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$				3. 5 pm.	102 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3
20	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	239	5. 1 dis.		3 pm.	102 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3
21	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$				3 pm.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
22	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	238 9	par. 3 pm.			102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
23	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		par. 3 pm.			102 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

# THE Gentleman's Magazine AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1865.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

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NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

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### THE CHANDOS FAMILY, *temp.* HENRY VI.

SIR,—I should be very much obliged if any of your readers could inform me what arms were borne by the family of Chandos, which became extinct in the reign of Henry VI. on the death of Sir John Chandos (son and heir of Thomas, Lord Chandos), whose sister married Sir Thomas Berkley, of Coberly, Gloucestershire, whose two daughters and co-heirs married into the families of Brydges and Annesley.—I am, &c.

### A DESCENDANT OF THE CHANDOS FAMILY.

### SIR SAMUEL CLARK.

SIR,—In (I think) the 5th volume of your Magazine, Dec. 1733, is recorded the death of Sir Samuel Clark, Sheriff of London 1713, stating he left handsome legacies to Bartholomew and Bethlehem Hospitals; and in a previous volume, Jan. 1732, is recorded the death of his lady at his house in Mincing-lane.

I wish to ascertain in what business Sir S. Clark was; also the surname of his wife, and if he had any issue, and if so with whom they married; and what were his armorial bearings? Possibly the latter may be preserved at one of the hospitals to which he was a donor. Any information respecting him and his descendants will oblige Yours, &c.

GEORGE PRIDEAUX.

*Lusan House, Quadrant-road,  
Highbury New Park, N.,  
Jan. 6, 1865.*

### EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN\*.

SIR,—The Right Hon. James Tuchet, Earl Castlehaven in the peerage of Ireland, and seventeenth Baron Audley in that of England, who died May 8, 1769, was ninth in descent from James Tuchet, seventh Baron Audley, who was beheaded A.D. 1497.—*Nicholas's Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope, p. 35; *Collins's Peerage*, any edit. sub tit. Audley.

I am, &c. EDWARD PEACOCK.

### THE WELLESLEY FAMILY.

SIR,—The late Hon. and Rev. Gerard Valerian Wellesley, the brother of the great Duke of Wellington, took the degree of M.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1792, as Gerard Valerian *Wesley*.

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.

*Cambridge, Jan. 2, 1865.*

### ERRATA.

Page 32, l. 7 from end. The date of the Winchester Cross Restoration Committee-meeting should be Dec. 20 (not Nov. 20).

Page 112, col. ii. line 17.—Mr. M'Culloch's eldest son is Lieut.-Col. William (not Edward) M'Culloch, of the 13th (not 31st) Bombay N.I. He is still Political Agent at Munneepore.

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\* GENT. MAG., Minor Corresp., Jan. 1865.

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

A LETTER FROM J. H. PARKER, ESQ.

SIR,—The antiquities of this place are far less known in England than they ought to be, considering their great historical interest, and that the place is so very easy of access, and on the high road to the Rhine, so that thousands of Englishmen pass through it every year.

The Cathedral, originally the chapel of the palace of Charles the Great, still remains substantially complete as he built it, though much disguised both inside and outside by additions and alterations of decoration; and the choir has been entirely rebuilt on a larger scale, but this is the only part (except the roofs) actually destroyed, and of this the foundations have been traced within the last few years. Still, this cathedral has been so much disguised, that many an antiquary of very fair knowledge may be excused for seeing it without discovering any of the original work. The interior was entirely plastered over and ornamented with the decoration of the *rococo* taste in the early part of the eighteenth century, and most effectually disguised; but drawings of the ancient mosaics have been engraved by Ciampini, and fragments of these mosaics and of the old mosaic pavement also exist in out-of-the-way corners. The exterior is almost entirely concealed by the new choir of the fourteenth century, and by side-chapels, but portions of the original walls can still be seen, especially on the west side—enough to shew that the construction was extremely rude, with very little ashlar masonry. All the windows have been replaced by larger ones, with a single exception. Enough, however, does remain to enable the historian to ascertain the style of building in use in the time of Charles the Great, for a more important or better authenticated historical building hardly exists anywhere. We have cotemporary authority for the fact that workmen and materials were brought from Italy, Rome and Ravenna being particularly mentioned. The design of the church is a rough copy of that of St. Vitalis at Ravenna, or possibly from a church at Byzantium which was building at the same time, and probably by the same architect, as St. Vitalis, and the plan of which is more exactly the same as that of Aix. At Ravenna the



shafts are arranged in small semicircles between the principal piers; this arrangement is not followed at Aix.

“Inter quæ præcipua fere non immerito videri possunt, basilica sancti Dei genericis Aquisgrani opere mirabili constructa. . . . Plurimæ pulcritudinis basilicam Aquisgrani extruxit, auroque et argento et luminaribus atque ex ære solido cancellis et januis adornavit. Ad cujus structurum quum columnas et marmora aliunde habere non posset, Româ atque Ravennâ devehenda curavit.”

“Exsuperatque meum ingenium justissimus actis  
 Rex Carolus, caput orbis, amor populique decusque,  
 Europæ venerandus apex, frater optimus, heros,  
 Augustus sed et urbe potens, ubi Roma secunda  
 Flore novo, ingenti<sup>b</sup>, magna consurgit ad alta  
 Mote, tholis muro præcelsis sidere tangens.  
 Stat pius arce procul Carolus loca singula signans,  
 Altaque disponens venturæ mænia Romæ,  
 Hic jubet esse forum, sanctum quoque jure senatum,  
 Jus populi et leges ubi<sup>c</sup> sacraque jussa capessant.  
 Insistitque operosa cohors; pars apta columnis  
 Saxa secat rigidis, arcem molitur in altum;  
 Ast alii rupes manibus subvolvere certant,  
 Effodiunt portus, statuuntque profunda theatri  
 Fundamenta, tholis includunt atria celsis.  
 Hic alii thermas calidas reperire laborant,  
 Balnea sponte sua ferventia mole recludunt,  
 Marmoreis gradibus speciosa sedilia pangunt.  
 Fons nimio bullientis<sup>d</sup> atque fervere<sup>e</sup> calore  
 Non cessat; partes rivos deducit in omnes  
 Urbis. Et æterni hic alii bene regis amœnum  
 Construere ingenti templum molimine certant.  
 Scandit ad astra domus muris sacrata politis.  
 Pars super in summis populis procul arcibus ardens  
 Saxa locat, solido<sup>f</sup> conjungens marmora nexu,  
 Altera stat gradibus portantum sorte receptans  
 Pars onera, atque avidis manibus prædura ministrat;  
 Saxa alii subeunt, volvunt ad mænia<sup>g</sup> rupes;  
 Ingentes passim fasces cervice reflexa  
 Deponunt humeris, valido sub pondere fessi;  
 Plaustraque dant sonitum, vastus fragor æthera pulsat.  
 Fit strepitus, magna consurgit stridor in urbe,  
 Itque, reductique operosa cohors, diffusa per urbem  
 Materiam Romæ certatim congregat altæ.  
 Hic alii arma parant, acuentes utile ferrum,  
 Marmora quo possunt sculpi et quo saxa secari.

\* Eginhard, Vita Karoli, c. 26. This is the highest authority, but there is more in Angelbert, i. 92 *et seq.*, and in the Monk of St. Gallen, i. 27, 28, all contained in the second volume of Pertz's *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*.

<sup>b</sup> novo ingenii *conjecit Bouq. non male.*

<sup>c</sup> i.e. ubi populi jus et leges sacraque jussa capessant.

<sup>d</sup> Bullentis C.

<sup>e</sup> fervore C. *correxerit Chesnius.*

<sup>f</sup> solide C. *correxerit Chesnius.*

<sup>g</sup> sidera *Chesnius et Bouq.*

Fervet opus, velutique solent æstate, futuræ,  
 Pulchra, hyemis non immemores, alimenta ciborum  
 Cum facere, ore legunt carpentes floscula, apesque  
 Per latices, per thyma volant stridentibus alis;  
 Floribus insidunt aliæ, prædaque redire  
 Accepta studeant<sup>h</sup>, redolentia castra revisant;  
 Aut fœtus aliæ certant educere adultos,  
 Aut cum nectareas componunt ordine cellas,  
 Roscida stipantes sinuoso poplite mella:  
 Haud aliter lata Franci spatiantur in urbe<sup>i</sup>."

"De quibus mox docebo, si prius de edificiis, quæ Cæsar Augustus imperator<sup>k</sup> Karolus apud Aquas granil<sup>l</sup> juxta sapientissimi Salomonis<sup>m</sup> exemplum Deo, vel sibi, vel omnibus episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, et cunctis de toto orbe venientibus hospitibus<sup>n</sup> mirifice construxit, juxta pauca satis et minima commemorem. Cum strenuissimus imperator Karolus aliquam requiem habere potuisset, non ocio torpere, sit divinis servitiis voluit insudare, adeo, ut in genitali solo basilicam antiquis Romanorum operibus præstantiorem fabricare propria dispositione molitus, in brevi compotem se voti sui gauderet. Ad cujus fabricam de omnibus cismarinis regionibus magistros et opifices omnium id genus artium advocavit<sup>o</sup>."

The gold and silver mentioned by Eginhard has mostly disappeared, or been worked up again in later forms, but a few things of the period are still preserved in the treasury of the church. The glass has been entirely destroyed; the *cancelli*, or screens of solid bronze, remain, and the doors are also of solid bronze, of Roman workmanship. They have been removed from their original place within the great western porch, or narthex, to the exterior, when the outer arch, which was originally open, was walled up, so that they are now fixed in much later doorways, and are often overlooked on that account. This alteration was probably made in the time of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, by whom the church was repaired, a new roof put on, and various alterations made, so much as to make some antiquaries imagine that the church was entirely rebuilt by him, which, however, on examination was evidently not the case. The scutcheons for rings, or knockers, were probably put on the doors at that time. The magnificent bronze corona, or *luminaria*, which still hangs in the central octagon, shews the skill of the workmen in bronze of that period. Some previous repairs and a new roof had been made in the time of Otho III., after the invasions of the Normans, but there is nothing visible of that period now remaining. New roofs have been put on repeatedly, and of various forms; it was originally a dome and is now a modern dome again, but of very different form from the old one.

In the original plan, the narthex at the west side was of about the

<sup>h</sup> student Ch. et Bq.

<sup>i</sup> Angilberti, lib. iii. lines 91—136.

<sup>k</sup> *deest* 3, 4.

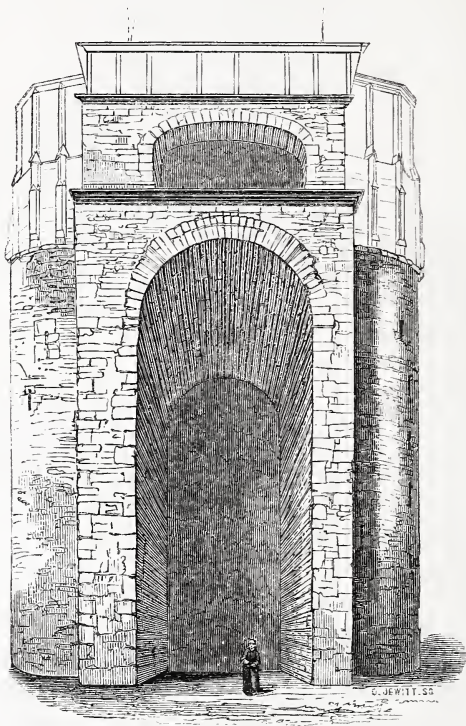
<sup>l</sup> aquas 8.

<sup>m</sup> Salemonis 1.

<sup>n</sup> *deest* 4. b.

<sup>o</sup> Monachi Sangall Gesta Karoli, lib. i. cap. 27, line 7 *et seq.*

same size as the choir on the east, and the outer arch was open, with two staircase turrets, one at each end, to form a west front. This plan of a narthex with two towers was generally copied in all this part of Germany for two or three centuries, down to the eleventh and

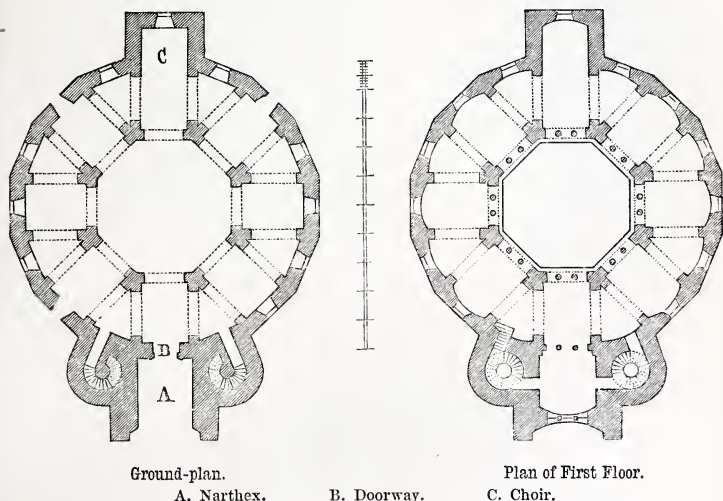


West Front of the Cathedral, the Modern Porch, &c., removed.

occasionally the twelfth also, and the outer arch was usually open, though it has been subsequently filled up in almost all instances. It is a copy of the west fronts of Italian churches, where the central arch frequently remains open as a porch; and there probably was such a narthex at St. Vitalis, though it has been destroyed, and possibly may there have been in the form of a portico.

There is a tradition that a number of porphyry or marble columns were brought by Charles from Ravenna to Aix, having been given to him by the pope, Leo III.; and a number of the small marble columns with which this church is ornamented are of Italian marble: these are built into the double triforium, which seems to have been contrived on purpose to receive them. Some of these were carried to Paris, and some were not restored; these were replaced at the expense of Frederic

William IV., King of Prussia. A particular set of eight columns<sup>p</sup> was used to carry the ciborium over the altar: these were carried away by the French revolutionary army to Paris; four of them were



recovered after the peace, and are now in a side-chapel; the other four had been built into a staircase at the Louvre, and could not be moved. Those restored have capitals and bases in imitation of the antique, but of wood, painted and gilded only: these were probably added by the French.

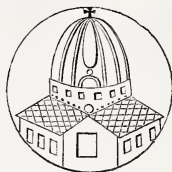
Among the alterations of the time of Frederic Barbarossa, 1160—1170, was a new roof with small gables to each face of the polygon, which now remain; the original roof was a dome, as represented on the coins of Charles the Great (see next page).

Some idea of what the exterior of the original church was like may be formed from the fragment which remains of the Church at Essen, which was built about the end of the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century, and was copied as closely as possible from Aix. Of this church one side, or rather three sides, of the polygon have been preserved, forming the west end of one portion of the present church. The eastern side was removed, and a large long church added; but this part was preserved as a sort of western apse, and the exterior of it has been little altered, or carefully repaired. But as this also has a later roof, it does not enable us to decide whether the existing cornice

<sup>p</sup> These are usually called the porphyry columns; of those remaining, two are of polished granite and two of green porphyry, which is extremely rare.



COINS SHEWING THE DIFFERENT FORM OF THE ROOF OF THE CATHEDRAL  
AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.



Charles the Great, 800 to 814.



Otho III., 983—1002.



Henry II., 1002—1024.



Frederick, 1152—1190.



Albert of Austria, 1298—1308.



Seal of the Royal Court.

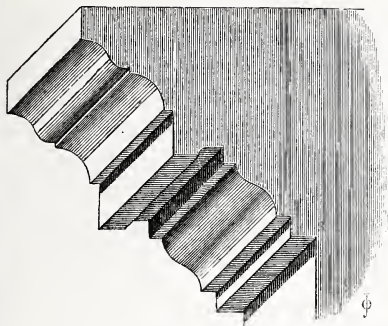


Coin of the 14th Century.

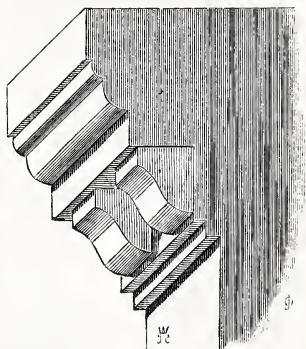


Coin of 1672.

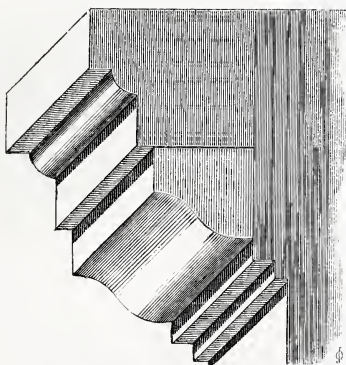
## AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CATHEDRAL.



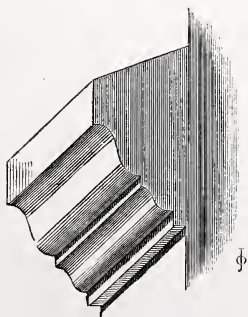
Cornice of the Octagon.



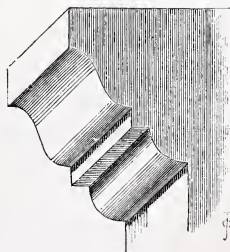
Cornice of the Octagon (exterior).



Cornice of the Polygon.



Cornice of the North-west Tower.



Cornice of the Stair Turret.

(or corbel-table?) at Aix is original or of the time of Frederic, but from its great simplicity it may probably be original<sup>a</sup>. The work of the time of Frederic is generally more ornate.

There is a fine example of the work of that time in the cloister; it has all the appearance of being intended for the entrance to a chapter-house, but is said to have been for a chapel only: in either case it was never completed, and this façade to the cloister is the only part that was finished. A very fair idea of the church as it existed before the alterations of the fourteenth century may be formed from the original plan, which has been carefully made out by M. Ark, the architect to the town and an able antiquary (see p. 135), and the representation of it upon the reliquary, or *chasse*, of A.D. 1215, preserved in the treasury.



View of the Cathedral, or Chapel, from the Reliquary of A.D. 1215.

At that time the western tower had been built upon the old narthex, and a bridge made from it into the triforium in the central tower, as shewn in this view, and still remaining.

Other churches in imitation of Aix-la-Chapelle were built at Ottmarsheim in Alsatia, now in ruins, and at Nymegen.

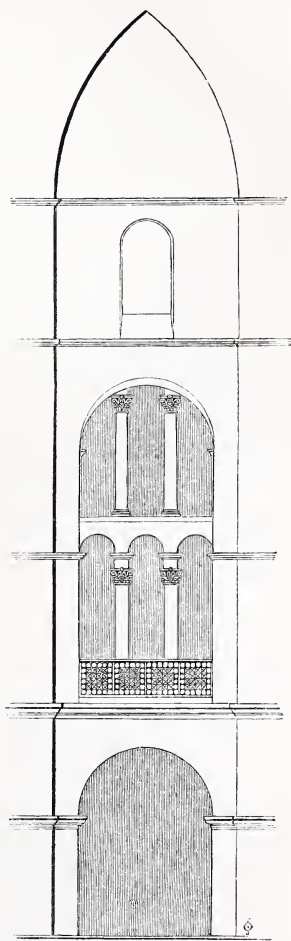
The choir was rebuilt on a larger scale in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and is a caricature of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, an enormous lantern with windows 80 ft. high by about 4 ft. wide. It was no doubt intended to rebuild the body of the church to correspond with this choir, but, as at Beauvais and most other French churches, the too great ambition of the architect made it impossible

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<sup>a</sup> This cornice may possibly belong to the roof of the time of Otho III.; there seems to be a very ancient junction in the masonry about two feet below the cornice all round the church. It is certain from his coins that the roof of Otho was quite different from that of Charles, and that larger windows were put in at that time.

ever to carry out his design. The height of this choir is nearly the same as that of the central tower of the old cathedral, and it makes the distant view of the cathedral extremely ugly, there being no proportion between the different parts.

But to English readers the interesting part of the church is that which belongs to Charles the Great, who was certainly<sup>r</sup> buried in the church, but in what precise part is not known. It is supposed to have been in a crypt under the central tower, seated on a marble throne, and clothed in his robes of state, according to an ancient custom which continued to his time, or possibly in imitation of the Empress Galla Placidia at Ravenna, whose tomb remained undisturbed until the time of the French revolutionary army, who destroyed the skeleton and dress, but left the sepulchral chapel with its mosaics. As in her case the chapel was built to receive her remains, which were seated on her throne in the middle of it, so it is possible that the chapel of Charles was constructed with the same idea, and that he also was not buried at all, but seated in the middle of the crypt<sup>s</sup>. The marble throne was removed into the triforium and built up on a pedestal, where it remains. This was probably done in 1215, when the remains of Charles were placed in the magnificent silver shrine still preserved in the sacristy, and at the expense of Frederic II. No vestiges whatever of any crypt can be found, though they have been carefully searched for in 1843, and again in 1861. This custom of burying



Bay of Nave.

<sup>r</sup> See Eginhard, cap. 31 :—"In hac sepultus est, eadem die qua defunctus est, arcusque supra tumulum deauratus cum imagine et titulo exstructur. . . . Sub hoc conditoris situm est corpus Caroli Magni," &c.

<sup>s</sup> See Ademari Historiarum, lib. iii. cap. ix.; and Chronicon Novaliciense, t. iii. cap. 32, ap. Pertz.



the body in its robes of state<sup>t</sup>—or rather not burying it at all, but exhibiting it—seems hardly consistent with Christian habits; and yet we know that Charles was a very zealous Christian, and converted whole districts at the point of the sword.

A very large part of Germany was heathen down to his time. He converted Saxony, i. e. Hanover, Oldenburg, Holstein, Brunswick, and parts of Prussia, by the sword. (His Saxony must not be confounded with the modern kingdom, as they have not an inch of ground in common.) Beyond the Elbe all was Slavonic and heathen. Of the English missionaries, Wilbrord founded the see of Utrecht in 696 and died 738, *temp.* Pippin of Heerstall and Charles Martel. Boniface worked from 716 to 755, and crowned Pepin the Little 751. Hesse he found heathen, Thuringia with some Christians of the Scottish sect from Columba and S. Gall.

The Anglo-Saxon bishop Alcuin was a friend and correspondent of the Emperor Charles, as may be seen by his letters to the Emperor in his works. In Letter LXIX. he says:—"Fuit quoque nobis sermo de columnis quæ in opere pulcherrima et mirabili ecclesiæ, quod vestra dictavit sapientia, statutas sunt." This letter was written in 798, while the work was in progress. The church is also mentioned as in progress and near its completion in another, Letter LXVII., written in the previous year. The church was not consecrated until 804. (See Ciampini, vol. i. p. 131.) It is evident that the building was the finest of its period in the north of Europe, and though we cannot judge fairly of its merits when deprived of its mosaics and other decorations, yet enough remains to shew that the construction of the period was very bad, and that the Roman builders had left no successors in the north. This bad construction was probably the cause of the fall of the portico which connected the church and the palace, as mentioned by Eginhard, cap. 32:—"Porticus quam inter basilicam et regiam operosa male construxerat, die ascensionis Domini subita ruina eisque ad fundamentum conlapsa."

As in all other countries the earliest churches were generally small erections of wood only, which served to sanctify a particular spot on which a larger church was subsequently erected, so it was doubtless in Germany, and as the people were accustomed to live in wooden houses, there was no employment for masons or quarry-men, and the earliest stone churches were generally built by workmen brought from a distance, either from Byzantium or from Italy. The earliest stone churches in this part of Europe were those built by order of Charles, and by the foreign workmen he brought over for the purpose. With

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<sup>t</sup> The crown and sceptre and part of the robes are preserved among the relics in the sacristy.

the exception of the Roman buildings at Trèves, we have nothing earlier than the time of Charles, and the buildings of his time are extremely rare. Of the churches recorded as built by him we have not one remaining excepting this at Aix.

“De auro quod Carolo reges et principes Hispaniæ dedere, beati Jacobi basilicam, hunc per tres annos in illis oris canonicorum augmentavit antistatem et canonicos secundum beati Isidori episcopi et confessoris regulam instituit, eamque tintinnabulis pallisque, libris exterisque ornamentis decenter ornavit. De residuo vero auro et argento immenso quod de Hispania attulit regressus ab ea multas ecclesias fecit: ecclesiam scilicet beatæ Mariæ Virginis quæ est apud aquisgranum et basilicam Sancti Jacobi quæ est apud urbem butturensem, et basilicam S. Jacobi quæ est apud Tholosam, et illam quæ est in Gasconia inter urbem quæ vulgo dicitur Axa et Sanctum Johannem Sorduæ via Jacobitana, et ecclesiam beati Jacobi quæ est apud urbem Parissio inter sequanam fluvium et montem martyrum, et abbatias innumeras quas per mundum fecit.”

But of the buildings known to have been built in his time we have the Abbey gatehouse at Lorsch in the Bergstrasse, (engraved in the “Companion to the Glossary of Architecture,”) which is of debased Roman character; and the very interesting church at Germigny-sur-Loire, engraved and described in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii., which has an inscription recording its date, 806, and the details of which are rather of Byzantine than Roman character; this also has a central tower with a domical vault, and semi-domical vaults to the apses at the ends of the aisles, with the original mosaics.

(To be continued.)

#### AD ARCIS PONTIS FRACTI RUINAS\*.

O PONS fracte, tuæ turres atque atria bello  
 Depopulata, suis alte cumulata ruinis,  
 Regali quasi sede solum, camposque patentes,  
 Subjectæque urbis muros, hortosque, forumque  
 Prospiciunt: claro loca quordam sanguine fœda,  
 Mœniaque ultoris victricibus obruta telis  
 Nunc olus, implicitisque onerant pomaria ramis.  
 Nec sors immerita est—lapis (oh si dicere posset)  
 Quisque cruentati tortatus facta tyranni  
 Traderet historiam sceleris, pœnasque secutas.  
 Hæ Procerum extremis sonuerunt questibus aulae  
 Forsitan atque isto miles latuisset in antro  
 Perfidus, ut tacitæ rupere silentia noctis  
 Clamores, gemitusque, sonantia et arma duelli,  
 Tempora quo periit cæca Rex fraude peremptus  
 Captivus, vitamque obscuro in carcere ferabit.  
 Illius imperium capitisque insignia sacri  
 Sumere non metuit scelerati funeris Auctor.

R——.

\* Turpini Historia de vita Caroli Magni, cap. v.

\* GENT. MAG., Jan. 1865, p. 19.

## SCANDINAVIAN OLD-LORE.

BY PROFESSOR GEORGE STEPHENS, F.S.A.

A GREAT number of valuable works have left the press of late in Scandinavia, books apparently nearly unknown in England, which it would be well to bring before the notice of the English public. But time is precious and leisure small. I must therefore confine myself to four or five of a distinctly archæological character.

The wealthy, and active, and handsome, and rapidly increasing city of Gotenburg—the future natural capital of Scandinavia—is the great port and ornament of Bohuslän. This province and its immediate districts are a favourite resort for the antiquary, abounding as they do in valuable remains, especially from the earlier period. Great numbers of mighty grave-mounds, standing stones, stone-settings, and other hoary memorials of the past, are still unscathed by the march of improvement, and here we may best study those wonderful and striking rock-carvings which exist here and there in so many parts of Scandinavia. Now doubtless many English gentlemen would wish to know something of this interesting field. In this case I can direct them to a valuable work, whose last part has just left the press, the “Historical Recollections” of Mr. Brusewitz<sup>a</sup>. Of this attractive volume twenty Parts have already appeared, running to nearly 340 pages. It is in small quarto, and is illustrated by many engravings, large and small, of views, ruins, antiquities, churches, fonts, runic stones, and so on. The text is very instructive, and carries the reader lightly over the ground. Mr. Brusewitz is a well-known artist, but he is also a painstaking man of letters, and has for years studied and traversed the ground which he here describes. This volume embraces Elfsyssel. The author proposes to devote a similar quarto to the north of the province.

Another work carries us in the opposite direction, to the east of Sweden. This book is of uncommon value, and for the first time attempts to solve many difficult problems in popular ethnology and in the inward life of our Northern forefathers. I refer to the “Wärend and the Wirds” of Mr. Cavallius<sup>b</sup>, a gentleman already in the first rank

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<sup>a</sup> *Historiska Minnen i Bohus-län, Vestergötland och Halland. Teckningar med beskrifning af G. Brusewitz.* (Götheborg, 1861—1864.)

“Historical Remains in Bohus-län, West Gotland, and Halland. Plates and Text by G. Brusewitz.” (Gotenburg.) Price about 12s.; fine paper 15s.

<sup>b</sup> *Wärend och Wirdarne. Ett försök i Svensk Ethnologi af Gunnar Olof Hyllén Cavallius.* (8vo.)

“Wärend and the Wirds. An Essay in Swedish Ethnology, by G. O. H. Cavallius.” Vol. I. (8vo., Stockholm, 1864, vi., 503, and xiii. pp.) Price about 5s.

of modern Swedish authors. He has for many years been engaged in collecting mythic and social folk-lore, everything connected with manners, and customs, and superstitions, ransacking the memories of old and young, of gentle and simple, of books and manuscripts, of assize rolls and ballads, in order to extract and harmonize whatever might tend to explain and illustrate the history of the past, the uprising and sinking of races and clans, the connection of belief with actual usage, and the various transitions from heathenism to Christianity. The result is before us in this volume; but he holds out hopes that a second may soon follow. So unique and original a work of its class does not exist in Europe, and it throws prodigious light on the annals of all Gothic races.

The present volume contains three chapters. The first treats of the land geographically, its olden forest-world and deer-world, its pristine tribes, the traces of its giants, and goblins, and slaves, and champions, the emigrations of its Gothic clans, and its ancient family and local names. The second handles its heathen worship, magic rites, natural myths, holy waters, and wells, and hills, &c., holy trees and groves, &c., the blót-stones, or stones of sacrifice, and other places for blót and religious ceremony, the sacred fire, the traces of ancient offerings and half-heathen guilds and festivals, and other such. The third enters into all the rich details of the heathen faith,—Destiny, Woden, All-father, Woden's war-shapes, Woden as Wal-father (the swayer of death and battle), Woden's horses, Woden's birds; Woden, paralyzed by Christ, as night-demon, his hunt and hounds; Woden as Rune-carle; Woden become the mere witch-master and devil: the other deities, such as Thor, Tyr, Frœ, Balder, Loke, Frigg; all kinds of mythic beings by land and sea, under various names; the whole world of the "be-tidings" or sympa'hetic influences, which became the law and system of so many centuries, and which is not yet extinct; all the various formulas and charms, half heathen half Christian, still lingering among the peasantry,—these and scores of other subjects are here brought together, and made to explain each other and large masses of older and later belief. Woodcuts are introduced where needful. The whole is as entertaining as a romance, while at the same time it calls forth the most serious reflections. It is a mine of precious information for us all, and abundantly illustrates the similar "overtrow" and popular remains of our own British provinces. I would willingly have made copious and piquant extracts, but my space forbids.

And this naturally leads us to a work long required, and from which we may expect the happiest results, a new Swedish Archæological Journal. The enormous mass of ancient remains in Sweden, the finds daily made, the new copies of monuments already imperfectly described, have hitherto been got at only by a very few, and with the utmost difficulty. We shall now be able to follow this branch of study in Sweden



as elsewhere. The distinguished Swedish scholar, Bror Emil Hildebrand, Secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of History and Antiquities, and Riks-antiquary, has just commenced a new work for this purpose<sup>c</sup>. This first volume contains several papers of great value. It opens with a documentary sketch of the law of treasure-trove in Sweden, and all its modifications. We have then the Journal of the Intendant of Antiquities, P. A. Sève, to whom Sweden owes so much, for 1861, and of R. Dybeck for the same year. Then comes an account of the local Antiquarian Societies in Sweden, especially that for the province of Nerike. Next we have accounts of the antiquarian travels and diggings of Mr. Hildebrand himself during the years 1862 and 1863, some of them of the very highest interest. This is followed by statements of the coins bought, the gifts made to the Historical Museum, and so on. Great numbers of engravings, mostly photo-lithographs, illustrate the text. No class of antiquaries at home will peruse these pages without learning a great deal, for the more *comparative* our studies are, the better. Some of the graves from the stone age opened by the Riks-antiquary will gratify hundreds of our British students, especially those pointing back to "the Parsee bone-towers," that is, the ossuaries or bone-kists.

But I would also point out a treatise in quite a different field. A crowd of British old-lorists will thank me for so doing. It is a carefully worked-out attempt, on a large scale, to identify and explain a class of marks which have hitherto baffled all our *savans* at home and abroad. And it is by a veteran, a man whose name is known and esteemed all the world over, wherever Classical and Oriental coinage has excited eager study. Consequently we might expect great things, and we shall not be disappointed. This monograph has just appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Danish Academy of Antiquities, Fifth Series, Hist. and Phil. Division, vol. iii., but also separately<sup>d</sup>. The style of this work is clear, sharp, practical, modest, and exhaustive. Great curiosity has lately been excited in England about what has been called the Filfot ornament. It will here be found fully explained by a master of his subject. Little could be added that is not already here pressed into the argument. Dr. Müller, the accomplished Danish writer,

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<sup>c</sup> *Antiqvarisk Tidskrift for Sverge, utgifven af Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademien genom Bror Emil Hildebrand*. Vol. I. (8vo., Stockholm, 1864, viii. and 324 pp.)

"Journal of Antiquities for Sweden, published by the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, History, and Antiquities, edited by B. E. Hildebrand." Costs about 2s.

<sup>d</sup> *Religiöse Symboler af Stjerne, Kors, og Cirkel Form hos Oldtidens Kulturfolk. Af Dr. L. Müller*. (4to., Kjöbenhavn, 1864, 94 pp.)

"The Religious Star, Cross, and Circle Symbols of the Ancient Civilized Peoples. By Dr. L. Müller." Costs about 2s.

has also collected a large number of rare marks and illustrations from all sorts of cabinets and works, and here presents them to his readers most delicately and exactly engraved, so that we can follow all his arguments without trouble or difficulty. The general result to which he comes is, that the ancient, originally Oriental and Egyptian, star and cross symbols, which preceded Christianity by a thousand years, and which were so largely made use of in Christian iconography itself, were intended to announce Deity and life everlasting, the power and blessing of the Godhead. And all who have the pleasure of reading these pages, with their lucid, quiet induction and stringent argument, will admit that he has proved his point.

Old-lore includes also the traditions of song, and the prince of song is Shakespear. I will therefore at once pass over, ere I conclude, to something very remarkable in connection with one of his plays. In the "Midsummer Night's Dream" is introduced a fragmentary and jocose sketch of Pyramus and Thisbe. Now only a very few years after this was written, a Swedish author who had been much abroad, perhaps also to England, composed an original and excellent drama on this very same subject. It is treated here seriously and broadly, with uncommon talent for the land and period. Many humorous scenes are intermingled. It is not too much to say that this play opens the drama of Sweden, properly so called, for nothing had been written previously but half a dozen Biblical histories and moralities, most of them translated. Its pages shew evident traces of the English comedy, as at that time known on the Continent by means of travelling bands of English actors and their imitators. The next great name in Sweden as a dramatist is Messenius, and he is inferior to the writer of Pyramus and Thisbe.

This curious Swedish play is called *Tisbe*<sup>e</sup>, and has only lately been discovered. Its author was Magnus Olson (Magnus Olai), who afterwards took the name of Asteropherus. He was a man of great talent, a poet, botanist, and physician, and a great traveller. He wrote this piece in 1609 or 1610, when Rector of the school in Arboga, and it was performed there by the scholars in 1610, as it was in 1615 at Carlstad, and in 1625 and 1626 at Upsala. In 1614 he took leave of the school, and became Incumbent of the parish of West Fernebo. He died in 1647. The piece in question contains about 2,800 lines, rhymed. It is very carefully printed, and Mr. Eichorn's Introduction is excellent.

Here then we have a curious illustration of the olden drama, a decided but original echo of the English school. So interesting is it that it

<sup>e</sup> *En Lwstigh Comædia vidh namn Tisbe, af Magnus Olai Asteropherus fran Arboga. Efter den enda Kända handskriften utgifven af C. Eichorn.* (Upsala, 1863, 8vo., xv. and 70 pp.

"A lusty Comedy, yecept Tisbe, by M. O. Asteropherus, of Arboga. Now first published from the unique Manuscript by C. Eichorn." Costs about 2s.

ought to be introduced, either in extracts or *in extenso*, to the English public. It abounds with popular phrases and olden manners, and is very fresh and vigorous.

The early Swedish drama is full of interest. Most of the pieces are scarce, but some have been reprinted. Of *Tisbe* only 100 copies were struck off.

Should any one wish to dive deeper into this subject, they will find a masterly book to their hand, as far as bibliography is concerned, in the work of the learned G. E. Klemming<sup>f</sup>, the indefatigable and accomplished chief of the Swedish *Riks-Bibliothek* (National Library) in Stockholm. He has previously, and since, edited many manuscript treasures, among them the precious revelations of Saint Brigit, and is at home in all these subjects. In Swedish book-lore he is without a peer.

It is so easy to learn (*to read*, at least) any one or all of the Scandinavian dialects, which are wonderfully allied to our own as it was a few centuries back, that it is to be hoped far greater numbers of our countrymen will sacrifice a few weeks to that purpose. Otherwise they are cut off from a very large and valuable literature. And this will be still more necessary in the future. Owing to late events, many Scandinavian authors who have hitherto written scientific works in German, in order to command a larger public, will now do so no more. Some will write in English or French, but of course all are not able so to do. The study of Scandinavian is therefore more and more indispensable for our *literati*, and the more they learn of these dialects the better will they understand our own essentially Northern mother-tongue. Nor is there any difficulty in obtaining Scandinavian works. Orders will be received, and quickly executed, by any one of the many "foreign book-sellers" in London, Hull, &c. And monthly and yearly catalogues can be procured in the same way.

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<sup>f</sup> *Sveriges Dramatiska Litteratur till 1863. Bibliografi af G. E. Klemming.* (8vo., viii. and 160 pp.)

"The Dramatic Literature of Sweden, to the year 1863." This goes down to 1793. A second part will follow. One piece, a mystery from the fifteenth century, is reprinted from the MS.: its title is, "Of a Sinner who found Mercy." Costs about 3s.



## THE EARLIEST SPANISH MONASTERIES.

BY THE REV. H. F. TOZER.

BETWEEN the provinces of Leon and Galicia, in the north-west of Spain, there is a district almost unknown both to the Spaniards themselves and to English travellers, called El Bierzo. The name is derived from the Roman town of Bergidum, which seems to have been the principal place of these parts, and must have been of considerable importance, as the main line of communication between the centre and north-west of Spain traverses this region, and the mountain fastnesses by which it is surrounded must have made it at all times a difficult position to maintain. Of this we have evidence in the two strongholds of Asturica Augusta (Astorga), and Lucus Augusti (Lugo), the one on its south-east, the other on its north-west frontier; the fine Roman walls and towers of both of which remain perfect in their entire circuit, as they were built after the Spanish campaign of Augustus, to keep in check the intervening country; in the same way as Conway and Carnarvon were established by the English as outposts to secure the remote parts of Wales. The geographical position of this district is very remarkable, as it is imbedded in the midst of lofty mountains, between the chain of the Asturias to the north, and the plateaux of central Spain to the south and east; so that you descend into it from all sides, except where its waters pass off through a narrow valley towards the Atlantic. It may be best defined as the region drained by the Sil and its tributaries, most of which flow from the southern range of mountains; so that it includes this elevated district as far as the watershed, together with the rich level country which reaches as far as the base of the northern chain. Its extent may be estimated at thirty miles from east to west, and twenty-four from north to south; and it is intersected by the high-road from Madrid to Corunna, which enters it at Bembibre from the side of Astorga, and after crossing the plain, leaves it at Villafranca in the direction of Lugo: a route which is interesting in itself, as having been the road followed by the pilgrims from central Europe to Compostella, and also as having been the line of Sir John Moore's retreat, before the battle of Corunna. The principal town, and the most central in its position, is Ponferrada, which lies on the southern side of the plain near the foot of the mountains, at the junction of the Boeza, the river of Bembibre, with the Sil; from the massive bridge over which latter river, built in the eleventh century for the accommodation of pilgrims, the place received its name. It was fortified by the Templars, and remains of a large mediæval fortress may still be seen.



This isolated district, perhaps on account of its isolation, became in the seventh century, as it were spontaneously, and independently of external influences, the birthplace of Spanish monachism. Of the author of this movement, San Fructuoso, I shall speak further on; for the present suffice it to say that it spread rapidly, so that within no long time these mountains became peopled with monks, and continued so until the time of the Moorish conquest, when they were rudely swept away. After the tide of invasion had turned, a second founder arose in the ninth century in the person of San Gennadio, under whom the monastic communities became still more numerous, until at last they appropriated the whole of this mountain district, which was gradually reclaimed and cultivated by their labour, and afforded them the principal articles of monastic diet, vegetables and fresh water. Accordingly Southey, who is generally a true exponent of Spanish traditions, speaking of this district in his *Roderic*, calls it 'the holy Vierzo.' And Florez, a Spanish ecclesiastical writer, says, "We can find no other place to compare with it in all the continent of Spain, as a field in which the good fight of faith was waged alone." The same writer compares the number of holy places which existed there to the stars of heaven. It was, in fact, the Thebaid or the Athos of Spain. At what period the spirit of asceticism began to decline, we have no certain information; but it would appear that before the end of the Middle Ages the love of ease had induced most of the monks to migrate to the richer lands of the plain below: and this is confirmed by the scantiness of the existing remains of the early monasteries, which are confined, with one or two remarkable exceptions, to fragments built into the walls of the parish churches.

When on a visit to the north-west of Spain, in the company of a friend, in the summer of 1863, I determined to explore this remarkable country, and endeavour to discover what objects of antiquarian interest were still to be seen. Accordingly, we made our way over the wild moorlands of Galicia, to Lugo on the fertile banks of the broad and winding Mino, the river into which the Sil and its tributaries ultimately pour their waters; and from thence over the magnificent passes and through the deep valleys of the Asturian chain, until we at last descended into the Vierzo at Villafranca. We made Ponferrada our head-quarters, and started from that place on a two-days' excursion into the mountains, which I will now proceed to describe.

Having hired some mules of an *arriero*, or carrier, who together with his beasts were most unamiable specimens of animal life in Spain, we left the town early in the morning of the 28th of July, crossed the river Boeza, and after an hour's riding arrived at the village of Molina, on a river of the same name, one of the tributaries of the Boeza, which flows from the Monte Irago, or, as it is now called, the Puerto del

Rabanal, the mountain-chain which forms the southern boundary and watershed of the Vierzo. This river also we crossed, and began to ascend into the mountains; for though we had to descend to it again, yet the lines of communication between the villages throughout this district are so few and so irregular, that we were often obliged to make long detours. We soon found also that our excursion was destined to be something of an exploring expedition, for the man who had undertaken to guide us, like most of the people at Ponferrada, proved to have a very limited knowledge of the localities; and Ford's "Handbook," usually so correct, was here sadly at fault. The mountain scenery was very wild and bare: here and there in the valleys were a few chestnuts and poplars, but the uplands were covered with heath, broom, and cistus, though the cultivation was carried some way up the mountain sides, and a large quantity of corn grown, notwithstanding the apparent barrenness of the stony soil. It was harvest time, and the corn was being carried in the carts of the country, which are drawn by bullocks, and have solid wooden wheels, which creak distressingly. After some hours we halted at a small village to rest the mules: the cottages here seemed superior to the ordinary run of mountain *châlets* in Switzerland, and their inmates, who were engaged in carding wool, more industrious than most Spaniards. In some of the rooms were large baskets of wickerwork, or plaited straw, for holding grain.

We learned that the path we had been following is sometimes used as a bridle-road between Ponferrada and Madrid, as being shorter and more direct than the ordinary high-road. This we discovered from meeting on our way two Maragatos, mounted on mules, one of them with a gun slung across his saddle-bow. This people, the most interesting perhaps among the many remarkable tribes of the Peninsula, is a distinct race, as they never intermarry except among themselves: one might almost call them a distinct *caste*, for they are nearly to a man employed as carriers, and the greater part of the carrying trade of the north of Spain is in their hands. Their head-quarters have from time immemorial been at Astorga, at which place they meet twice in the year to celebrate certain festivals. Their origin has never been determined. Some have thought, from the evidence of their name and some of their customs, that they are Moorish Goths, i.e. descendants of those Goths who sided with the Moors at the time of their invasion; but in appearance they bear no resemblance to the people of the Asturias, in whom the Gothic element is predominant. They have dark complexions and strongly marked features; in figure they are the finest race in Spain, being universally tall and powerful men, though somewhat heavily built: their dress, by which they may always be distinguished, consists of a large black flapping wide-awake, a cloth jacket, black serge knickerbockers, red garters, and gaiters of cloth or leather.

They are famed for their scrupulous honesty, an important quality in a carrier; and for their ponderous sedateness, which is a marked contrast to the imaginative and passionate Spanish character.

Shortly after starting from the village where we had halted, we left the main track, and descended by a steep path to the Rio Molina, at a point where it divides into two streams flowing in two separate valleys, between which intervenes a rugged spur of the Puerto del Rabanal. When we had followed the westernmost of these for a little distance, we found ourselves at the village of Compludo, at the entrance of a narrow plain of emerald green, nearly half-a-mile long, and about 100 ft. wide, deeply sunk in the heart of the wild mountains, and watered by the crystal stream, so that it produced poplars and fine walnut-trees, the branches of which were laden with fruit. This exquisite spot, so delightful both for its fertility and its retirement, was the earliest home of Spanish monachism; for to this San Fructuoso betook himself, when he conceived the idea of retiring from the world. Here, therefore, we may take the opportunity of relating what is known of his history.

Early in the seventh century a chieftain, who was descended from the royal family of the Goths, and had commanded the forces of that nation, was in possession of large flocks and herds in the Vierzo. It happened once, when he was visiting this country in company with his son Fructuoso, who from early years had turned his thoughts earnestly towards the subject of religion, that the young man was struck with the suitableness of the spot for a place of religious retirement. This idea took root in his mind; and as soon as an opportunity presented itself, he betook himself to this narrow valley at the foot of the Monte Irago, where at a later period he built a monastery, and called it Compludo, because it was dedicated to SS. Justus and Pastor, who were martyred at Complutum, the modern Alcala de Henares. Gradually he gathered round him a considerable band of followers; and as the fame of his sanctity spread more widely, his disciples became so numerous, that he determined to withdraw to a still more secluded spot, and established himself at San Pedro de Montes, originally named *Monasterium Rufanense*, under the heights called Aguiana, or Aquiliana, i.e. the eagles' crags, which bound the district towards the west. Many are the legends which are recorded of him, while he was leading this ascetic life. Once, as he was praying on the mountain side, clad in a rough goatskin, a hunter was about to shoot at him, mistaking him for 'game' (*existimans in rupe esse venationem*), when he recognised him as a man from his suddenly stretching out his arms in the fervour of devotion. On another occasion his retreat was betrayed by the jackdaws, which used to come quite tame to his hermitage. And once a stag, which was hard pressed by the hounds, fled to him for refuge,

and having been preserved by him, refused ever after to leave his benefactor, and became his devoted companion. At last he had a cell built for him in the monastery, so small that he could hardly turn round in it, in order that from the confinement of his body his soul might have greater freedom for contemplation. But from this second home he was again driven by the concourse of people who followed him; so that he left this district, and founded other monasteries in remote parts of Spain; and ultimately was forced to become Bishop of Dume in Portugal, where he died. In the twelfth century his bones were removed, and deposited in the cathedral of St. James at Compostella.

Our first care on arriving was to find the *Cura* (parish priest), that we might see the church, and learn what traditions still lingered about the spot. At first he made some difficulty about shewing it to us; no strangers had ever been there before, and he could not understand what could be our object in visiting it: however, at last he relented, and produced the key. We found it an unpretending building, the only noticeable feature being the handsomely groined stone roof of the chancel in a late Gothic style. Some poor-looking buildings on the hill-side above the village were pointed out to us as the only remains of a convent; and even these did not appear to be of any great antiquity. There is reason to think that the place was secularized as early as the eleventh century; but when we talked to the *Cura* about San Fructuoso and the system he founded, he appeared to be ignorant on the subject—*magnas inter opes inops*—the unconscious inheritor of a thousand traditions.

Leaving Compludo, we ascended by a steep zigzag path to the ridge of the mountains on the north side of the valley, from whence the views were superb over the wide upland country, reaching in tracts of corn-land and vineyards from our feet to the plains of Ponferrada, beyond which the distant mountains rose chain above chain to the lofty peaks of the Asturias. Descending again, we passed the village of Espinosa, the site of an ancient monastery, to which the tower of the church from its Romanesque work seems to have belonged, and arrived before nightfall at San Christobal, where a cottage afforded us accommodation of the roughest description. Our path the next morning led us over the heath-clad summits of the highest mountains, from which we descended on foot, leaving our mules to follow, to another deep and narrow valley, through which the river Oza flows from south to north, in a direction parallel to the Molina, and joins the Sil some miles below Ponferrada. The scenery here was different from what we had seen before, for its western side is overhung by bare escarpments of grey limestone rock, which form the buttresses of the Sierra de Aguiana, which rises behind. Close by the stream, which here is a mere brook, in a retired position near the head of the valley, and surrounded by walnut-trees,



lies the small village of Santiago de Penalva, round which are grouped the legends of the second founder of the monastic system, San Gennadio.

When the tide of Moorish invasion had been rolled back for some distance, at the end of the ninth century, in the reign of Don Ordono, son of Alonso the Great, this man conceived the idea of restoring the system originally established by San Fructuoso. With this object he first restored and re-peopled the monastery at Montes: and when that was firmly established, he proceeded to found another, which he dedicated to St. James, at Penalva, or the White Cliff, a name evidently derived from the rocks already mentioned. This was his favourite abode; and though for some time he was forced from his solitude, and made bishop of the neighbouring see of Astorga, yet he returned there at the close of his life, and was buried within the walls of his monastery. Among the few notices of his regulations which have come down to us, it is mentioned that he established a sort of circulating library among his monasteries, the books being passed in rotation from one to the other; only these consisted for the most part of expositions of Scripture, lives of saints, and other books of devotion. The impulse which he gave has been already noticed, as having caused the great spread of the monastic system throughout the Vierzo in the succeeding period. Sometime after his death, between A.D. 931 and 951, Bishop Salomon, the next but one in succession to him in the see of Astorga, erected a church of great beauty close to the monastery, in such a way that the tomb which contained the saint's mortal remains might be included within its walls. This edifice, which is only mentioned on two other occasions in the early documents, in 1078 and 1163, was found perfect in its original condition by Florez in the middle of the eighteenth century, though used as a parish church. He gives a description of it in his *Espana Sagrada*, together with a groundplan, in several points inaccurate; but there is nothing in his account which gives any clue to discover the style of architecture in which it was built. I was curious therefore to know, first, whether it still existed, and then, in what style a Spanish church of the tenth century might be.

The appearance of the outer walls was most discouraging, as they were of poor materials, and comparatively modern construction. What was my surprise therefore to find, on the Cura's admitting us, that these were only the casket in which a precious gem was preserved, having been built for that purpose in the last century, and that within and detached from them was an exquisite little church, of elaborate workmanship, in the purest style of Moorish architecture. Having been built in the tenth century, it is just coeval with the sanctuary of the Mosque at Cordova, nor is it unworthy of the period of that exquisite work of art. There are so few existing specimens of the intermediate

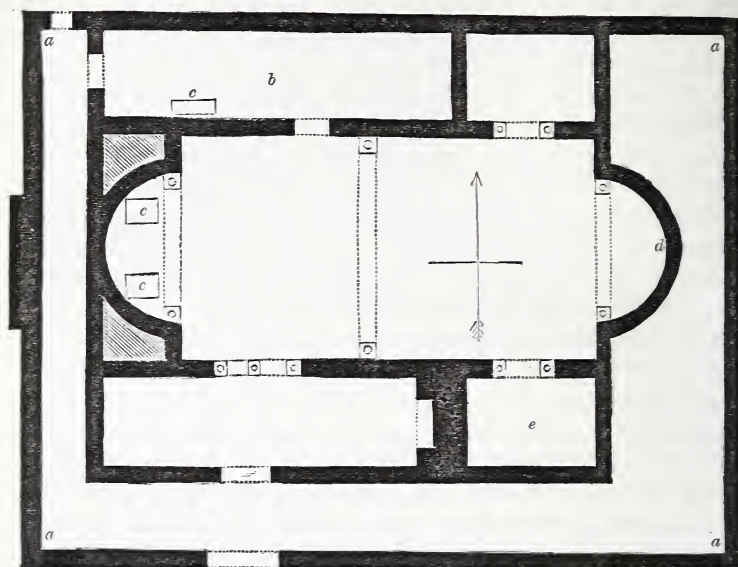
stages of Saracenic architecture, between the early work of the Cordova mosque and the later style represented by the Alhambra, that as an addition to these it is of great value; but what is most remarkable is that, as far as I can discover, it is the *only* specimen of a Christian church built originally in the pure Moorish style. Of Moresco churches—that is, where the Moorish and Christian styles are combined—we find numerous specimens; again, at Toledo we have specimens of Moorish buildings subsequently converted into churches, in San Cristo de la Luz, formerly a mosque, and Santa Maria la Blanca, formerly a synagogue; but *this* edifice was originally erected for Christian worship in the Moorish style. How many subjects of speculation this fact opens out! Were the builders Mahometans, and did friendly relations exist between the Christians and infidels of these parts during that period? Or were they renegades, who had come over to the Christians? Or had Moorish art come for a time to be adopted by their enemies? To answer these queries there is not even a vestige of tradition remaining<sup>a</sup>.

And now to describe it. It is an oblong building, about 40 ft. long by 20 ft. broad, divided into a nave and chancel of nearly equal dimensions by a horse-shoe arch, supported on marble pillars projecting from the side walls, over which a wall is carried to the roof, pierced near the top by an opening with another horse-shoe arch. The roof of the nave is a round vault; the chancel rises to a square *cimborio* or lantern, the wooden roof of which is nearly flat, and in one place, where the whitewash is removed, shews traces of colour; but whether from painting or from *artesonado* (Saracenic inlaid wood) I could not distinguish. The windows throughout the building are small square holes. The main entrance, which is on the south side of the nave, is formed by two elegant horse-shoe arches supported by three marble pillars, one of which stands in the middle, the whole being surmounted inside by a larger arch of the same shape. The prevalence of this form shews how much more closely the style of this period is connected with that of the earlier Moorish buildings, in which the horse-shoe arch is almost universally prominent, than with that of the Alhambra, in which it is comparatively rare. On the north side of the nave there is another small entrance with a single arch; and on either side of the chancel there are doorways leading into two side chambers, one of which is now used for a sacristy. Both at the east and west end there is a semicir-

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<sup>a</sup> There are traces of the same influence at a later period in a very remarkable representation of the Church of Laodicea in a Visi-Gothic MS. in the British Museum (Add., No. 11,695), of which there is a plate in Westwood's *Palæographia Sacra* (plate 30): in this the building is drawn with horse-shoe arches. This MS. was written in the monastery of Silos, in the diocese of Burgos; it occupied twenty years in execution, and was completed in 1109.

cular apse with a semi-dome above; the pillars which support the arch of the apse, like all the rest throughout the church, are of marble, with ornamented capitals. The eastern apse contains the high altar; that to



Plan of Penaiva Church.

a. a. a. a. Modern Walls.

b. Burial-ground.

c. c. c. Tombs.

d. High Altar.

e. Sacristy.

the west the tombs of San Gennadio and another saint called Urban, plain stone slabs, elevated a little above the level of the ground.\* San Gennadio's body, however, does not now rest here, part of his relics having been taken to Valladolid, and part to Astorga. Outside the north wall of the nave is an elegant marble tomb of some unknown person, surmounted by a stone canopy supported on round arches. The ground about this, forming a strip of ten feet in width outside the building, seems to have been used as a burial-ground in former times; and there is a corresponding enclosure on the south side, within walls which belonged to the original plan of the building. One of the jambs of the north door of the nave has an inscription to an Abbot Esteban, who is stated to have been a Frenchman, and to have died in A.D. 1132; and against the west wall is hung the iron bedstead of San Gennadio. There is also another inscription near the main entrance, commemorating the consecration of the building, which is difficult to decipher, owing to the quaintness of the letters and contractions. It runs as follows: IN ERA CXLIII. POST MILLESIMAM ET VII. IDUS MARTIAS CONSECRATA EST HÆC ECCLESIA IN HONOREM SANCTI JACOBI APOSTOLI ET PLURIMORUM. According to the date here given, A.D. 1105, either it must have

been reconsecrated, or left unconsecrated for 150 years from the time when it was built. I should remark that the *era* which is here mentioned, and which is often introduced in old Spanish documents, is a period dated from four years after the battle of Philippi (B.C. 42), and consequently to reduce dates computed by the *era* to *Anno Domini*, thirty-eight years must be subtracted. Why this particular year was adopted as a starting-point is not known, and the meaning of the word itself is doubtful. This mode of computation gradually died out in different provinces of Spain towards the end of the Middle Ages, and was nearly extinct by the beginning of the fifteenth century.

After we had examined the church, the Cura accompanied us to the *Cueva de Silencio*, a cavern situated about half an hour's walk from the village, in the side of one of the escarpments of limestone rock, which we reached by a rough mountain-path, partly along the banks of the *Rio de Silencio*, a brook which flows down the mountain side to join the Oza. It was a cave thirty feet in length, and about half as broad, with walls and roof of honeycombed limestone. Here San Gennadio, after having resigned his bishopric, used to pass his Lent; and after his time those of the monks who were more advanced in holiness used to retire there for Advent and Lent, returning for Easter to their monasteries. The Cura related, as he rolled down the hill-side some of the numerous fragments of stone that lay about, that there was a tradition that the Saint during his residence in the cave used to play skittles (*bolos*) with these—a more human trait than is commonly found in such legends. He also described with marked satisfaction how a few years ago the Bishop of Astorga visited the spot, and when he arrived within an hundred yards of the cave, took off his shoes and walked there barefoot. Besides this cavern there are others not far off, still more difficult of access, to which also the monks are said to have resorted. On the 25th of May a pilgrimage is made to this place by the peasants from all parts of the Vierzo.

From Penalva we rode northward for four miles along the steep mountain-sides overlooking the deep valley of the Oza, through forests and brushwood in the midst of magnificent scenery, and then descending to its stream returned for two miles along the opposite heights, which were clothed with aromatic shrubs of luxurious fragrance, to San Pedro de Montes, the second retreat of San Fructuoso. This village, which is grouped about the ruined walls of the monastery, is beautifully situated in the midst of walnut-trees at the side of a gorge, which here descends into the main valley from beneath the towering heights of the Sierra de Aguiana. In the early times it was probably a much wilder spot than now, as the ground about it has been reclaimed by the monks; but, like the other sites which we have visited, it must always have been provided with good water, an important qualification, as these mountains



are not a land of springs. This was the only monastic establishment of this mountain region which survived until the general dissolution of the monasteries in the present century. When seen from the higher ridges, as we saw it in the morning before descending to Penalva, it has still a striking appearance, as the ruins are not visible, and the basement walls below and the tower surmounting all give an imposing effect; but when you come near, you find that in many places only one story remains, and that the church has in part been modernized, with a classical façade of the same date as the other buildings of the convent. The tower and the cornice which supports the roof of the church are both of a rude kind of Romanesque; but, to our great disappointment, we were unable to see the interior, for the Cura was absent, and his servant could not by any means be persuaded to let us have the key. Even if this has been modernized, which is not improbable, it would yet have been a satisfaction to discover whether anything remains of the original work of San Gennadio.

From Montes we again descended to the Oza, and followed its crystal stream for some distance through a lovely fertile valley in the midst of trees and green meadows, and then making a long detour through extensive vineyards, after nine miles riding from the convent reached Ponferrada. It was only on returning to the plain, and looking back on the lofty broken mountain-peaks, that we realized the seclusion and elevated position of the strange spots we had been visiting.

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### SONNET.

*Ἀριστον μὲν ὕδωρ.*

PUREST of elements, O Water, thee  
 The Muse of Pindar hath imagined best,  
 Whether in torrents from the mountain crest,  
 Fed by the clouds thou tumblest plenteously,  
 Or rolling onwards to thy parent sea  
 By many a fertile vale in verdure drest  
 Thou minglest sweet and salt in some smooth bay,  
 Where Amphitrite ploughs her watery way,  
 And Tritons with the Naiads sport and play.  
 Such were thy glories, crystal Element,  
 When this green earth was young; but now since trade  
 Hath overrun the land, we see thee pent  
 In pipe and noisome sewer, and conveyed  
 Through stagnant reservoir or cistern, blent  
 With drugs and dyes most foul and pestilent,  
 Black, yellow, green, half sulphur, soot or lead,  
 Poisoning the ambient air, thyself a poison made.—R.

## THE BOLLANDIST LIBRARY AT BRUSSELS.

BY THE REV. JOHN O'HANLON.

THE beautiful capital of Belgium is, in a general way, sufficiently familiar to most of our Continental tourists, and its noble public buildings, institutions, and churches must have received at least some share of their inspection and admiration. The object of this communication is to describe a spot seldom visited by strangers, to deviate a little from the traveller's usual haunts, and to direct the reader's attention towards a secluded seat of learning and research, well deserving the scholar's examination, and easily accessible to the man of letters.

Starting from Dublin, in the month of July, 1863, on a short vacation-tour through Belgium and Holland, the writer had special reasons for wishing to visit the Jesuit Collège St. Michel, in the city of Brussels. As many of the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE are probably aware, this seat of learning has now been selected as the domicile of those celebrated Bollandist Fathers who, with their precursors, for centuries back have been engaged, during successive generations, in editing their great Encyclopedia of Hagiology, known as the *Acta Sanctorum*. The plan of this great work had been at first projected by Father Rosweyde, and was afterwards perfected by Father Bollandus, in the Jesuit College at Antwerp. Owing chiefly to the zealous editorial labours of the latter learned man, the two first folio volumes, comprising ancient lives and acts of saints for the month of January, made their appearance in the year 1643. Thenceforward, this truly vast and valuable compilation became more voluminous, and the succeeding tomes were published at varying intervals, under the supervision of different editors, set apart for this special purpose by their religious superiors. The suppression of the Jesuit Order, and the troubles of the French Revolution, suspended these labours of the Bollandists, after the publication of fifty-two large folio volumes, which brought their work down to the beginning of the month of October<sup>a</sup>.

The last published volume of the old Bollandists was issued in the year 1794, from the printing-press of Tongerlo Abbey. It ended

<sup>a</sup> An interesting and accurate account of the Bollandists, and the progress of their literary exertions, will be found in Duffy's "Irish Catholic Magazine," vol. ii. pp. 29, 63, 92, 122, 151, 213. (Dublin, 1848.) The preliminary dissertations and personal biographies of the various writers engaged on the work will also be read with interest by those who desire full information regarding their *magnum opus*.

with the sixth tome for the month of October, which continued the *Acta Sanctorum* to the 14th day of the same month. Previously to its issue, however, their collections of books and MSS. had been confiscated by Joseph the Second's governmental decrees, and they were afterwards sold by public auction. Some of these precious relics were preserved, notwithstanding, when persecution fell upon the Jesuit Order; and in the houses of farmers and illiterate peasants their collections remained for some time, until brought into the religious establishment that afforded a temporary retreat and hospitable reception to the surviving Bollandist Fathers.

Furnished with a letter of introduction to Father Vincent De Buck, by his archæological correspondent, the Rev. Dr. Reeves, on arriving at Brussels I lost little time in presenting it, wending my way from the Hotel de Grand Bretagne, Place Royale, through the Grand Sablon, and into the retired Rue des Ursulines, where the Collège St. Michel is situated. A large entrance-gate opens from the street on an extensive courtyard, surrounded by the College buildings. The porter—a lay brother of the religious order—conducted his visitor to the reception-room, where after a few minutes delay the Rev. Father De Buck appeared. Kindly greeting afforded, a brief conversation ensued, and the object of my visit having been explained, I was at once conducted to the learned Bollandist's chamber. The centre table groaned beneath a pile of loose papers and MSS., with ponderous folios and documents, which seemed necessary for consultation during the progress of some great literary labour. At a glance, I observed proof-sheets undergoing the process of correction for the press, and additional matter compiled for the printer of a forthcoming volume of the *Acta Sanctorum*. As my visit must necessarily be limited at that particular time, Father De Buck took the keys of the library, which I was especially anxious to see, and issuing out on the corridor, a few steps brought us to the entrance-door. I shall briefly endeavour to give your readers some very inadequate idea of the literary deposits therein contained, with my observations regarding the general arrangement and extent of the interior.

This magnificent *Bibliothèque*, collected for a special purpose, is altogether the growth of the last twenty-five years. A long range of rooms, opening into each other, and of irregular dimensions, will be found furnished with shelves on every side, from the floor to a lofty ceiling. From the largest folios to the smallest 24mo. volume, the different compartments are closely filled. In addition to these rows of shelves, less distantly placed as they ascend towards the top, long desks, breast high, run along the centre of nearly all the chambers, and contain in the lower part presses, drawers, or shelves for books and MSS. Complete catalogues are placed on these desks, with all requisite writing materials.

Whilst engaged in a survey of these books and MSS., the oldest Bollandist, Father J. Von Hecke, made his appearance in the library. He is at present somewhat advanced in years, of low stature, but of rather muscular shape, although not inclining to obesity; his features are grave-looking and composed; his complexion somewhat dark and colourless. I was at once introduced by his *collaborateur*, Father De Buck, and held a short conversation with him, before he procured the books of which he was in quest. In like manner, Father E. Carpentier, made his way to the library, but painfully limping on crutches, owing to a severe rheumatic affection, to which he was then a victim. He is of a spare habit of body, and of middle size, having a very delicate-looking appearance; his features are regular and beaming with intelligence. He addressed me in English, which he spoke with tolerable accuracy and facility. This father is the junior of the present four Bollandists. With Father De Buck I conversed either in Latin or French, although he has an accurate reading knowledge of English, besides his being able to speak in various other languages. He is certainly a man of rare natural talents and acquired information—an enthusiast for the labours on which he is engaged—and his great powers of mind have been directed with uncommon energy to matters of the deepest and most abstruse research in his peculiar department. He is remarkably tall and robust, middle-aged, but apparently of strong and vigorous constitution; his features are prominent but regular, his eyes remarkably brilliant, and his complexion rather sallow, yet not “sicklied o’er with the pale cast of thought.” Father B. Bossue is the other Bollandist, but I believe he was absent from Brussels, on a short vacation, at the time of my visit. A Russian Priest of the Society, Father J. Martinof, also renders very valuable assistance to the Bollandist fraternity; and I had the great pleasure of forming his acquaintance during the few days I remained in Brussels, when I daily spent some hours within the College, and especially in its splendid library.

A Flemish lay brother, who is an excellent scribe, and who has a good knowledge of more than one of the learned languages, is usually seen in this library, busily occupied, collating and transcribing documents, under the direction of his Bollandist superiors. He has a most retentive memory and an extraordinary knowledge, not only of the titles of books and MSS. in the library, but at a moment’s notice he can place his hands on whatever treatise may be demanded, without being obliged to consult any of the catalogues. At right angles with the principal *Bibliothèque*, a series of small low rooms diverges, immediately under the louvre lights of an inferior wing in the College. The shelves here are only partially filled with books, which however, are daily accumulating; whilst tomes of the *Acta Sanctorum*



may be seen piled up in immense numbers, as if this portion of the building were destined to become the storage department for volumes which have not as yet got into general circulation.

As may be judged from the foregoing description, the interior of the Bollandist Library is not remarkable for its regular architectural features, nor is the appearance of any single division particularly imposing. Its extent, notwithstanding, will be found very considerable when the visitor shall have passed through all the chambers, and examined at leisure the vast quantity and miscellaneous character of the volumes placed on the various shelves. The books are counted by thousands. All, too, have a special or indirect reference to a single branch of literary research, viz. the illustration of hagiology and ecclesiastical history. They are found printed in the most strange characters, and in different languages. They serve oftentimes to elucidate the civil as well as the ecclesiastical history of all nations of the world, and from the earliest records to the present time.

The profane history of the Middle Ages, or even of early Christianity, has received material illustration through the learned labours of the Bollandists. As Father De Buck very properly remarked to me, although the vast number of old lives and acts of saints published by them may contain statements not thoroughly authenticated and reliable, in many instances, yet the whole plan and execution of their work must command the marked approval of every judicious historic investigator, and nothing contained therein can be set down as useless or requiring omission. The Belgian Government grants the fraternity a subvention of 3,000 francs each year, and requires as a condition, the publication of one folio volume every three years until the work be finally completed. It is needless to observe, this grant only very imperfectly contributes to defray the expense of transcription, correspondence, printing, engraving, publication, &c., not to speak of editorial remuneration. With the Bollandist Fathers their task has always been a labour of love, and the society to which they belong has selected and set apart the men deemed best qualified by previous tastes and studies for this exclusive purpose, and they devote the whole of their time to the specific labours assigned, excepting what may be required to fulfil the obligations of their particular religious rule of life. A large list of subscribers is requisite to defray the necessary expenses of their publications; nor have they any special funds at their disposal for adding to the literary treasures of their library, save only what may be furnished by the liberality of their *confrères* or friends throughout Belgium, and more distant countries of the world.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NORMANS IN GLAMORGAN.

*(Continued from p. 40.)*

FULLY two years elapsed before hostilities commenced, when a circumstance occurred which changed the whole aspect of affairs in the two principalities, and presently involved both the disputants in ruin. The report of their quarrel, and the imminency of war between them, had travelled far beyond the limits of South Wales, reaching and interesting, among others of note at that time, Einion or Jenan, the son of Collwyn, the noble chieftain (previously mentioned) whose lordship of Dimetia, watered by the Teivy, and other possessions, had been forfeited to Rhys ap Tewdwr, his liege lord, for his participation in the recent rebellion; or of which, according to some accounts, he had been unjustly deprived by that unscrupulous prince, and provoked therefore to take up arms against him. But be that as it may, after the bloody and decisive conflict at Llechrydd, this Einion was one of the very few defeated combatants that escaped with his life. Since then he had been living in the strictest seclusion. Now, however, he quitted it, and hasting to Glamorganshire, tendered his sword to Jestyn, to whom he was in a manner related. Some say that Jestyn was his uncle. Of all the feudatories in Deheubarth, Einion was the most influential and warlike. He was the only chieftain whom his lord really feared; and for whose apprehension therefore, after his flight from the battle-field, Ap Tewdwr had offered to give three hundred head of cattle, as well as one thousand acres of land in free lordship to any one who would take him either dead or alive, and bring him into his presence. And he was fully worth this reward. Few Welshmen, in that age, had seen more foreign military service than this fugitive chief. He had followed the banners of the Normans both in England and France; was personally known therefore to all the principal knights of that adventurous nation, and even stood high, it is said, in the estimation and favour of King William Rufus, in whose courts, as well as in whose camps, he had passed no inconsiderable time. Some accounts state, indeed, that he was "in the king's palace," at London, when the news of the quarrel between Jestyn and Ap Tewdwr first reached him. Burning to avenge himself upon the perfidious Rhys, and perceiving a good opportunity of doing so, he hastened to Jestyn, and found little difficulty in persuading his anxious relative to seek the mercenary assistance of his Norman acquaintances. Einion undertook to negotiate the terms, and in return for these services Ap Gwrgan promised him his youngest daughter Nest in marriage, with a competent dowry.

With this understanding Einion went immediately in search of his friend and former companion-in-arms ("one with whom he had been brought up in his youth," it is said), Sir Robert Fitz-Aymon, head of the noble House of Corbeil, in Normandy, and a near kinsman of King William Rufus, to whom he made known his desires. A bargain was soon struck between them, the Norman stipulating for the payment of his services in gold. Whether Fitz-Aymon from the first, as some have alleged, "trusted to aspire to some seigniorship or dominion in Wales, in hopes of the dissensions bruited to be among the princes and great lords thereof," or was merely actuated by the spirit of adventure so characteristic of his race, cannot now be absolutely determined. What is known of him is, that, unlike the generality of his countrymen, his fortune was fully proportioned to his high rank and birth. He was already the possessor of several rich baronies and lordships in Normandy and England, and filled besides more than one lucrative office in the household of his sovereign. It would seem, therefore, that the love of adventure, and not greed, was the governing motive, when he decided to aid Jestyn in his struggle with Rhys. Perhaps, moreover, he was induced to do so, in part at least, because the first-mentioned of those princes was in one sense his neighbour, and although not intimately acquainted with him (neither record nor tradition pretends that they were absolute strangers to each other), yet the Norman might shew to his equal, in birth at least, that respect which ordinarily governed the motions of the nobility even in that rude age. Fitz-Aymon was Earl of Gloucester and Tewkesbury, the former of which lordships was contiguous to that of Jestyn's on the eastern side of the Severn. Judging this noble knight, however, by the standard of Norman virtue, as settled by long and woful experience, the majority of Welsh chroniclers in those ancient times only see in this fact of their neighbourhood an additional reason for questioning the courtesy of Fitz-Aymon when hastening to the relief of Ap Gwrgan, and conclude him to have been quite as unscrupulous and rapacious as the generality of his countrymen. But whatever may have been his ulterior views in the matter, Fitz-Aymon lost not a moment in fulfilling his part of the compact with Einion. In the spring of 1091 (some say two years earlier), accompanied by twelve knights, of whom his brother was one, twenty-four esquires, and 3,000 men-at-arms, he embarked at Bristol; and, crossing the channel, landed at Porthkerry (about four miles westward of Barry Isle), then, as now, one of the most fertile, as well as lovely spots in the dominion of Glamorgan. There he was met by Jestyn, who with his retainers had been awaiting his advent with impatience. Without the Normans that prince's own forces would have been utterly inadequate for the occasion; they amounted in all to little more than 2,300 men; "for the lords and knights of his own country," says Sir Edward

Mansel, "had refused him much aid." Of that limited number, it is said that the contingent of Cedrych ap Gwaethvoed (whose services no doubt had been also retained by his countryman and co-rebel Einion) consisted of 2,000 warriors; others say, however, that they numbered 1,000 only. Be that as it may, the combined forces marched northwards at once, where Rhys ap Tewdwr was already afoot. That prince, when assured of Jestyn's alliance with the Normans, had passed over his borders, laying waste the country in his progress, and trusting to overtake and crush him before his junction with them. But in this hope he was disappointed; Jestyn having prudently declined to arrest or engage him in the absence of his allies. At length the hostile armies met on a dreary and desolate moor, still known by the name of Hirwaun Wrgan, or Hirwain Common (the gift of Gwrgan, Jestyn's father, to his people for a cattle range), a few miles to the west of Merthyr Tydfil. There a most desperate and sanguinary battle was fought, which lasted throughout the greater part of a day, and terminated in the utter discomfiture of Rhys. He himself fled from the field, but being overtaken a few miles from it, whilst fording a stream in the lesser of the two valleys of Rhonddu, was despatched on the instant. His head was afterwards struck off and carried away in triumph by his merciless foes. The remembrance of this piece of wanton barbarity is perpetuated in the name of the spot—*Penrhys*, or 'the head of Rhys.' "With him," laments Caradoc, the historian, "fell the glory and grandeur of the principality of South Wales!" Had the lot of the venerable recluse of Lancarvan been cast in a later age, when the wisdom and goodness of Providence, in His dealings with Wales, were manifested to the meanest of its people; when riot, confusion, and hatred had happily given place to peace, and order, and amity; and when the conquerors and conquered were blended into one people, and unanimity prevailed within its borders, the old chronicler of his country's sufferings, and misapplied efforts of patriotism, would have had infinitely more cause for joy than grief, for gratitude than offence, in marking the end of those who made life as intolerable to others as it was worthless to themselves, except so far as it served to gratify their selfish ambition. But these ancient apologists and the objects of their admiration were equally devoid of prescience and discretion.

The miserable remnant of Ap Tewdwr's army having been dispersed, and himself slain, the conquerors immediately commenced retracing their steps, halting at Cowbridge on their way to the coast, whither, in particular, the Normans were bound. Within three miles of that ancient little town, on the western side of it, is a tract of common called the "Golden Mile," where, according to tradition, Jestyn paid the sum in gold for which he had engaged their services. After which, each well satisfied apparently with the bargain he had made, they took



leave of each other, separating with mutual expressions of respect and good will; Jestyn proceeding towards the west, probably for the purpose of tranquillizing his people after the recent events, and Fitz-Aymon towards the roadstead of Penarth, in the vicinity of Caerdiff, where himself and followers intended re-embarking for Bristol. Some accounts state that Jestyn and certain attendants accompanied their friends to the water-side, and there parted with them; but, as will be seen in the sequel, there is little probability of this having been the case. Others, again, state that the Normans pursued their march alone to a place formerly known as Pwll Myryg, or the Pool of Meyrick, by Chepstowe, where their transports were moored; but this relation is much more improbable than the last. Independently of that chivalric spirit which, we may well suppose, would have restrained Fitz-Aymon from making, as it were, a circuit of a friendly lord's territory, unaccompanied by him, and so by procrastinating his departure giving rise to just suspicions of his purpose, the events that almost immediately ensued after their separation most clearly evinced the contrary. In taking their leave of Glamorgan, there seems to have been no intentional delay on the part of the Normans. Upon reaching their transports off Penarth, or the headland by Caerdiff, they immediately embarked and set sail; and whilst yet in sight of port were all invited to return, which they did.

All contemporary and succeeding writers are agreed as to the true cause of this sudden determination of Fitz-Aymon and his followers. It is connected with one of the few passages in the personal history of Jestyn that has never been controverted, not even by his staunchest adherents or his ablest apologists. On this occasion the folly of his conduct was so patent, his treatment of Einion, to whom he was deeply indebted, so unjust, that no excuse has been offered for the one, much less any denial made of the other. Intoxicated with his recent success, and too fondly persuading himself of its continuance, Jestyn estimated the claims of his preserver as lightly as his own honour, when, in an arrogant humour, he obstinately refused to redeem the double pledge which he had given him, namely, the hand of his daughter with a suitable dowry. It is not quite certain whether "he flatly denied" his obligation altogether, or merely "deferred," until some more convenient season, the fulfilment of it. This conduct, in either case, was equally unworthy of his friend and himself. The story of his ingratitude to Einion is related by Rice Meyrick in this wise:—

"After the salary (says he) was paid to the mercenaries at Golden Mile, they were accompanied to the water side, namely Penarth, by Jestyn and his attendants; and the next day after that Jestyn came to Caerdiff, Jenan pressed him to perform his promise, viz., give Nest, Jestyn's daughter, to be his wife; which because not speedily effected, according to Jenan's expectation, and fearing lest

that feigned delays should prove flat denials, he returned with great indignation to the mercenaries."

Other relations state, that the ungrateful prince took occasion to upbraid him for his treatment of Rhys, adding that, "he scorned to bestow the hand of his daughter upon a renegade." The disappointed suitor, therefore, with his wonted impulsiveness, resolved to avenge in the most signal manner the slight put upon him; so, abruptly quitting the presence of Jestyn, and accompanied by his countryman, Cedrych, he went in pursuit of the Normans; and, according to one account, found upon reaching Penarth that "they had not yet embarked, under pretence of being wind-bound;" but, according to a second and more particular account, that "they had just put off to sea." Fortunately for his purpose, the fleet of transports was still in sight; so stripping, it is said, his mantle from his shoulders, and hoisting it high into the air on the point of his lance, he hoped thus to attract their attention. In that hope he was not disappointed. His Norman friends both saw and understood his signal, and put about for the land again. On Fitz-Aymon and his brethren stepping ashore, Einion "grievously complained unto them of Jestyn's ungrateful dealings with him; and in conclusion persuaded them not to forego the country by them gotten, being theirs by just reward of victory." An argument such as this, even if made to the least sordid of mankind, could hardly fail of producing the effect desired by its author; but when offered to a company of adventurous knights, avowedly in quest of pelf, it was quite irresistible; it gratified their martial conceit, as well as their meaner passions. No wonder, therefore, as it is recorded in an ancient chronicle, "Sir Robert and his men heard all this gladly!" If, as before remarked, the Normans really designed from the first subjugating the country which they had been invited to defend, but had foregone that intention for the want of a decent pretext, Dame Fortune herself may now be supposed to have sanctioned their scheme, and to have given them that opportunity of effecting it, which apparently they had neither the power nor the wisdom to create for themselves.

They elected, therefore, to avenge the indignity offered to their old companion in arms, and the alacrity with which they set about it evinces that they fully realized the magnificent prospect before them. Accompanied by Einion, who thenceforward earned for himself the perpetual and unenviable addition to his name of *y bradwr*, 'the traitor,' and Cedrych, the son of Gwaethroed, the Cardiganshire chieftain, with his contingent, the Normans marched at once upon the castle or fortress of Dinas Powys, a few miles only west of Penarth, which they surprised, putting the garrison to the sword. By this primary act they obtained a base for their future operations. Jestyn, when apprised of the treachery of Einion and the loss of his fortress,

appears to have retraced his steps to Caerdiff, the seat of his government and his principal stronghold. His only hope of defeating the sudden and formidable conspiracy that now threatened him necessarily depended upon the promptitude and loyalty of his people. But at this juncture of his fortunes we have no sure guide to direct us. His personal history from henceforward to the close of his life has been so variously reported by contemporary and later writers as to leave every passage in it open to doubt and disputation. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to harmonize so many conflicting accounts concerning him, and to determine which of the series is best entitled to our credit. All without exception are partial, and abound with improbabilities. If, on the one hand, we are disposed to adopt the assertion, that the reign of Jestyn was characterized by habitual injustice and cruelty, and that he had therefore incurred the displeasure and hatred of his countrymen and subjects, a fitting end for so despicable a ruler is presented to our notice; whilst if, on the other, we are prepared to vindicate his memory from such wholesale aspersions, and to moralize on the instability of earthly grandeur, even in the person of a brave, humane, and liberal prince, there is no lack of authorities to support this more charitable view of his conduct. Whether he fell on the battle-field, gallantly defending his own and people's rights, or whether he survived his defeat and ended his days in monastic seclusion, are questions which cannot, in this late age, be determined with absolute certainty. The whole sum of our knowledge is—that he lost both his crown and territory.

Rice Meyrick, who flourished nearly five centuries after the events just related, industriously collected all the traditions then current in the country, and, after weighing each, was inclined to adopt the following as the most truthful of them:—

“Others report (says he) that Sir Robert Fitz-Aymon, from the time he was first retained by Jenan, trusted to aspire to some seignory, or dominion in Wales, in hopes of the dissension bruited to be among the princes and great lords thereof; which carrieth a great likelihood of truth, as well for that other captains, with powers out of England, at that instant entered in North Wales, as also Sir Bernard Newmarke and other captains, after the slaughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr subduing Brychynog, of the Englishmen called Brecknock; wherefore passing through Glamorgan, the pleasant [nature] of the soil, which abounded with wide fields, [rich] pastures, deep moors, sweet meadows, good rivers, wholesome springs, great shadowing woods, and wanting nothing to supply the necessity of man, so pleased and delighted the eyes of Robert Fitz-Aymon and his complices, that they coveted to plant themselves, and to make seats for them and their posterity therein, according to the poet:—

‘ffor now that soyle contents mee more  
Than all my country rayne.’

And the greediness of sovereignty and dominion allured Fitz-Aymon to imagine how to satisfy his ambitious thoughts, which, to compass according to his device,

he well perceived could not be, unless Jestyn, lord thereof, were bereft of his life : wherefore his death was contrived, devising to pick a quarrel against him, such as pleased the uncontrolled executioners to feign, that their doings might have some pretext, or countenance of cause, lest if without any colour they should kill him whom they came to support, their fact should be abhorred and detested. The rather to satisfy their wicked pretensions in committing their facinorous act, they were allured by the opportunity of time and place, which aptly served thereto ; for they weighed that they might accomplish it without any great assistance, because Jestyn was unprovided of force to repulse them, who not suspecting their fidelity had dismissed his power. Also, that the aid and assistance of his neighbours, in countries bordering upon his, was not to be feared, for they knew well that the Breconians had their hands full, and that the power of Deheubarth was so daunted on the former conflict between Jestyn and Rhys ap Tewdwr, that their malice so freely boiled in their stomachs, that rather they would rejoice at his suppression (thinking themselves thereby well avenged), than attempt to rescue him, or once to lament his case. Moreover, if they achieved their pretended enterprise, it would be grateful to King William Rufus, their master, to subdue such a seignory to his obedience ; and thereby assured of the king's aid and succour, if need did require, to establish and govern the same : which opportunities they took, instead of occasion and title, to broach forth their pretended conspiracy. And lest this wicked device might be suspected and known, and by that means their deceitful policy dasht out of countenance, they determined to detract no time, but according to the old adage, *beat the iron while it was hot* : wherefore, finding Jestyn accompanied only with few of his mean lords and his menial servants, they assailed him, in which assault he was killed, and such as were in his company ; whose power and authority afterward in bearing rule and sway, suppressed the infamy of their fact."

Such is Meyrick's circumstantial account of the conspiracy which resulted in the overthrow of Jestyn. In drawing it up he was evidently more intent upon exposing the base motives by which the Norman mercenaries were actuated throughout, than upon determining the ultimate fate of their victim. It might be inferred, from the extreme vagueness of his language, with regard to the last-mentioned particular, that the prince fell, or rather was butchered in cold blood. If such was really his opinion, it is strange that he should have made no allusion whatever to the traditions then and still current in the country, and which are supported moreover by the testimony of many ancient records, that Jestyn (in perfect consistency with his universally acknowledged character for decision and courage) made one signal effort at least to preserve his dignity and kingdom. The spot where he made this final but ineffectual attempt is pointed out to this day in the immediate vicinity of Caerdiff.

Among other records, the relation of this fact is contained in the "Genealogy of the Kings at Glamorgan," (Jolo MSS.) The author of this very ancient compilation, whoever he was, was greatly inimical to Jestyn, for he cannot refrain, whenever mentioning the name of that unfortunate prince, from coupling with it some harsh epithet significant of his unconquerable hatred of him ; and therefore was the less likely



to supplement his genealogical history with anything redounding to his credit. In reference to the sudden return of the Normans, he relates that, before commencing hostilities against him, they “expostulated with Jestyn on his conduct to Einion, but he behaved with great arrogance, and scornful pride; so the contention ended in war, and a severe conflict took place adjacent to Caerdiff, on Mynydd Bychan (the Great Heath), where Jestyn was vanquished.” And by way of additional proof, were it needed, of the truthfulness of this account, the author next proceeds to relate a curious stratagem to which Fitz-Aymon resorted with the view of husbanding his resources for the final accomplishment of his purpose:—

“But the Normans (says he) so marshalled their combined army, that Cedryeh was placed foremost in battle, until more than half of his men fell; consequently, Sir Robert found himself at the head of a more numerous force than the remaining troops of Einion, Cedryeh, and other Cambrian chiefs on their side; so he got the upper hand of the country, and thus became enabled to select as he pleased.”

Whether Jestyn fell or not in this single but decisive encounter with the Normans and their unnatural allies on Mynydd Bychan, is, as before remarked, a very doubtful question. Whilst some affirm that he expired with the independence of his nation, others as confidently maintain that he survived his defeat; and, “quitting his castle and country, he embarked himself, wife, and youngest children for sea, and took sanctuary at St. Austin’s Back, Bristol;” whence, a few years later, under a feigned name, he removed to Keynsham Abbey, in Somersetshire (which he had endowed with lands and property in Gwentlwg), where he passed the remainder of his days in peaceful meditation. There, too, he was buried; and, according to report, his monument was to be seen in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is further related of him, that in his seclusion he was always attended by one faithful friend—his domestic bard; who was wont to relieve his master’s drooping spirits by singing to him the national songs, accompanied by the national instrument, of the Cymry. In “The Genealogy of the Kings of Glamorgan,” above referred to, Jestyn is recorded to have attained the patriarchal age of one hundred and eleven years; and it is added, that he was “the Prince of the most numerous descendants that ever existed in Wales: he lived to see a great-grandson, and a great-great-grandson as kings [i.e. exercising royal authority in their respective lordships]; which no man ever saw before him.” Of a man who was as remarkable for his misfortunes as for his years, it may be truly said in the words of the heathen poet,—

“..... Ultima semper  
Expectanda diis homini est, dicique beatus  
Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet.”

(To be continued.)

## THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

THE third performance of *Phormio* took place on Tuesday, December 20, 1864, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished audience. The following are corrected copies of the Prologue and Epilogue:—

## PROLOGUS.

SALVETE, O quicquid huc amicorum pedem  
Tulit! Intra nostra extraque adhuc penetralia  
Similia restant omnia: nil motum loco est.  
Qui transmarinas cunque agat gentes furor,  
Sive ultra justos finitimorum limites  
Saliunt avaræ, seu nefanda sanguinis  
Ardet fraterni fratrum in cordibus sitis,  
Rerum novarum seu tenet cives amor—  
Abominamur ista: hic nil ejusmodi est.  
Hic præter omnes nobis ridet angulus  
Terrarum; pax hic et fides rempublicam  
Mutua pereenni confirmarunt vinculo:  
Parens est populi Princeps, inque Principem  
Populus vicissim certat officio suam,  
Bonaque tenello flosculo omnia comprecans  
Lætatur auctam prole regiam domum.

Parvam quoque—absit invidia dicto velim—  
Patriæ hic apud nos universæ imaginem  
Videte: vicis urbis ut è strepitibus  
In hæc perventum est claustra, quæ tran-  
quillitas  
Quam grata pax sedata mulect pectora!

Loci situs sic Angliæ statum refert;  
Nec patriis nos discrepamus moribus:  
Nobismet ipsis ac majorum regulâ  
Vivitur ad hos, diuque vivatur, Lares:  
Ut siquid forte tempus et ratio ferat  
Cautâque amantique hoc refingatur manu;  
Sed nequid temere, nequid inconsultiis  
Mutetur unquam; actoque tempori pia  
Recentiores jungat religio dies:  
Sic porro prisca immorari sedibus  
Umbras majorum<sup>a</sup> crediderim, atque Ipsum  
vias

Favere super antiquas stantibus Deum<sup>b</sup>!  
Tuque adeo, primâ jam qui dignaris vice,  
Venerande Præses<sup>c</sup>, his adesse lusbis,  
Dic, nonne te tua, quam colis, Clio docet  
Quam sancte patrum sit colenda memoria,  
Præterita quantum sæcula tulerint boni?  
Si modo, quod ipsum te præstare novimus,  
Avitum vivat in nepotibus decus;  
Nec illa nobis laus abest: nec jam tacet  
Titulos alumni quos ferant, Oxonia<sup>d</sup>.

## EPILOGUS.

CHREMES, Archididascealus.

GETA, Janitor.

JUVENCUS (Bull-calf), Scholæ Alumnus.

DEMIPHO(NUS), Physiologiæ Professor  
Popularis.

ANTIPO(NUS), Musicæ Professor.

PHÆDRIA, Pædagogus Palæstricus, nuper  
Scholæ Alumnus.

FORMIO, Professor Mathematicus.

NAUSISTRATA, Archididasceali uxor im-  
periosa.

HEGIO, CRATINUS, CRITO, Magistri Con-  
siliarii.

DAVUS, Custos Publicus.

CH.—[with copy of Public Schools Report be-  
fore him.] Consedere Duces; visum  
venere, Noveni

Quid faciânt faustum, non faciantve Greges.  
Quæ tales animos juvenum, tam certa tulerunt  
Corda, negant veteres degenerare Domos.  
Quæ volvere, volo: Tam sanctum aut utile  
nobis

Quid fuit, ut ne qui plus meliusve foret?  
Multa super pueris respondi, multa rogatus,  
Quid scirent, scito quid tamen esset opus.  
Multa satis laudant, sed et unâ voce queruntur  
Discere perpaucos, discere pauca meos.  
Nil didicit Codex, quod perderet, et tamen illud  
Quod didicit Codex, perdidit omne nihil.

Scit tubulo Arcadicus fumos educere curto,  
Et geminas bracis inseruisse manus.

Pileolus qualis, focalia quantu'a, refert;

Crura tumens quantum, turbinis instar, eat—  
Multa satis laudant; sed et uberiora requirunt,  
Nôsse volunt omnes, omnia nôsse volunt.

[Sound of knocking and confusion with-  
out; then enter Geta, wheeling a large  
trunk of books, &c., belonging to Ju-  
vencus, with Davus helping.]

GE.—Capsa nec angusta est, nec vernula quam  
ferat unus:

Non caperet nostros, si foret arca, libros!

Quot veniunt pueri, tot convenere magistri;

Artes quisque suas, vascula quisque tulit.

Vitrea bestiolis, et vitrea plena lapillis,

Vitrea virosæ queis coegeruntur aquæ.

CH.—Duc age, duc ad nos. [Exit Geta.] Locus  
est et pluribus umbris,

Si modo sim populo lux ego sola meo!

<sup>a</sup> H. L. Wickham, Esq., a Busby Trustee and constant friend of the School, has been lost to it by death during the year. [A memoir of this gentleman will be found in *GENT. MAG.*, Dec. 1864, p. 794.]

<sup>b</sup> Jer. vi. 16.

<sup>c</sup> Dean Stanley.

<sup>d</sup> The recent honours won by Old Westminsters at Oxford.

[Re-enter Geta, ushering in Juvencus, who is beset by Demiphonus, Antiphonus, and Phædria, with their attendants.]

JU.—O mihi quantum aliquis vestrâ de plebe placeret,

Cætëra si studiis posset abesse meis!

Sed quoniam, ut nunc est, unâ convellitis omnes,

Nec tuus, aut posthac vester alumnus ero.

DE.—Mî puer, huc ad me! sic te Natura receptum

Sincero lactis flumine Mater alet!

Cedite, Nasones! ologorum, non elegorum

Tempus eget; puerum nil nisi pura decet.

Classicus est, Speciem Generi qui subdere novit,

Et Genera Ordinibus disposuisse suis.

Disce, puer, primùm careant ut oluscula dorso,  
Dorsum habeant Mammal, Reptile, Piscis,  
Avis.

In grege Mammali cur annumereris et ipse;

Cur Bimanus suprâ sis, nec utrinque Bipes.

“Huc, Pater O *Linnæ*!” Tuis sunt omnia plena,

Quicquid Aristoteles, aut, Theophraste, doces!

Qui tibi Thesauri fuerint, quique Ichthyosauri,  
Terra, refers, ruptis inspicienda jugis!

Obruta quo jaceat limo procerâ lacerta

Quo pede nascentem rana notârît humum.

AN.—Peliden docuit Citharædi chorda Magistri;

PH.—Scilicet et *caudâ* pone tenendus erat!

AN.—Literulæ puerum formant, juvenemque poetæ,

Perfectum faciunt Musa fidesque virum.

PH.—*Morosum* hi facient! Nervosos qui facit artus

Varius hic dici *Gymnasiarcha* potest.

Quid lyra, quid voces fuerant, nî more Palæstræ

Mercurius pingues edocuisset avos.

CH.—Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites;

Tu vitulo dignus, Tu quoque, Tuque, meo!

[Presenting Juvencus to Phædria.]

Fiet eritque tuus. Vitulinus moribus istis

Jam propior tauro, plusque *torosus* erit!

[Addressing different Professors.]

Quem quibus anteferam? Vos hinc discedite;  
Vos hinc;

Si vacat, et locus est, non erit ulla mora!

[Exeunt Professors on all sides.]

Nonne satis Pictor, Geometres, Grammaticique,  
Acrobates, Gallus, Teutonicusque sumus?

Sed tamen experiar. Labor est, si possumus, actus,

Quem cupiunt,—si non, efficiendus erit.

[Band plays from Gounod's “Faust.”

Enter Formio, hastily, and in anger, with mathematical book and piece of chalk in hand.]

FO.—Pace tuâ, Doctor, quod fiat—nî taceatur,  
Scire Mathematici quid potuere mei?

Vix abaco inscriptum fuerat quod quærere vellem,

Ilicet, *infausto* cuncta sonare choro!

CH.—Lege agito. Si quis rationes computat intus

Organicos cogit *Bassus* abire viros.

Heus! Geta! [Enter Geta, to whom Chremes speaks, and sends him off.] Ventidio, lex est accepta, rogante,

Quæ fuget æriferum cornicinemque gregem!

[Geta is seen warning off the band with Antipho.]

AN.—Sincerum est nisi *Bass*! GE.—Hui! Custos Publice, cessat! AN.—Quodcumque infundis, acescit:

*Palluit* Aonios bilis *amara* modos.

[Enter Davus, who drives them off.]

CH.—Jamne silet? [A loud explosion is heard from Chemical Professor's Class Room.]

Peri! quid vult fragor iste? FO.—*Periculum*

Nescio quid *Physicus* fecit in arte suâ.

Quæ modo dissultent, nî cæca elementa coarctet  
Non poterunt pueris lecta placere tuis!

CH.—Scilicet, id metuens, abest ne *explosus* et ipse,

Jam faciet duplices dissiluisse domos.

I bone! res salva est; expectat te tua classis!  
Ne careat *Cressâ* lux abacusque *notâ*!

[Exit Formio: then Nausistrata is heard angrily calling to Phædria, in the house.]

NA.—Phædria! fac videat, quantum potes,  
Archimagister,

Portentosa domus quæ mihi monstra tulit!

CH.—Non temere est! *Cecinit Gallina!* tante marito!

Fæmineoque mares edidit ore sonos!

[Enter Phædria, with Geta and Davus, carrying all sorts of Physical Science apparatus, bones, and stuffed animals, &c., found in boys' bedrooms. Juvencus, &c., peeping in from behind.]

PH.—Naturæ Verique istæc qui protulit auctor  
Sordidus, et verè sordidus ille fuit!

CH.—Quid facitis? PH.—Rogitas? Physicæ,  
cane tetrior atro,

In nostram introit vis *aliena* domum.

Urceolo pelvique effecit aquaria quidem;

Quâ natet inclusis ulva palustris aquis!

Hic voluerum apportat pelles; aut more canino,  
Arida secretis abdidit ossa locis.

Vermiculos pascunt, collatâ fronde, nocentes,

Possa putant pennâ papilionis agi!

Anguis in impluvio, strepitant cænacula blattis:  
*Mille pedes* soleis delituere tuis.

CH.—Auferte hæc, inquam! [Exeunt Geta and Davus with their cargo.] Quid fiat,  
Phædria, suades?

Filius huic Judex, quem regit uxor, erit!

PH.—Nos quoque tantilli Procuratoribus ipsis  
Consilium, pejus quid meliusve, domus!

Nil melius pueros cito quam dimittere lusus,

Nil ferulâ pejus deteriusque puto!

Vestane vos nostro præponere seria ludo  
Aut decet hunc cædi qui referire nequit?

Ne mihi *Cædicius* fuerit rex, aut *Rodomanthus*  
Crustula blandorum sunt elementa senum.

Tum nova nos proles, patribusque recentibus  
orti,

Poscimus antiquis liberiora libris!

Ilia res Priamo,—pueris puerilia sunt;  
 Vulnera vah! tergo quot tulit ista meo!  
 Non Chrysæ tam triste, πολυφλόγβοιο θαλάσσης,  
 Quam mihi mœrentes ingemuistis aquæ!  
 Ite hinc dormitum! erudi, lippique Poetæ!  
 Queis odio est lusus, queis inimica pila!  
 Quas mihi tu lacrymas, quæ te suspiria fundis,  
 Quo sedes inter vos tempore, Flacce, Maro!  
 Væ tibimet, Keati stipes, vilisque supellex  
*Virgea!* sat flevit, sat gemuitque puer!  
 Ite, nec invideo, sine me quocunque, libelli,  
 Quo nec it ingenium, nec cupit ire, meum!  
 [To Chremes, whom he sees in tears.]  
 Nempæ hæc indocti! Quid agis dilecte! jocabar,  
 Plus amo te his oculis, teque, tuosque libros,  
 [Enter Hegio, Cratinus, and Crito, Council  
 of Masters.]  
 CH.—Macte tuâ virtute! sed advenere Magistri.  
 [Exit Phædria.]  
 Cernitis in quo jam res siet ista loco.  
 Hegio, die! Quid ago? HE.—Noster prior  
 esto Cratinus!  
 CRA.—Mene jubes? Facito tute quod ipse  
 velis!  
 Omnia in antiquum,—sic censeo, restituantur:

Nil agit invito quod patre natus agit.  
 CH.—Hegio, die! HE.—Mos cuique suus.  
 Quod lege sit actum,  
 Rescindi hoc sane non ego posse puto.  
 CH.—Dic, Crito! CRT.—Res magna est! con-  
 sulto opus amplius olim.  
 [Exeunt Masters bowing on all sides.]  
 CH.—In dubio est animus, quam fuit ante,  
 magis.  
 [To the Audience.]  
 Sessuri sumus usque, Patres Vos, Nosque Ma-  
 gistri,  
 Dum populus trutinâ pensat utrosque pari.  
 Defuit hoc Clypei domino Septemplex unum;  
 Si facitis mecum Vos quoque tutus ero.  
 Mercurium ex quovis non est exsculpere ligno;  
 Si fuerit lignum Mercuriale, potes.  
 Urceus institui qui cœperit, urceus exit;  
 Phidiam exspectant saxa dolata manum.  
 Sunt Gracchi, si sit Cornelia mater; Horati  
 Plus docet, Orbilio te feriente, parens!  
 Quique amet ac doceat privatim publicitusque,  
 Et Pater et Doctor sint in utrâque domo!  
*Plaudite* Judicibus! Si quid bene fecimus ipsi,  
*Plaudite!* si bene vos pauca, valete tamen!

ROMAN TOMBS NEAR NICE.—M. J. Bigonet, the proprietor of a piece of ground at Nice, close to the place where the country church of St. Perpétue formerly stood, has just discovered, while making some excavations, a number of Roman tombs. Some of them are ordinary ones composed of large stone slabs, but two of them are complete sarcophagi, with covers more or less ornamented with sculpture. Another of the tombs appears to be that of a child, or perhaps of two. It is a stone hollowed out into two equal compartments, one of them having a cover closely fitted into it, and the other with merely a stone slab placed upon it. In both were found the remains of bones reduced to ashes, but the former also contained a glass urn; a lachrymatory; two glass vases of rare shape; a small lamp in bronze supported by a tripod of the same metal, and a bronze patera with a handle. All these articles are in a perfect state of preservation. One of the sepulchres bears the following inscription: DIIS MANIBUS: LUCIUS JULIUS HERMES LYCYDRE FRATRI PISSIMO; and another the following: QUINTULO QUINTI FILIO ET ALLIÆ CONJUGI DULCISSIMÆ ET NEPOTI QUINTINO.—*Galignani*.

GALLO-FRANKISH CEMETERY AT MESNIL-BRUNTEL.—Important archæological discoveries have just been made at Mesnil-Bruntel (Somme), by M. Fournier, the mayor of that commune. This gentleman has found the site of a Gallo-Frankish cemetery, supposed to belong to the fifth or sixth century. The tombs already laid bare all consist of large troughs, each hollowed out of a single stone. Some of them were so near the surface that their covers have been injured by the plough. Many of them contained only earth and shapeless fragments of bones, but in others were found complete skeletons, with vases of burnt clay, belt buckles, clasps, &c. In one there was a necklace, composed of seventy beads of glass and amber, coarsely cut, and a bronze stylus of large size and in excellent preservation. No article of gold or silver has yet been seen.—*Mémorial of Amiens*.



## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

*[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Nov. 24, 1864. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P. in the chair.

Notice was given of the election on December 1, of a member of Council in the room of the late Marquess of Bristol. The Secretary laid before the Society the letter of condolence which in pursuance of the resolutions passed at the Ordinary Meeting of Nov. 17, he had addressed to the Marquess of Bristol on the death of his Lordship's lamented father, and of the answer which he had received. Both these letters were ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Society.

Mr. CARMICHAEL, a gentleman resident in Honduras, exhibited and presented to the Society two figures in terra-cotta representing, as was stated by M. Visino, (Bavarian Consul at Cuba, and a large collector of Mexican antiquities,) the two following potentates respectively, viz. (1.) Tecum-Tepepul, i.e. 'Mountain of Grandeur,' King of Utaktau, date B.C. 1520; and (2.) Cotechu, 'eagle face,' B.C. 1160.

HENRY HARROD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a curved flint implement found on Colton Beach, midway between Yarmouth and Lowestoft. It was nearly 5 in. long and of peculiar shape, being curved throughout its entire length. It has been stated to be of a Scandinavian type.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer S.A., exhibited a flint arrow-head with serrated edges from Aberdeenshire.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., exhibited by permission of S. R. Bosanquet, Esq., two objects of great interest and beauty. (1.) A cylinder of the best Babylonian period; that immediately preceding the conquest of Cyrus. On it was figured what appeared to be the following design:—Belus crowned and seated on a throne. The King approaches him with the offering of a young ram. Behind the King stands the Queen or more probably a priest, raising the hands in the attitude of adoration. Next stands the human-headed Priapean Bull, and a crowned female representing respectively the Genii of the King and Queen. (2.) A jewel of St. George cut in high relief in a sardonyx of several strata 2 by 1½ in. in dimensions. The Dragon, St. George and his horse, are almost in full relief. The cameo was one of the finest of the cinque-cento period.

The Rev. J. CLUTTERBUCK exhibited, through Mr. Akerman, the drawing of an urn recently found on the breast of a skeleton at Clifton-Hampden (Oxon.), about 6 ft. below the surface.

The Rev. D. J. EYRE, Local Secretary to the Society for Wiltshire, exhibited photographs of chalices, patens, episcopal staffs, and rings removed from tombs of the early bishops of Salisbury.

Dec. 1, 1864. Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., V.-P., in the chair.

WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., was unanimously elected member of council in the room of the late Marquess of Bristol. The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., and TALBOT BURY, Esq., F.S.A., acted as Scrutators on the occasion. The ballot opened at 8.30, and closed 9.30.

Three early pictures from Amberley Castle painted in *tempera* on panel were exhibited, and also the proofs from Berlin of the chromolithographic impressions of Mr. Fairholt's drawings of pictures of the Four Law Courts, which are intended to illustrate a paper in the *Archæologia* by the late Mr. Corner. The interruption caused by the ballot left no time for remarks on the Amberley pictures.

CHICHELEY PLOWDEN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small silver pomander in the shape of a death's-head. The interior was divided into six compartments, covered by a lid also divided by lines into six spaces, bearing respectively the following characters, which we conjecture may stand for the names of different scents, CA . SLA . NE . RO . MU . ZU.

TOWNSEND HALL, Esq., exhibited and presented a collection of flint flakes from Croyde, in North Devon. The collection was accompanied by an able paper giving an account of the locality where they were found, and of the various types under which, in Mr. Hall's judgment, they might be classed.

Dec. 8. ROBERT HUNTER, Esq., (as Senior Fellow present,) in the chair.

A letter was read from EARL STANHOPE appointing WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., to the vacant Vice-Presidency.

A special vote of thanks was awarded to J. WALTER K. EYTON, Esq., for his valuable present of books to the Society's Library.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., exhibited a very beautiful Saxon ornament, found at Hampton, near Evesham, along with a Scramasaxe, which the Secretary two years ago presented to the Society. In Mr. Akerman's "Pagan Saxondom," plate i., is an ornament of a similar use, though different, and inferior in workmanship, to which Mr. Akerman gives the name of "union pin." The ornament exhibited by the Director consisted of oblong pieces of filagree-work, linked together by shorter pieces in the form of a figure of eight. In the midst is a circular ornament of gold, with eight rays, with a round gemel in the

centre. The Director also exhibited an oriental astrolabe made in the year of the Hegira 890, corresponding to A.D. 1485.

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some remarks on the pictures from Amberley Castle, exhibited the previous evening, of which the following is an abstract. Tradition (of no long duration it would seem) says these pictures are the works of a certain *Bernardi*, whose name appears to have taken root in the county of Sussex, and concerning whom Mr. Scharf was desirous of knowing a great deal more than is to be gleaned from the current authorities. Vertue discovered that Sherburne, Bishop of Chichester, took an interest in a painter named Bernardi, and then by a plausible conjecture connected that name both with the large paintings in Chichester Cathedral and with the pictures exhibited this evening from Amberley Castle. Walpole went a step further, and identifies this Bernardi with Bernard or Barend Van Orley, the master of Michael Coxcie and the chosen assistant of Raphael. But the artist imported and employed by Bishop Sherburne must have been a very different person. There can be no doubt that many clever Flemings were induced about that time to settle in England, and the Amberley pictures appeared to Mr. Scharf to be "German or Flemish" in taste. Two letters R. S. in the spandrels answer readily to the initials of the Bishop. The costume, &c., so far as it is not purely fanciful, indicates an early part of the sixteenth century. The paintings themselves Mr. Scharf considered to be of very mediocre quality, and to be nothing more than *decorative* in character. In style they resemble the figures and ornaments on book-bindings and on glass-paintings of the sixteenth century.

W. DURRANT COOPER, Esq., F.S.A., as a Sussex antiquary, disclaimed the slightest wish to arrogate for these paintings any merit whatever as works of art. He considered they closely resembled in style the tapestry of the period, and pronounced all the conjectures which connected them with Bernard Van Orley to be purely apocryphal. We believe that these pictures will be the subject of an article in the forthcoming volume of the Sussex Archæological Collection. It is due to this Society, to state that it undertook to defray the expense of so much restoration of the pictures as would render the inscriptions legible; and the best thanks are also due to the Bishop of Chichester for allowing these pictures to be sent to London for exhibition. In connection with this subject a paper was read by the Rev. G. Clarkson, "On Amberley Castle."

Dec. 15, 1864. J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The EARL OF DUNRAVEN exhibited through A. W. Franks, Esq., Dir. S.A., a silver dish in *repoussé* work representing the seven Vices. The exhibition was accompanied by a paper from the Director, illus-

trative of the subjects portrayed and of the legends attached, which were in the Portuguese language.

The Secretary read the opening portion of a very valuable and learned paper by A. Nesbitt, Esq., F.S.A., "On Churches at Rome anterior to the year 1150."

*Dec. 22.* FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer S.A., in the chair.

The whole evening was taken up with a discussion as to what steps the Society ought to take with reference to the church of Ockford Fitzpaine, co. Dorset, which Mr. G. G. Scott, F.S.A., had stated in an elaborate report (which was read to the meeting) was about to undergo the destructive process known under the name of "restoration." We do not enter into the details of this discussion, as Mr. Scott has subsequently informed the Society that the plans had been altered, and that the measures to be taken with the church had met with the sanction of Mr. Digby Wyatt.

*Jan. 12.* FREDERICK OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

The Chairman explained the reasons (which we have just stated) why the Secretary had kept back the letters which he had at the previous meeting been instructed to forward on the subject of Ockford Fitzpaine.

The following gentlemen were appointed Auditors by the President for the year commencing January, 1865:—Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq.; Thomas Lewin, Esq.; Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq.; Clements Markham, Esq.

EARL DELAWARR exhibited a magnificent Roman jar or *diota*, 3 ft. high and 6 ft. in circumference, found on his Lordship's estate at Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, about 5 ft. below the surface, standing upright in the white clay above a coprolite bed. Charcoal, bones, and nails, were stated to have been found in the jar and to have been sent up along with it to London. Lord Delawarr, however, had not seen any such contents. The jar was in very good preservation.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Esq., Dir. S.A., exhibited a celt of mottled flint.

The Secretary read a further portion of Mr. Nesbitt's paper on Roman churches.

*Jan. 19, 1865.* J. WINTER JONES, Esq., in the chair.

Notice was given from the chair that a ballot would take place on the 2nd of February, at which fifteen candidates (being the number of vacancies) would be put up for ballot.

EARL DELAWARR exhibited the bones, &c. mentioned at the previous meeting, and which had since been found in the package in which the



*diota* had been forwarded to London. The bones appeared to indicate a young person, and were mixed up with a considerable quantity of oxidized nails, charcoal, and, it would seem, the bones of a fowl.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a pair of damascened spurs, apparently of the time of Henry VIII., and (2) a piece of crystal, which appears to have been used in a setting, as an ornament of a book-binding.

Mr. SALTMARSH exhibited an indenture dated 20th September, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, bearing the episcopal seal of Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, as figured in Surtees' "Durham," (vol. i. Pl. iii. p. 7,) together with the Bishop's autograph on the vellum label to which the seal is appended.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a gold ring, with a sapphire in the centre, and the inscription IE SVI ICI EN LIV D AMI, i.e. "I am here in the place or in lieu of a friend."

R. H. MAJOR, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a most interesting and able paper in the nature of a report on a manuscript which had long been in the possession of the Society, entitled, *Saggio di un Elogio storico di Americo Vespucci*, and which Mr. Charles S. Perceval, F.S.A., had recommended should be submitted to Mr. Major's inspection. Of the geographical lore and erudition of every kind which Mr. Major displayed in this paper it would be impossible to speak too highly.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on flint implements discovered at Jubbulpore, in Central India, a portion of which were exhibited this evening. This is the first time that worked flints from that quarter of the world have been the subject of scientific treatment, and we need scarcely state that in the hands of so distinguished an antiquary as Mr. Evans they received all the elucidation which the present state of archæology could afford.

## OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

### FIRST MEETING, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1863.

The Rev. the MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, President, in the chair.



The President called on Mr. Payne for his Paper on "*The Building of the Trinity Aisle, or North Transept, of Thame Church, Oxfordshire, A.D. 1442, et seq.*"

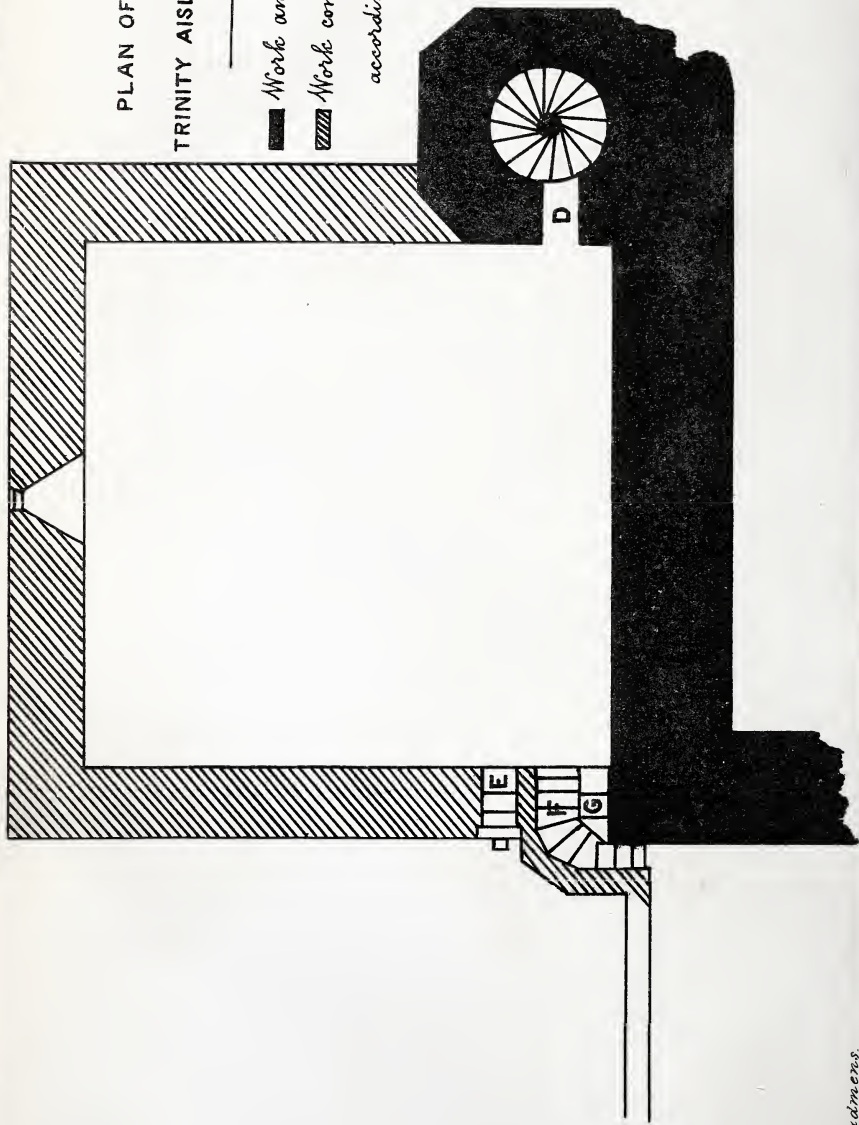
MR. PAYNE began by explaining the drawings which he had brought with him to illustrate his paper, and also called attention to the valuable record of the accounts which, by the kindness of the Buckinghamshire Architectural Society, he was permitted to exhibit. He then proceeded:—

"I cannot promise that the small contribution to the architectural history of the Middle Ages which I am about to lay before you pos-





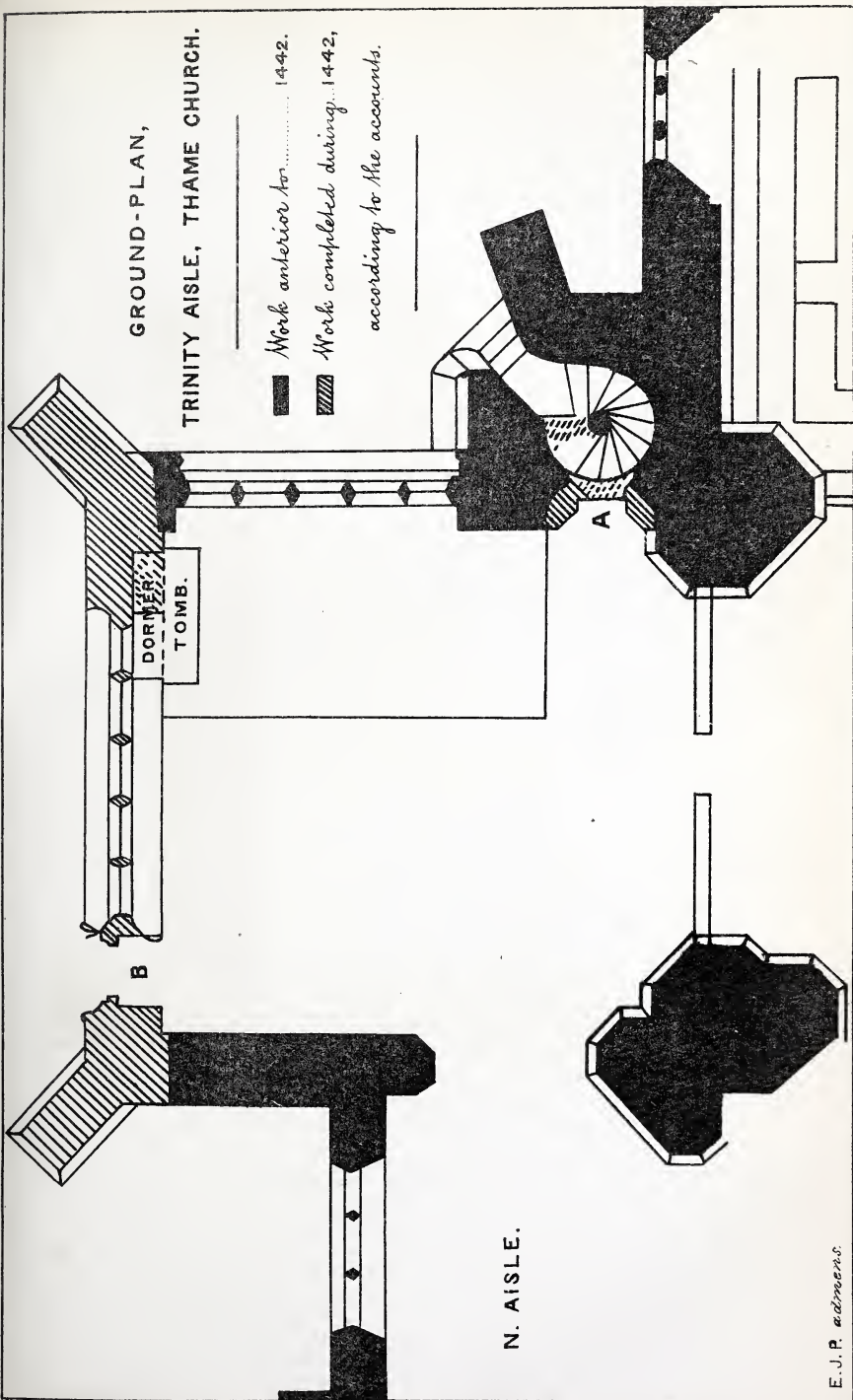
PLAN OF UPPER-STORY,  
TRINITY AISLE. THAME CHURCH.

 Work anterior to ..... 1442.  
 Work completed during 1442,  
 according to the accounts.



GROUND-PLAN,  
TRINITY AISLE, THAME CHURCH.

 Work anterior to..... 1442.  
 Work completed during... 1442,  
 according to the accounts.



N. AISLE.





sesses any special degree of interest. Its subject, on the contrary, belongs to the period when medieval art was passing through its last and least interesting phase, to the utter downfall which deservedly awaited its relinquishment, a century and a half before, of the true principles on which it had been founded, developed, and perfected. We cannot, however, pass by any one period of its rise or fall without learning a lesson, whether of encouragement or warning, more particularly when the building is supplemented, as in the present instance, by the original record of its erection, written by the hands of the men who erected it.

"This record is contained in the volume I now produce, belonging to the Architectural Society of the county of Buckingham. The men who erected it were the churchwardens for the time being, John Manyturn and Thomas Bunce. These wardens were, in the true sense of the word, the architects of the work: for they seem not only to have collected subscriptions for it, but to have gone to the quarries to select stone, to the woods to mark timber, to have summoned to the work the necessary masons, carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, glaziers, and labourers, to have paid them day by day and week by week as the work proceeded, to have defrayed the expenses of their bed and board, unless engaged on the 'meteles and drynkeles' system, and to have exercised the general surveyorship of the works.

"But although the general features and dimensions of the work were arranged according to the orders of the wardens, there is no doubt that the details were in the main left to the master mason, who probably bestowed greater or less elaboration on them, in proportion to the willingness or ability of the wardens to pay for it. To him, indeed, was committed the artistic development of the design made by the wardens, and by them accommodated to the requirements of the building and the resources of the district.

"The result of this warden system was the long list of local peculiarities which are more or less observable in every district of Great Britain. These wardens, with small inclination and opportunity for travelling, saw no reason to follow any other model than the nearest minster, which was commonly imitated, with their own amendments, on a diminutive scale. We may see this strikingly exemplified in the churches of the city of York, each of which more or less apes the salient characteristics of the minster, particularly the large carved waterspouts, the pinnacles, and the broad clerestory windows, which, copied on a small scale, serve to render their humble aisles additionally insignificant. The tower of Allhallows Church, Wycombe, is visibly imitated in the towers of Bradenham, Beaconsfield, and Wooburn: and many other instances of similar imitation will occur to all of us.

"So far, indeed, did this practice prevail, that in ancient specifications some neighbouring building is commonly made to do duty for plan and detail drawings, alterations in intended dimensions being noted. No wonder, then, at the development of local peculiarities from circumstances which originated in local requirements and resources, especially the use of local materials. And had not interchange in ecclesiastical matters necessitated communication with distant parts, so as to keep up the constant circulation of the materials on which the growth of art depended, we should have had in distant provinces not simply peculiarities, but different styles.

"The extensive prevalence of the warden system, as displayed in most old architectural records, tends to shew how generally the knowledge of art was diffused throughout the kingdom among all classes, from the bishops who designed our cathedrals to the petty traders who, as wardens, designed our country churches: so much so, that no middle man, or member of the class now called architects, was considered necessary, in medieval common sense, to intervene between the men who had a church to be built and the man employed to build it. How far the present system of architects is likely to result in a healthy development of our revived architecture it is not for me to say: but it is certain that the duration of a style mainly depends on its popularity, that is, on its being comprehended, adopted, and embraced by the people. And we cannot but admit that the great fields of modern popular building, the suburbs of our great cities and our manufacturing districts, shew but too plainly that our revival of medieval art has not taken lively root in the stony ground of modern prejudice, but is likely to 'wither afore it be growed up.'

"Churchwardens have so long hidden their diminished heads under the unsparing vituperation of antiquaries that it may seem strange to give them credit for anything except their immemorial attributes, whitewashing<sup>a</sup>, mutilation, and destruction: but we may one day find that much more is due to them of the honour of developing and perfecting our art than is generally supposed; and that our art began to decline as soon as the influence of learned pedantry corrupted the sources of natural and traditional expression. It was only with the Renaissance that the people were taught that their natural instincts were vulgar and barbarous, and that they were not to be trusted to think for themselves.

"The medieval churchwarden carried out his rural ideas of fitness and beauty with a humble perseverance, which contrasts strangely with the self-sufficient impertinence of modern men, who have thrust stereotyped forms into any and every building, in any and every situation, climate, and association. He built in a tongue 'understanded of the people,' and adapted to the people's thoughts and requirements. And unless we are to relinquish all that is dear to us of tradition, of home life, and of English character, no architecture which does not speak to us in that tongue will ever take hold of us, and grow with us into nationality.

"Before proceeding to our immediate object, a few remarks on the original church may not be thought out of place. The present churches of Thame and Aylesbury were both erected in or about the year 1241, in which year they were attached to prebends in Lincoln Minster, by Bishop Robert Grosstête. The peculiarities common to the plan of both these churches leave no doubt in my mind that they were erected not under the warden system, but by the directions of Grosstête himself or some ecclesiastic of Lincoln skilled in building, by the hands of Lincoln masons. The broad nave and narrow aisles, the short transepts, lantern tower, and wide quire without aisles lighted by lancet windows, form a plan totally at variance with any other church with which I am ac-

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<sup>a</sup> The extracts from Accounts of 1477 and 1524 *infra* illustrate the well-known fact that the penchant for galleries and whitewash is of pre-Reformational origin.

quainted in the Chiltern district, excepting in instances like Bierton, built by wardens a short time after this date, where they imitated, and not unsuccessfully, the neighbouring church of Aylesbury. The Chiltern churches generally were influenced by the prevailing styles of masonry at Oxford and London, but with distinguishing features of their own.

"Extensive alterations had been effected in the church up to the year 1442. Perhaps the first was a new geometrical east window of singularly pleasing proportions; next, the rebuilding of the aisles; lastly, about the end of the fourteenth century, the addition of a clere-story to the nave, the ashlar-ing of the great piers of the tower, the rebuilding of the tower itself from the base of the lantern-story, and the insertion of the east windows of the transepts. Nowhere may we see the decline of fifty years more clearly than in comparing these east windows with those of 1442<sup>b</sup>. Boldly pointed arches and subordination of greater and less mullions in the former strongly contrast with the obtuse-angled triangles for arches, and flat panelling instead of tracery of the latter. The tower remains untouched, (if we except the rough-casting which the whole church endured little more than a century later,) and forms a good specimen of the early Perpendicular style. The lantern-story has, as usual, been converted into a ringing-chamber; but the original ceiling of moulded joists carried on sculptured corbels remains. The clock has, however, been in the lantern-story since the middle of the fifteenth century; and in 1465, on the occasion of the new footing of the clock, a floor was erected beneath it, 'to save y<sup>e</sup> rode loft yif y<sup>e</sup> peyse falle,' at a cost of 9d., including two new joists and the needful planks.

"The Trinity aisle, then, remained pretty much as Grostête's masons left it. The only indications of its original style are the weather-stones projecting on the face of the steeple, and a small lancet window on the west side. The former shew that its roof was of the usual high pitch. We can easily supply the triplet of lancet windows.

"We must premise the original roof to have been taken off, so as to leave the masonry of the side walls uncovered. The first thing our wardens set about is the carting of stone from Headington, of sand from adjacent pits, and of timber from the thick woods on the Chiltern hills. (See Appendix of Accounts, No. I.)

"The east window (which had been set up not many years ago) was in so damaged a state that it had to be taken down and rebuilt. The next operation is the taking down of the gable wall (the north wall) to the very ground. The western and eastern walls are retained, but have to be 'rered,' or heightened. But the taste of 1442 has got a long way before the old-fashioned high roof; and Master East's roof is considered both elegant and workmanlike. The item for 'settyng up' is evidently prospective, for the walls are not yet 'reared;' but the wardens, of course, entered the terms of the bargain made with the carpenter as soon as it was struck: and I cannot help thinking that Master John had the better of them in the matter of the odd half-mark. But he was evidently a first-rate workman, or he would not have been sent for from Finchampstead<sup>c</sup>. It is not improbable that he had been

<sup>b</sup> Vide Sections.

<sup>c</sup> The numerous payments to workmen from distant towns, and to others whose names are not given, but who are entered as *extranei*



previously employed by the Oakingham bell-founder to make the bell-frames in the steeple, which would partly account for his being brought from so great a distance. (See Appendix, No. II.)

"The 'rydyng' of the aisle probably means the erection of the scaffolds: the 'kasting' of sand is readily intelligible, during the making of the mortar. Scaffolds were also erected for the repair of the 'ffyse<sup>d</sup>,' which is evidently the turret which contains the stairs. (See Appendix, No. III.)

"Stone is still being carted from Headington: and the wardens (or rather one of them) make a journey to Teynton, to select stone for the choicer parts of the work, including the buttresses. (See Appendix, No. IV.)

"The door made out of the vyse into the aisle is still remaining, (A on plan,) but blocked up, and the door of timber gone. The other door (the external door—B on plan) was probably the old one, repaired by the addition of the bends—timbers nailed on aslant, or bend-wise. (See Appendix, No. V.)

"Now comes the erection of the grand north window. To this window a new mason, probably of renown in Oxford for his window-masonry, is summoned. Mr. Mason is evidently the artistic man, who hews the mouldings out of the stone provided by Mr. Beckley, who, although a good workman, is evidently not to be trusted with anything more delicate than the rearing or raising of the side walls, with corbel-table, crest, or coping, and ashlar, or parapet. But even here Mr. Mason has to be called in for the workmanship, or mouldings.

"Now, for the next three weeks and more, the masons are very busy, until the contract is worked out, and nothing remains to be done in the way of masonry but to erect the gable wall. Beckley, as usual, provides the stone, and Laurence, Warren, and Walkelin execute the work. (See Appendix, No. VI.)

"All is now done, the roof put on, by the care of Master John East, and the structure externally brought to its present shape at a cost of £28 15s. 3d.; of the same value as from £300 to £350 of our money. But in applying this estimate to the building, we must bear in mind the quantity of thirteenth-century masonry left in the foundations and lower part of the walls: new masonry being entirely used in the north wall, and in 'rering' (raising) the lateral walls. The south wall (the tower) was of course old.

"The north window, as shewn on the E. W. section, very nearly corresponds in character with the south window of Aylesbury Church.

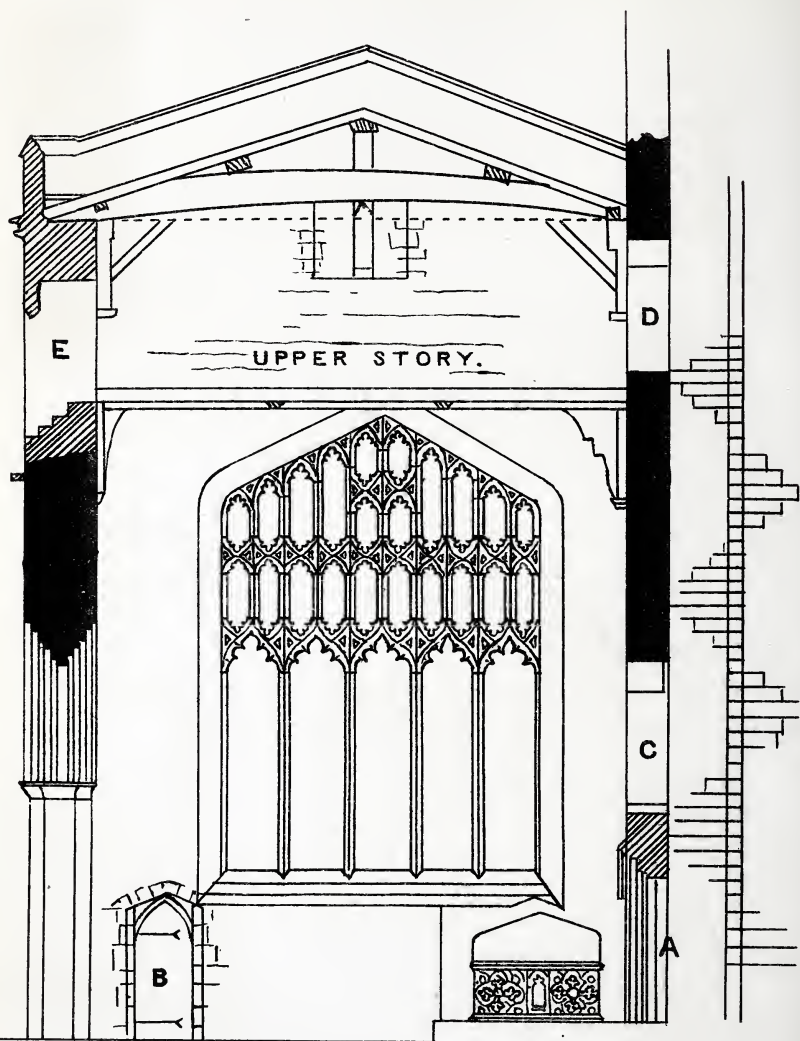
"As to the loft above the transept, which, as will be seen by the section, intrudes downwards on the tower-arch, there is every reason to believe that it is part of the original design, but was not completed until the following year, when the 300 ft. of board went to make the ceiling. There is, it is true, an item in a subsequent account shewing that 40s. was paid in 1548 for boards to 'mayke' the loft over 'Master Dormer's ile;' but, looking to the construction of the three doors in the

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*homines*, give me the impression that these were mostly itinerants in search of work.

<sup>d</sup> "And in the said Stepill shall be a vice tournyng serving till the said Body Iles and Quere both beneth and abof."—*Dugdale*, 363; in *Contract for Fotheringhay Church*.

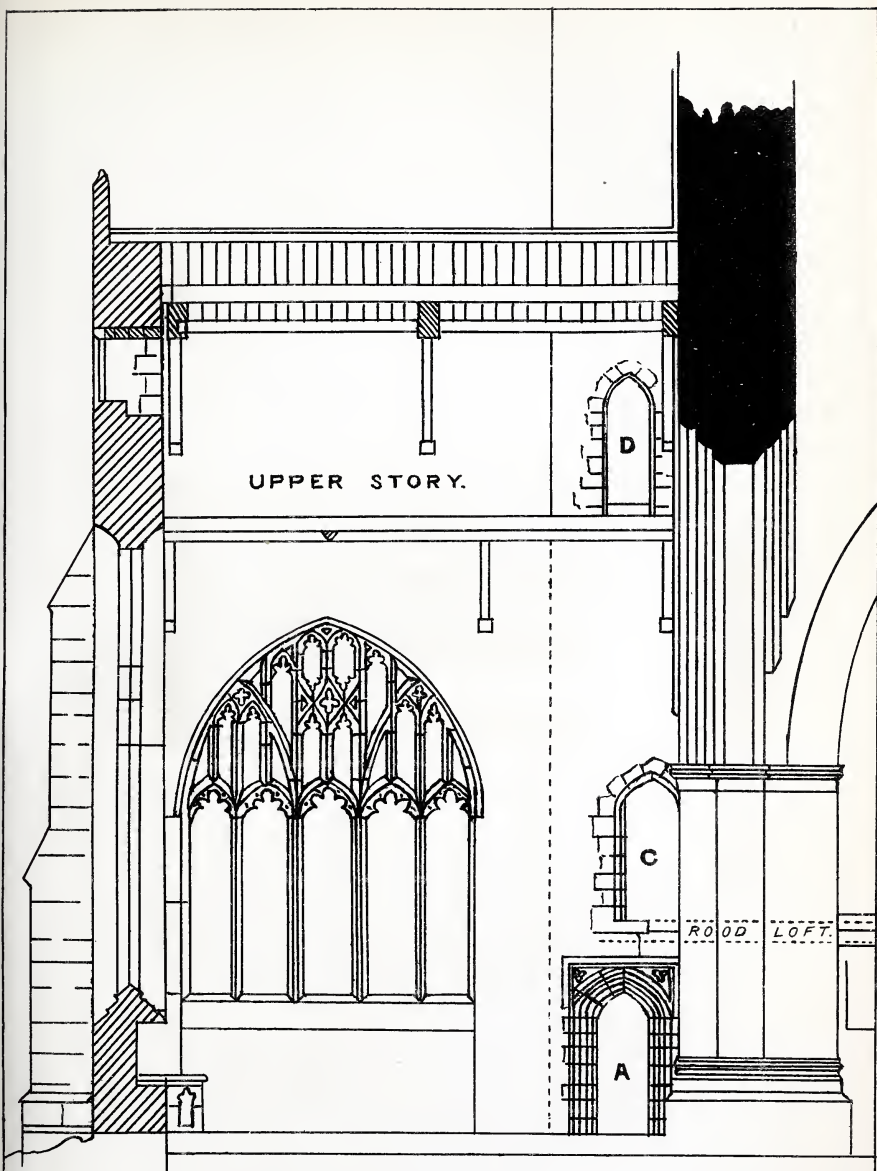




TRINITY AISLE, THAME CHURCH.

SECTION E.&W.

A.D. 1442.

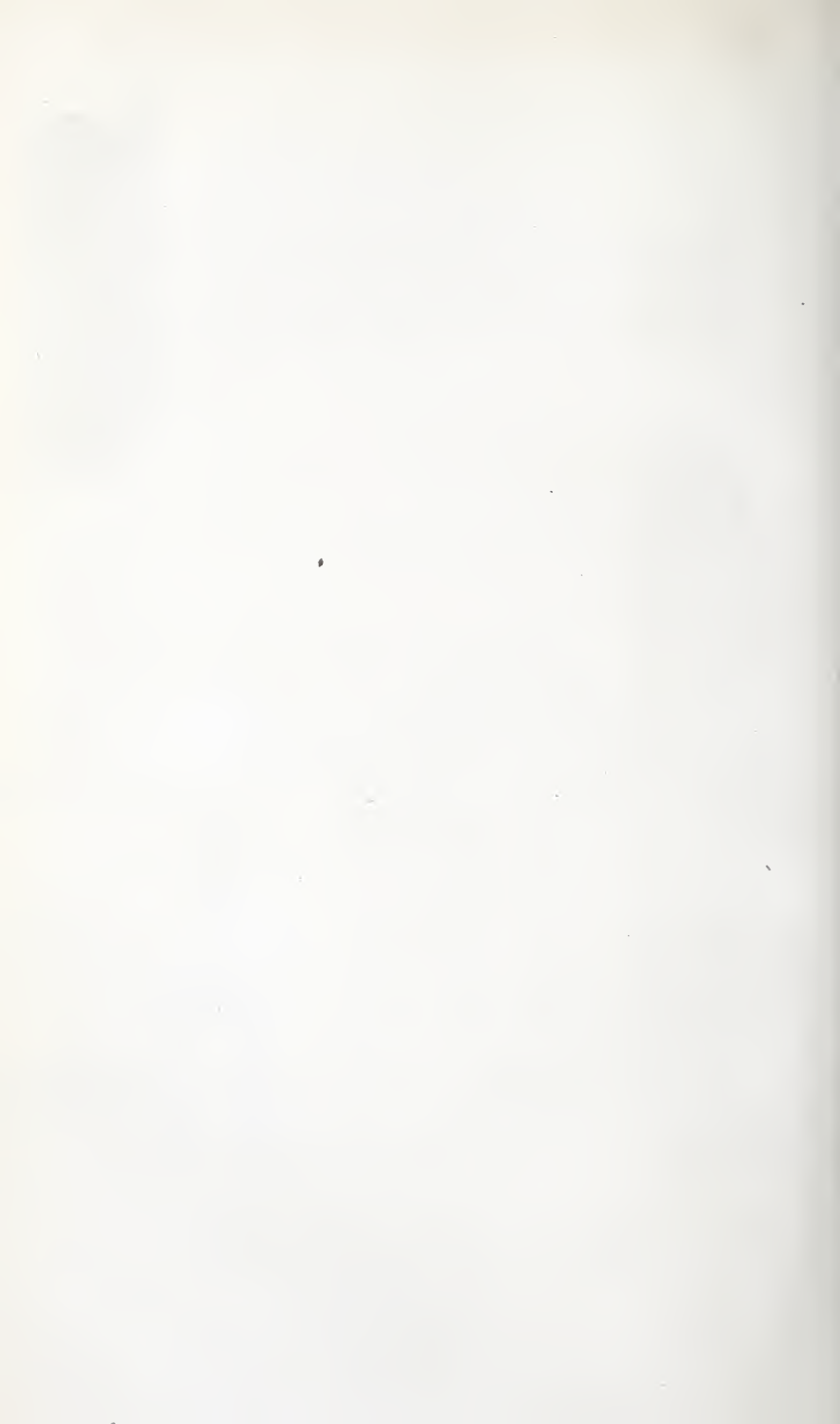


TRINITY AISLE, THAME CHURCH,

N. & S. SECTION.

A.D. 1442.





loft giving access to the roofs, the stair from one of them corbelling out of the tower in a curious manner, to the fact that the walls have never been plastered (which would certainly have happened had the aisle been open to the roof during a century), and to the construction of the floor and ceiling themselves, I incline to think 'mayking' simply means re-erecting or repairing, a construction often to be put on the word in old phraseology. This is further corroborated by an item in the account for 1480 for nails 'ad opus solarii edicte s'te trinitat<sup>s</sup>;' and by one so early as 1464, which I had overlooked, 'for a pype locke to y<sup>e</sup> trenite ele dor. in y<sup>e</sup> loft, 10d.:' and lastly, by a charge in 1497 for '4 staples and 2 hapsys to y<sup>e</sup> trynity Ile dores above in to the ledes,' and in the next year by a payment to 'John ffeld for 1 bolt of yron and 2 clapsys of yron to y<sup>e</sup> trinite yle dore above in y<sup>e</sup> lofte.' The next entry to this records the contrivance of the somewhat dangerous exit on to the third 'lede,' namely, the Trinity aisle itself, which was effected by cutting two steps in a lateral direction from the stair leading to the nave-lead:— 'It. to Thomas Powlen for y<sup>e</sup> mending of y<sup>e</sup> same dore and y<sup>e</sup> mayking of another there goyng over y<sup>e</sup> yle lede, and nayles, 6½d.<sup>e</sup>

"The south transept, or St. John's aisle, corresponds with the Trinity aisle in nearly every particular. The loft above it is called the Almery in the old accounts, but it is now known as the Old Vestry: it was erected in 1524. As there is no other vestry in the church, no doubt the plate, vestments, and documents of the church were kept here; and several ancient chests, now empty, seem to indicate its appropriation to this purpose."

## APPENDIX.

### Building Accounts of Thame Church, Oxon., transcribed from the Original Records<sup>1</sup>.

(1442.) *Ex pensys of y<sup>e</sup> same yer<sup>e</sup> as to y<sup>e</sup> trenty ele.*

#### No. I.

	£	s.	d.
Rychard lavender for a lode of stone from hedendon . . . . .		1	2
John credy 1 day and a half to hele y <sup>e</sup> selur . . . . . (8 <sup>d</sup> )			9
And a C of nayle to y <sup>e</sup> same . . . . .			6
Tomas kyngtwyn for y <sup>e</sup> caryage of sond and tymber 4 dayys, 25 lodys		2	2
ffor a manwel . . . . .		10	6

#### No. II.

ffor y <sup>e</sup> este wyndow yn y <sup>e</sup> same ele for y <sup>e</sup> takyng down and settingg up agyn . . . . .		6	8
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<sup>1</sup> Of these approaches to the leads, E descends to the north aisle, F ascends to the nave, and G springs from F about halfway, and ascends to the Trinity aisle leads. See plan and section.

<sup>2</sup> These accounts are transcribed *verbatim et literatim*, with the exception of the following alterations, which the convenience of modern printing has suggested:—1. Arabic numerals are substituted for the old Roman notation, and the ancient numbers of pence are expressed in shillings and pence. 2. The omitted *n* or *m*, denoted by a superposed dash, is inserted; the *r*, when denoted by a contraction, is inserted in small; contractions generally are denoted by a full stop. 3. The short *s* is substituted for the long *s*. 4. Interlineations are thus denoted [ ], and obliterations thus ( ). 5. Passages not relating to architectural matters are omitted.

	£	s.	d.
Mete and drynke to y <sup>e</sup> same . . . . .		1	
John credy 5 dayys to rer <sup>e</sup> y <sup>e</sup> selur . . . . .		1	8
Tomas sadeler 1 day and a half 3 <sup>d</sup> wyt many mo . . . . .			
Mete and drynke to y <sup>e</sup> same . . . . .		2	
ffor caryage of 6 carful of stone from hedendon, ex spensys mete and drynke . . . . .		1	7½
To set y <sup>e</sup> fer <sup>e</sup> on y <sup>e</sup> cherche [yn drynke] . . . . .			2
John Gyls for dygynge of sond . . . . .			6½
ffor caryage of 3 carts w <sup>t</sup> stone from hedendon, ex spensys mete and drynke . . . . .			10
ffor y <sup>e</sup> makynge of y <sup>e</sup> w <sup>e</sup> yys to se y <sup>e</sup> rep <sup>r</sup> asyon of y <sup>e</sup> cherche and stone [thereto] <sup>s</sup> . . . . .		17	6
John Walschef 5 dayys for to take a down y <sup>e</sup> gabul wal . . . . .		1	10½
Tomas Kyngtwyn for caryage of 23 lods lyme and sond . . . . .		1	3
W <sup>e</sup> bowte of tomas mason lyme and sond y <sup>t</sup> come to . . . . .		7	2
Tomas tyler of kadmerend, 14 quarter of lyme and 5 bochel . . . . .		17	1
Jone uppe for 3 quarter and 6 bochel of lyme . . . . .		3	6
John Walschef 2 dayys and a half } to take a down y <sup>e</sup> gabul wal . . . . .		1	6
Tomas Sadeler 1 day and a half } . . . . .			
Rychard Scharpe 3 dayys } for pargettyng and takyng down of y <sup>e</sup> wal . . . . .		3	
John Walschef 4 dayys } . . . . .			
John Este of fynchamstede for y <sup>e</sup> makynge of rofe and setting up . . . . .	4	6	8
John Walschef for 5 dayys to kast sond and to ryde y <sup>e</sup> ele . . . . .		1	11
ffor caryage of 3 cartful stone from hedyndon, exspensys mete and dryng . . . . .		1	1
ffor caryage of 4 carts from hedyndon, ex spensys mete and dryng . . . . .		1	6
Rychard lavender for a lode of stone from hedyndon . . . . .		1	2
ffor (...) nayle y <sup>t</sup> wente to y <sup>e</sup> rofe [6 C] . . . . .		2	6

## No. III.

ffor rydyng of scaffolds yn (...) ele and y <sup>e</sup> ffyse, 2 men 3 dayys . . . . .	2	
a carte of weston from hedyndon, ex spensys mete and dryng . . . . .		4

## No. IV.

To glori <sup>e</sup> y <sup>e</sup> wyndow John Walschef 1 day . . . . .		4
Rychard lavender for 2 lods from hedyndon . . . . .	2	6
John Kyng a lode from hedyndon . . . . .	1	3
To turne y <sup>e</sup> spowte of y <sup>e</sup> stēpul to y <sup>e</sup> plumber . . . . .	3	
ffor stone y <sup>e</sup> bowte at tēynton . . . . .	3	
ffor caryage of y <sup>e</sup> same stone and stone for y <sup>e</sup> boteras from teynton to ossynforde 8 lods . . . . .	17	4
And from ossynforde to tame, 6 lods . . . . .	7	10

## No. V.

ffor rydyng of y <sup>e</sup> trenty ele and takyng a down of y <sup>e</sup> ferne down of y <sup>e</sup> scheche . . . . .		1
ffor to make a dore owte of y <sup>e</sup> vyse ynto y <sup>e</sup> ele y <sup>e</sup> mason <sup>h</sup> . . . . .	3	2
A laborar 1 day and a half . . . . .		6
And a dore of tymbyr to y <sup>e</sup> same . . . . .	1	8
Rychard lavender for 2 lods from hedyndon . . . . .	2	8
2 men a day for to sawwe stone . . . . .		6
Rychard lavender 1 lode from hedyndon . . . . .	1	3
Wylliam halred of kadmerende 8 quarter lyme and a half . . . . .	10	3
Ire for y <sup>e</sup> fermente 6C of rowyr <sup>e</sup> and 2 li. <sup>i</sup> . . . . .	1	17 6
Ire y wryotte 4C 3 quarturnys and 26 li [to y <sup>e</sup> same] y <sup>e</sup> sum . . . . .	2	4 10
To y <sup>e</sup> dore yn y <sup>e</sup> trente ele for 4 bends, to John mexbery <sup>k</sup> . . . . .		4
And to y <sup>e</sup> same dore for nayle . . . . .		2

<sup>s</sup> I can give no explanation of this item.<sup>i</sup> 6 cwt. of wrought iron and 2 lb.<sup>h</sup> The door A on plan.<sup>k</sup> The door B on plan.

## No. VI.

	£	s.	d.
To the wyndow John beckely of hedyndon for stone <sup>1</sup>		15	6
John mason for hewyng and setting of the same	4	2	6
for caryage to the same wyndow for 7 lods of stone from hedyndon as for 3 dayys caryage		8	5
Rychard lavender for 4 lods from hedyndon		5	6
To [a] man of yekeforde for a lode		1	
for 5 lods (for) from hedyndon ex spensys yn mete and drynke		2	2½
Tomas Knygt Wynne for 2 lods of sond			2
John beckeley of hedyndon for the reryng of the 2 syde walls w <sup>t</sup> corbeltabul creste and hascheler <sup>e</sup> a bowte y <sup>e</sup> same ele 7 marke	4	13	4
for the workemanchepe John mason 4 dayys		2	
The same John 6 dayys		3	
John mason and Rychard scharpe 4 dayys		4	
John mason for 2 dayys			4
Rycharde scharpe for 6 dayys }			
John mason for 6 dayys }			6
And rychard scharpe 6 dayys }			
Rychard scharpe for 3 dayys }			3
And John gregory for 3 dayys }			
Rycharde scharpe for 5 dayys }			5
And John gregory oder 5 dayys }			
And laborasse for the same worke harry stokys 4 dayys		1	4
the same harry 4 dayys and half		1	6
John Waryn 6 dayys		2	
the same John 2 dayys and half			10
John lawransse 6 dayys		1	6
John waryn 6 dayys		2	
John lawransse 3 dayys			9
the same John 5 dayys		1	3
John Walkelyne for 2 dayys			8
* * * * *			
for freestone to y <sup>e</sup> dor <sup>e</sup> and to y <sup>e</sup> gabulwal y bowgt of John beckely	1	9	1

*The yer<sup>e</sup> of howr<sup>e</sup> lorde a mccccxliiii. yere the viiii. day of Julius, y Joh. many-  
turne and Tomas bonsee schyrsche wardeynys of the new towne of tame, we  
have resequede to the worke of the nory<sup>e</sup> ele.*

## Sequitur list of Subscriptions.

* * * * *				
<i>Yn ex spensys of y<sup>e</sup> sam yer<sup>e</sup>.</i>				
for 2 lods of stone from hedyndon to Jon. mechel of resborow		2	2	
Wylliam hallered for 2 quarter of lyme and 6 boschel		3	4	
the weke aftyr syntemaryday Jon. masn. and rychard scharpe 5 dayys		5		
a laborar Jon. Walkeleyne 5 dayys		2	1	
Jon. Mason and rychard scharpe 6 dayys		6	5	
Harry Stokys 6 dayys		2	6	
Tomas Knygtewyn for 2 lods of sonde			3	
Jon. mason and rychard scharpe 3 dayys		3		
Jon. Walkeleyne 3 dayys		1		
halleso for sawyng of 300 fote and a halfe of borde		4	4	
for 2 lods of stone from hedyndon to Jon. borne of Yekeford		2	4	
Rychard lavender for 2 lods from hedyndon		2	6	
hallered for a quarter of lyme		1	4	
Jon. Kyng for a lode from hedyndon		1		
Rychard lavender 2 lods from hedyndon		2	6	
Harry pede of weston for a lode		1	2	
Jon. borne 2 lods from hedyndon		2	4	
Gone uppe for 7 boschel of lyme			7	

<sup>1</sup> The great window.



	£	s.	d.
Jon. mason and rychard scharp 5 days	.	.	5
Harry stoks 6 days	.	.	2
Jon. yreche 5 dayys	.	.	1 8
Jon. mason and rycharde schape [6 days]	.	.	6
Jon. yreche 6 days	.	.	2
Jon. borne a lode from hede yndon	.	.	1 2
ffor a barre to y <sup>e</sup> wyndow yn y <sup>e</sup> gabul a bove, to tomas smygth <sup>m</sup>	.	.	8
Jon. Mason 2 days	.	.	1
Wyllyam hallerede for 19 boschel lyme	.	.	2 3
Jon. borne a lode from hedyndon	.	.	1 2
Jon. Mason 2 days	.	.	1
Jon. borne 2 lods from hedyndon	.	.	2 4
Jon. mason 2 days and halfe	.	.	1 3
Jon. yresche 1 day and a halfe	.	.	6
Wyllyam hallered 4 quarter lyme	.	.	4 4
To make klene the rodeseler <sup>e</sup> yn vyse and vernesche <sup>n</sup>	.	.	3
Tomas yresche <sup>o</sup> fo caryage of 3 lods sonde	.	.	3
* * *	*	*	*
Jon. mason and Jon. stowe 3 days	.	.	3 6
Jon. Polglas 2 days and a halfe	.	.	10
Jon. mason a weke	.	.	3 4
Jon. Polglas 2 days	.	.	8
* * *	*	*	*
Jon. mason a weke	.	.	3
Jon. Polglas 1 day	.	.	4
Jon. Plommer of habyndon, to make y <sup>e</sup> pypys of y <sup>e</sup> nory <sup>e</sup> ele and hele y <sup>e</sup> fyse	.	.	3 4
And sowdyr 5 li. and a halfe	.	.	1 4
Wyllyam Plommer of Wykombe for lede that wente to y <sup>e</sup> pypys and to hele the fyse 5C, the C 7 <sup>s</sup> 5 <sup>d</sup> , the sum of halle	1	17	1
And for 2 krompys of yr <sup>e</sup> to bere the pypys, to tomas smygth	.	.	6½
And for nayle	.	.	4
Rychard lavender for workemaschepe of the rofe of the fyse, and for tymbyr borde and nayle	.	.	1 8
And for 2 dor, s bords lokys and chystys, and nayle	.	.	1 3
We reseynede of rycharde stone for 7 boschel of lyme and sonde	.	.	7
And for 3 boschel of lyme of Jo. grene	.	.	4½
And for 4 boschel of lyme of a manne of hyckeford	.	.	6

*Compotus Thome Bons et Johis. Chapman, yconomor. Eccle. de Thame, pro nova villa de Thame incipient in vigilia Pasch. Anno dni. m<sup>c</sup>cccc<sup>mo</sup> xlix<sup>o</sup>.*

Sequitur list of Receipts.

It y reseynede of halrede of kadmer a quarter of lyme for leying of hys lyme yn y <sup>e</sup> schyrschehowse, the wysche lyme y soldde to Johs. mylys, tanner, for	.	.	10
* * *	*	*	*
It. to Wyllyam Karpynter of schylton, for makyng of y <sup>e</sup> setys yn y <sup>e</sup> nory <sup>e</sup> quarter of the chyrch at seynt reme ys tyde	.	.	13 4
It. to Roberd smygt, for y <sup>e</sup> makyng of 2 [uewe] k <sup>e</sup> yys to y <sup>e</sup> dor yn seynt Jone ys elle <sup>p</sup> , as for howr part	.	.	8
* * *	*	*	*
It. to Johis Pradte, bokebynder of oxford, dwellyng yn katstrete, for mendyng of the bokys, as for howre pard	.	.	5

<sup>m</sup> The window in upper story.

<sup>n</sup> Cleaning and varnishing the outside of roodloft. The roodscreen was covered by a curtain on the chancel side. There were certain polished laten balls before the rood in the loft, which were from time to time "skowred." Accounts of 1523-4.

<sup>o</sup> Irish.

<sup>p</sup> The south transept.

	£	s.	d.
It. to Roberdd watyr for a bord of hokke to mende wyt y <sup>e</sup> bokys, as for how part . . . . .			2
* * * * *			
It. to Wylyyam Karpynter of schylton, for makynge of the setys at seynt hew ys tyde . . . . .		13	4
* * * * *			
It. to Wylyyam plommer of Wykombe, for mendynge of the rofe of the stepul, as for howr parte . . . . .		14	1
* * * * *			
It. to Wylyyam Karpynter at hocketyde, 13 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup> . It. for bed and bord 9 dayys, hym and ys schylde, 1 <sup>s</sup> 5 <sup>d</sup> . It. yn bred and hale to . . ere to helpe hym to dryue the setys to the walle, 2 <sup>d</sup> . It. to on of ys neyberys for the karyage of the tymbyr from schylton hedyr wanyt was y framede <sup>a</sup> , 1 <sup>s</sup> 5 <sup>d</sup> . It. for nayle, 1 <sup>d</sup> . * * * * *			

Sequitur the same wardens' list of contributions "to the worke of y<sup>e</sup> setys."

It. to y <sup>e</sup> plommer of kodysdon for a watyrtabyll of ledde y <sup>t</sup> weyyt 14 li. (14 <sup>d</sup> ), and mete and drynke and setting ynto y <sup>e</sup> walle . . . . .	14
--	----

*the yer<sup>e</sup> of howr<sup>e</sup> lordd a mcccc l, y<sup>e</sup> 20 day of may, Thomas Bonss and Jho. chapman schyrchewardeynys of the new towne of tame, we reseyuade in prymis,*

Of Wylyyam halrede of kadmer <sup>e</sup> ende a quarter of lyme for leying of ys lyme in y <sup>e</sup> chyrchehowse, the wyche lyme y solde to Jho. mylys, tanner <sup>e</sup> , for . . . . .	10
--	----

*Account of John Walkeleyn and Thomas Ives, 1452.*

Exspencys for y <sup>e</sup> lyttull Bellwheele, makynge . . . . .	1	2
Itm. nayllys to y <sup>e</sup> same wheele . . . . .		1½
Itm. we spendyd to beveredg. . . . .		1
Itm. for y <sup>e</sup> makynge of a pyne to y <sup>e</sup> same wheele . . . . .		1
Itm. half C. latheys to stope owt y <sup>e</sup> dowffis <sup>r</sup> of y <sup>e</sup> stepull <sup>s</sup> . . . . .		3½
Itm. for to make clene y <sup>e</sup> stepull and y <sup>e</sup> bellys . . . . .		3
Itm. C. and half lathnaylle . . . . .		1½
* * * * *		
Itm. for y <sup>e</sup> makeyng of y <sup>e</sup> wedurkoke . . . . .		2
Itm. y <sup>e</sup> setting up of y <sup>e</sup> same koke . . . . .		1
* * * * *		
Itm. for mendynge of y <sup>e</sup> glasse y <sup>e</sup> glasyar had, to houyr parte . . . . .	4	
Itm. y <sup>e</sup> ledde y <sup>t</sup> went yer <sup>e</sup> to 7 lb. . . . .		4
Itm. for mete and dryng and hys Bedde, 2 dayys and a halfe [he and hys mann] . . . . .		8

*Various Extracts from Account of John Edward and John Walkeleyn<sup>t</sup>, 1452-3.*

It. op <sup>r</sup> ariis p <sup>r</sup> cariag. lapidum in to the churchporch . . . . .	1½
It. p <sup>r</sup> emend. plumbi sup <sup>r</sup> le Bauke eccleie. } . . . . .	8
p <sup>r</sup> plumbo. eiusdem fact. } . . . . .	
It. p <sup>r</sup> calce empt. p <sup>r</sup> emend. 1 wat <sup>r</sup> tabull ex p <sup>r</sup> te boreal . . . . .	2

<sup>a</sup> i.e. "from Chilton hither when it was y-framed."

<sup>r</sup> Doves.

<sup>s</sup> Compare account of 1502-3:—"It. paid to Southwyke for makynge clene of y<sup>e</sup> stepull and makynge lates of y<sup>e</sup> wyndowys, 12<sup>d</sup>."

<sup>t</sup> The mechanical manner in which the clerk prefixed the apologetic *le* to unlatinizable English words, whether nouns or otherwise, is thus exemplified in the account for 1488:—"It. sol. p<sup>r</sup> le setting up horrillogii quando scda. campana fuit le newhanged, 4<sup>d</sup>."

	£	s.	d.
It. p <sup>r</sup> emend. fenestrar. variar. ecclie. . . . .		4	8
It. p <sup>r</sup> plumbo et sowd <sup>r</sup> ad eadem fenestr. . . . .			4
It. p <sup>r</sup> emend. de le west dore et p <sup>r</sup> porta cimit <sup>r</sup> ii . . . . .		1	0

1457. *From Accounts of John Chapman and John Walkeleyn.*

Also we haue payde for y<sup>e</sup> repayr of y<sup>e</sup> hows y<sup>t</sup> Robard Gylle dwellyt in:—

to a Tyler for 2 dayes meteles and drynkeles . . . . .			10
Also we payde for a man to s <sup>r</sup> ve hym, 2 dayes metels . . . . .			6
Also for tyle 2C. we payde . . . . .	1		
Also we payde for 4 Crestes . . . . .			2
Also we payde for 13 Got <sup>r</sup> tyle . . . . .			6
Also we payde for 4 Buschellys lyne . . . . .			6

1488-9. *From the Accounts of Peter Franklin and W<sup>m</sup> Triplade.*

It. sol. Johi. Cathorppe p. CC. tegul. ad domum ecclie. p. p <sup>r</sup> te nra. . . . .			7
It. sol. le tylemaker De Cadmerende p. CCCC. tegul. p <sup>r</sup> p <sup>r</sup> te nra. . . . .	1		
It. sol. eidm. p. 4 crests p. parte nra. . . . .			1
It. sol. Johi. Cathorppe pr. le lathe nayles p <sup>r</sup> p <sup>r</sup> te nra. . . . .			$\frac{1}{2}$
It. sol. eid <sup>m</sup> Johi <sup>1</sup> p <sup>r</sup> le tile pynnyes et clavis p <sup>r</sup> p <sup>r</sup> te nra. . . . .			$\frac{1}{2}$
It. sol. Thome Ide p <sup>r</sup> factur. le stapull campanar. p <sup>r</sup> p <sup>r</sup> te nra. . . . .			$\frac{1}{2}$
It. sol. Johi. Janys p <sup>r</sup> 1 lode sonde p <sup>r</sup> p <sup>r</sup> te nra. . . . .			1
It. sol. Thome tyler p <sup>r</sup> tegulac. dom <sup>s</sup> ecclie. p <sup>r</sup> p <sup>r</sup> te nra. . . . .			10
It. sol. p <sup>r</sup> (una assia) [1 assere] ad le stoppyng fenestre retro Gogmagog <sup>a</sup> et factur. eiusd <sup>m</sup> in p <sup>r</sup> te boreali ecclie. . . . .			2
It. sol. p <sup>r</sup> 4 planks [ad le flore] campanile p <sup>r</sup> p <sup>r</sup> te nra. . . . .			8
It. sol. Will <sup>o</sup> Wodbrigge p <sup>r</sup> factur. eiusd. flore et le clappsyng campanar. ac mundac <sup>m</sup> campanil. et factur. le style erga Crendon brigge in grosso p <sup>r</sup> p <sup>r</sup> te n <sup>ra</sup> . . . . .			2

## 1464.

It. we have payde to y <sup>e</sup> Carpenters for mendyng of y <sup>e</sup> Chirch howse y <sup>t</sup> Baker dwellyth in . . . . .			11
It. we payde for stods to y <sup>e</sup> Wallys . . . . .			2 $\frac{1}{2}$
It. we payde for lathis . . . . .			2 $\frac{1}{4}$
It. we payde for lathnayle . . . . .			1 $\frac{1}{4}$
It. we payde for oth <sup>r</sup> naylis to set on stods and twists of y <sup>e</sup> dors . . . . .			$\frac{3}{4}$
It. we payde for 3 Carteful white erth . . . . .			3
It. we payde for dawbyng of y <sup>e</sup> Wallys and mendyng of a twist and a hoke . . . . .			5
It. we payde for Rodds . . . . .			2 $\frac{1}{2}$
It. we payde for 4 pesis of Oke . . . . .			1 $\frac{1}{2}$
It. we payde for hey to make y <sup>e</sup> mort <sup>r</sup> . . . . .			$\frac{1}{2}$
It. we payde for stonyes . . . . .	1		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
It. we payde for grounde pynnyng and mete and drynke . . . . .			4
It. we payde for John Kyngs labur abowte y <sup>e</sup> sam howse . . . . .			2 $\frac{1}{2}$
It. we payde for dawbyng of y <sup>e</sup> howse yt was longs . . . . .			5
It. we payde for Rodds to y <sup>e</sup> sam howse . . . . .			4
It. we payde for stods to y <sup>e</sup> sam howse . . . . .			2
It. we payde for naylys to set on stods and (for) oth <sup>r</sup> thyngs . . . . .			$\frac{1}{2}$
It. we payde for white erthe to dawbe y <sup>e</sup> wallys . . . . .			8
It. John Kyng stodyd hit hymself, for his lab <sup>r</sup> we low hym . . . . .			1
It. we payde for straw to make y <sup>e</sup> mort <sup>r</sup> . . . . .			$\frac{1}{2}$
It. we have payde for a 1000 tyle . . . . .	2		6
It. we have payde for Raftur loggs and a post . . . . .			7 $\frac{1}{2}$
It. we have payde for hewyng of them and for mete and drynke . . . . .			2

<sup>a</sup> I presume a picture called Gogmagog.

1500.

	£	s.	d.
It. for 2 paddlokks, one to y <sup>e</sup> chirche yeate, anoth <sup>r</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> bere howse dore <sup>x</sup>			6
It. for a lokke w <sup>t</sup> a key to y <sup>e</sup> chirche howse dore			4
It. to Thomas Powlen for grounde pynnyng, wyndyng, studdying, dawbyng of y <sup>e</sup> walles, and scoryng of y <sup>e</sup> diche of y <sup>e</sup> chirche howse		3	11
It. to William Alen for 1 lode of white erthe, 1 lode of sonde, 1 peece of elme, and 2 burden rodde		1	
It. to John Goodwyn for stude tymber			4
It. for a lode of stone from Crendon		1	2

1477—1480. *Custus Solar. p. organ<sup>r</sup>.*

Itm. sol. Thome Carpenter s. p <sup>r</sup> factura 2 solarior. p. organis situand <sup>s</sup> in gross <sup>o</sup>	8	8
It. sol. Petro Marmyon p. 1 magno ligno maeremii p. dict. solarior	3	4
It. sol. p. 7 p <sup>r</sup> vis pecis meremii p <sup>r</sup> c ca 2 <sup>d</sup>	1	2
It. sol. p. 2 lignis meremii ad dict. opus		10
It. sol. p. 1 alio ligno meremii ad idm. opus		10
It. sol. p. 2 plankes ad idm. opus	1	
Itm. in cert <sup>s</sup> clavis viz. 4 peny nayle and 5 <sup>d</sup> nayle		8
Itm. in asseribus viz. 200 and 1 qrt. ad idm. opus	6	
It. sol. Will <sup>mo</sup> Smyth p. heng <sup>s</sup> hoks and 2 barres ferri ad idm. op <sup>s</sup>	1	10½

Sma 24<sup>s</sup> 2½<sup>d</sup>.Et sic p. pte. Nove Thame, 12<sup>s</sup> 1¼<sup>d</sup>.Sma Solar. p. organ. [p. Nova Thame], 12<sup>s</sup> 1¼<sup>d</sup>.*Organ maker.*

Itm. sol. Johi. Organmaker pma. vice	1	6	8
Itm. sol. eidem Johi. Organmaker alia vice	1		
It. sol. eidem. de pecunia collect. p. p <sup>r</sup> ochianor. ut p <sup>r</sup> in billa p. nra. parte		18	3½
[It. sol. Edwardo Jonson ad delib <sup>r</sup> and. Johi. Organmaker <sup>z</sup> ]	1	6	9
	4	11	8½

Prius. It. rec. div <sup>r</sup> sis p <sup>r</sup> ochianis p. novis organis emend. et collect. p. Joh. Kyng et Johem. Benet ut p <sup>r</sup> p. billam de p <sup>r</sup> cell. 36 <sup>s</sup> 7 <sup>d</sup> unde p. pte. nra	18	3½
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These organs were sold in 1523 to the parson of Staunton (St. John?) for 50s.

1524.

It. payed for 6 bussells of lyme to the wasshing of the church wallys	1
It. payed to John Tyler for sweping and wasshing of the church walls	4

*Prices Current of Building Materials and Labour in the Middle of the Fifteenth Century (1440—1480), Thame, Oxon.*

Mason per day	s.	d.	s.	d.
Carpenter per day	5	to	7	
Plumber per day				
Labourer per day	2	to	4	
Sawyer per 100 ft.	1	3		

<sup>x</sup> Probably a hovel near the church gate, whence the bier was brought out and placed at the gate at funerals.<sup>y</sup> I am not aware of any other account of the building of a mediæval organ-loft. It seems to have been in two portions, like the organ.<sup>z</sup> There is also mention in the book of Alan Organmaker.



	s.	d.	s.	d.
Stone per load from Headington . . . . .	1	2	to	1 4
Carriage per load from Headington, 10 miles . . . . .		3	to	5½
Stone per load from Crendon . . . . .	1	2		
Tiles per thousand . . . . .	2	6		
— per hundred (roofing), from Cadmer End . . . . .		3	to	3½
— per hundred (roofing) . . . . .		6		
Gutter tiles and ridge tiles, each . . . . .		½		
Laths per 100 . . . . .		6		
Sand per load (cost of digging) . . . . .		1		
Lime per quarter of 8 bushels (Cadmer End) . . . . .	1		to	1 4
— per bushel . . . . .		1	to	1½
— and sand per bushel . . . . .		1		
Roofnails per 100 . . . . .		5	to	6
Lath-nails per 100 . . . . .		1		
Eaves board per 100 ft. (run ?) . . . . .	2	7		
Lead per cwt. . . . .	7	5		
— per stone . . . . .		11		
— per lb. . . . .		1		
Solder per lb. . . . .		3		
Coa's per bushel . . . . .		1		
Locks and keys, each . . . . .		4		
Padlocks, each . . . . .		3		
Bell founding (Hazlewood of Reading, old bell used up) per cwt. . . . .	5			
Sanctus bell . . . . .	13	4		
Gudgeons to bells, per pair . . . . .	2	2		
Brasses to ditto, each . . . . .	1	7½		
Great bell rope . . . . .		10	to	1
Rope to Sanctus bell . . . . .		3½		
Whitleather for bawdricks, &c., per skin . . . . .	1			
Rafters, joists, &c., of small scantlings, per ft. (cube ?) . . . . .		4		

*Ecclesiastical Necessaries.*

Wax, in the lump, per lb. . . . .	7	to	10
Making ditto, according to size, per lb. . . . .	½	to	1
Tallow candles, per lb. . . . .	1		
Sises, per lb. . . . .	7		
Lamp oil, per gallon . . . . .	1 4	to	1 8
New surplices . . . . .	2 6	to	5
Holy-water stick, of latén . . . . .	9		
Washing surplices, albs, each . . . . .		½ to	1
— a suit of vestments . . . . .	4		
Small cord for curtains, &c., per dozen ells . . . . .	4		
Rope to the font . . . . .	3		
Lamps, per dozen, from Oxford, delivered at Thame . . . . .	5½		
Linen cloth for rochetts for bellmen and clerks, per ell . . . . .	6¼		
Broad cloth for binding vestments, per ell . . . . .	7½		
Holland cloth for ditto, per ell . . . . .	5		
Ribbon to copes, per yard . . . . .	½		
Canvas to make bags for the books, &c., per ell . . . . .	4		
An old yellow chasuble sold for . . . . .	7½		

A new missal . . . . . £1

Repairs to old books, according to amount of damage. The Prior of Notley rebound old psalters and manuals (small size), and supplied defective leaves, at 1<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> each; for larger volumes from 5<sup>s</sup> to 10<sup>s</sup> was paid at Oxford. Book-binding details as follow:—

Buckskins for covering, each . . . . .	2
Red skins, per dozen . . . . .	4
White skins, per dozen . . . . .	3
Brass bosses, per dozen . . . . .	2

	£	s.	d.
New bellows to organs (Dyer of Oxford)	.	.	11
A great chest, bound with bonds of iron	.	.	9
Basket for holy bread	.	.	5
Cases to chalices, each	.	.	3
A new cross, silver and gilt, with images of SS. Mary and John	.	22	

Payment to a painter of Buckingham for a picture of the blessed Mary, 1480, £1.

Note as to the above prices. The proportionate value of money in the fifteenth century to ours may be safely taken at a *minimum* of shillings for pence. We shall thus arrive at an idea of the relative cheapness of different materials. Lead, for instance, at the price quoted above, was at least three times as costly in the fifteenth century as at the present day: this probably resulted from the immense cost of carriage from the mines over medieval roads. Lamp oil was also expensive in proportion: and books are, as usual, at an enormous price. If we assume the organ to have contained one row of pipes only, the price paid for it is higher in proportion than might have been expected.

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

*Dec. 2, 1864.* SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., V.-P., in the chair.

Col. Hogge, C.B., communicated, through General Lefroy, an account of the discovery of a Bactrian sculpture, which was sent for examination. It had been found on the site of a Jaina temple about thirty miles north of Peshawar, and is remarkable as combining the characteristics of Buddhist idolatry with features believed to be of Greek art. It represents a figure seated on the ground; naked, with the exception of a waist-cloth, and a pair of boots reaching nearly to the knee: the bearded head is of fine character; it is encircled by a wreath and might bear comparison with sculptures of young Hercules or of Bacchus. At the back of this singular figure there was an eagle, of which the outspread wings alone remain. Col. Hogge observed, that during the survey under Col. Lumsden's direction in 1850 the natives pointed out the ruins of a building of Jaina architecture said to occupy the site of a very ancient temple, and excavations being made, the remains of a Greek or Bactrian structure were brought to light, among which were portions of a frieze representing the deification of a horse, and the small sculpture in blue slate now brought before the Institute by General Lefroy: he adverted to the supposed introduction of Greek art in the north of India through the expedition of Alexander the Great, and remarked that it was impossible not to regard the sculptured frieze as connected with the veneration shewn towards Bucephalus; a city was founded on the west bank of the Hydaspes, and named Bucephala after the celebrated steed of Alexander. At a previous meeting of the Institute a bronze statuette, terra-cottas, coins and other relics indicating influence of Greek art had been sent for exhibition from Peshawar by Major Hastings.

A notice, by Dr. Thurnam of Devizes, was read, relating to incised symbols on Stonehenge, first noticed by Dr. Tate in 1861; this discovery has lately excited considerable interest and learned discussions during the meeting of the British Association at Bath, when a visit was made to Stonehenge under the guidance of the Rev. Canon Scarth. Dr. Thurnam pointed out the remarkable evidence recently collected from rock-markings near the flanks of the Cheviots, also in Argyleshire and other places; an important work on these vestiges is in preparation

by direction of the Duke of Northumberland, to whom the attention lately given to the subject is chiefly due. It might be expected that markings or symbols should be found also on Stonehenge, as they had been noticed by Sir Gardner Wilkinson on Long Meg, at the circle of stones near Penrith, in Cumberland; they occur also on other megalithic monuments. Nothing, however, had been found until the symbols in question were detected by the well-practised eye of Dr. Tate, being at that time so thickly encrusted with lichen, as to escape the notice of any ordinary observer. The circumstance was made known by him to the Institute, without venturing to speculate on the age or intention of the symbols, in the character of which the archæologist failed to trace indications of any very remote antiquity. This discovery, connected with so remarkable a monument, excited attention, and Dr. Thurnam, who is fully conversant with the remains of the obscure early ages, was induced to give it careful investigation; he was led to conclude that the mysterious symbols had been cut on the stone in comparatively recent times, and might have been the work of some casual visitor, who must have found considerable difficulty in the operation, the "sarsen" stone of which Stonehenge is formed being extremely hard. The subject assumed a fresh interest through the recent visit of the *savans* congregated at Bath, and Dr. Thurnam pointed out how important it is to ascertain with precision the age and origin of these symbols, in which possibly some ardent advocates of the very remote date of the monument might even trace resemblance to Phœnician characters. Professor Rawlinson had, however, truly observed during the late discussion that these markings cannot possibly be earlier than Roman times, if indeed they can claim that degree of antiquity. Dr. Thurnam then stated that according to the testimony of aged persons, it would appear that the symbols were actually cut by an unknown travelling artificer, about forty or fifty years ago. Through active researches made by Mr. Kemm of Amesbury, immediately after the meeting of the British Association, the statement, of which full particulars were given, had been obtained from three persons, one of them an eye-witness of the proceeding, and resident near the spot. It is difficult to conceive through what motive so laborious an operation, by which the learned might well have been led astray, should have been undertaken.

Professor Westmacott, R.A., then delivered a discourse on the statue of the Diadumenus lately obtained for the British Museum from the collection in the Farnese Palace, belonging to the ex-King of Naples. It is of marble, and has undergone some injuries and restorations; it represents a naked youth adjusting a fillet round his brows; hence the name by which the statue is entitled. The style of art indicates the period when, about five centuries before the Christian era, sculpture threw off the severity of the late archaic school. Its characteristics may be appreciated if the works of the transition period are carefully compared with the productions of the succeeding school, brought to perfection by Phidias and his contemporaries: among these was Polyctetus, who flourished about B.C. 450. Pliny and Lucian describe a famous work by that sculptor, known as the *Diadumenus*, valued, according to the former of those writers, at a hundred talents, or about £25,000 sterling. Lucian, educated as a sculptor, alludes to the great beauty of the statue. Professor Westmacott then pointed out the evidence which may seem to connect the identical statue, which now

enriches the British Museum, with the age of Polycletus; the style is precisely that which characterised his productions according to the statements of Pliny; various arguments tend to strengthen the belief that it may be a true copy of the celebrated statue to which Pliny and Lucian allude, and it bears evidence of antiquity to justify us in regarding it as of the period of that great sculptor. If it be regarded as a Roman copy we should expect to find it wrought in the marble of Italy, but the material is the Pentelic marble used by all the great artists of Greece. Unfortunately, no ancient writer has recorded the material in which the Diadumenus and the Doryphorus, two of the most famous works of antiquity, were executed. It has been assumed that they were of bronze, but without authority. Polycletus was renowned for his works in bronze, but Pausanias writes of his admirable productions in marble. Pliny, describing the Diadumenus, says that the great sculptor "*fecit molliter juvenem*," a phrase scarcely appropriate to the character of an athlete, and although the upper part of the statue shews elegance of form the lower is robust. The Professor suggested that the phrase may refer to technical treatment of the material, and express the soft rich quality of surface given to marble. Professor Westmacott said that there is no reliable account of the discovery of the statue acquired from the Farnese collection; the fact of its existence at Rome, where the greatest works of antiquity were collected when Greece was despoiled, may strengthen the presumption that it was one of the ancient art-treasures accumulated in the Eternal City; he expressed his impression that it may be the original masterpiece of the great sculptor, of which the fame has been handed down by Pliny and other writers to whom we owe our knowledge of the works of Polycletus.

An interesting discussion ensued upon various questions suggested by the Professor's discourse. Mr. Birch was of opinion that Pliny's expression, "*molliter*," refers to the age of the youth and treatment of the subject, as indicating the transition from boyhood; and that, although the statue is of Pentelic marble, it does not follow that it is the original; it may be an ancient copy; and he stated the grounds that led him to a different conclusion from that which the Professor had formed. Mr. Birch had failed to recognise in this remarkable sculpture the mode of treatment shewn in the works of Phidias and other artists of the period.

The Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., sent some antiquities of bronze, a necklace of large amber beads, metal rings of the description sometimes considered to have served as currency in Ireland, with other relics closely resembling those of similar class found in Ireland. They had been placed in Mr. Stanley's hands by the Ven. Archdeacon Jones, and were found in a rivulet near Llanwyllog Church, Anglesea, near a spot still known as the "Field of Battle," the scene, as supposed, of a memorable struggle between Owain Gwynedd and the united forces of the Erse, Manxmen, and Norwegians, in 1143. These curious relics, however, which Archdeacon Jones proposes to present to the British Museum, appear to be of much earlier date.

The Marchioness of Huntly exhibited, through Mr. Soden Smith, F.S.A., three massive armlets of bronze found in Aberdeenshire. They are of a peculiar massive type, of which examples are to be found in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; there is also a pair



enriched with peculiar enamels in the British Museum. These armlets may have been honorary gifts or votive offerings, and are, as supposed, of late Celtic workmanship. A specimen found on the coast of Morayshire weighs 2 lb. 9 oz.

Several beautiful enamels were sent by Mr. H. Farrer; also a medalion of ivory very delicately sculptured, a pendant ornament enriched with nielli, and other specimens of choice goldsmiths' work. An elaborately wrought implement of black flint, found near the coast at Yarmouth, was exhibited by Mr. Harrod; it is probably unique among antiquities of its class found in England; it is curved and perfectly symmetrical in fashion, resembling objects found occasionally in Scandinavia, and of which examples exist in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.

Mr. Waterton, F.S.A., brought a remarkable sword, the blade being engraved with the arms of Pope Sixtus V., the tiara and keys, with the inscription SIXTVS . V . PONT . MAX . ANNO . IIII. He observed that it was the custom for the sovereign Pontiff to bless on a certain day in each year a golden rose, a sword, and a cap of maintenance, which were usually sent to some sovereign prince. Mr. Waterton is of opinion that this fine weapon is that which was thus consecrated in 1589, being the fourth year of the pontificate of Sixtus V. A remarkable sword blessed by the Pontiff and sent to Henry VIII. is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum.

It was announced that the Society would not assemble in January; at the ensuing meeting, in February, a detailed narrative of recent excavations by the Rev. W. Greenwell, of Durham, lately made by permission of the late Earl of Carlisle, would be given; also a notice of a Roman kiln for pottery, in Somerset. The important question of "Treasure Trove," and the advantages gained by recent relaxation of the law in Scotland, and a memoir on architectural peculiarities illustrated by examples in Warwickshire, by Mr. Godwin, will be brought before the Institute on a subsequent occasion.

### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 14, 1864. JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair.

William Whincopp, Esq., Woodbridge; Rev. Thos. Finch, B.A., Morpeth; John Harker, M.D., Lancaster, were elected associates.

Presents were received from the Royal Society, the Kilkenny Society, and Mr. Bragg of Montreal; *Archæologia Americana*, &c.

Mr. Bedder exhibited a bronze statuette of Mars, said to have been found in London. It was considered of Etruscan fabric, and strongly resembled an example brought from Mr. Cuming's collection obtained in Italy in 1854.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited an ancient axle-tree found at Haydock, and Mr. Cuming a bone washer of a wheel found in the Thames, both of which are ordered to be engraved in the Journal.

Mr. Warren exhibited a variety of Roman and Saxon fibulæ found in Suffolk, which were also directed to be engraved.

Mr. Carmichael called attention to a legend in Irish characters on the square base of a cross found in a bank through which the House of Friar's Carse is approached. This and other objects are thought to

have been brought from Dumfriesshire many years ago by a former owner. The inscription reads—ORA PRO ANIMA, and a name follows, COMERGHIE DE IA . . . H. ?

The Rev. Mr. Kell sent a bell found at New Shirley, Hants. It has probably formed a portion of a peal of musical bells. At the declivity of the hill leading into Old Shirley, between one and two hundred skeletons of different ages and sex have been disinterred. There are neither coffins nor the remains of clothes, and the woody character of the spot reminded the members of the cemetery of Helmingham in Suffolk, displayed by the Rev. G. Cardew at the late Ipswich Congress.

Dr. Kendrick gave an account of a Roman brine-pan (perfect) in the Warrington Museum, obtained at Nantwich, Cheshire. It is of lead, and found with portions of others 10 ft. below the surface; one fragment has the word DEVÆ, the ancient name of Chester. The pan appears to have been cast in its present form, and is an interesting object.

Dr. Palmer of Newbury, Local Secretary for Berks., gave an account of the progress of researches being carried on at Silchester by direction of the Duke of Wellington, under the supervision of the Rev. J. G. Joyce. Excavations have displayed the course of the roads, position of the houses, tessellated pavements, &c. A diary is kept of every article obtained, and plans made of the buildings. His Grace intends forming a museum of what may be found on the spot, and has purchased the late Mr. Barton's collection, many of the objects contained in which have been already figured in the *Journal of the Association*. Future and more complete accounts of the discoveries will be laid before the Association.

The Rev. Mr. Bolton exhibited two singular pieces of pottery bearing various stamps, leading to a conjecture that they may have been employed by some ancient card-sharper. Mr. Bolton has had them in his possession thirty years, and they were obtained in a field at Eye, in Suffolk.

Lord Boston exhibited a broadside panegyric on William the Third, inscribed to the Right Hon. Wm. Lord Paget.

Mr. Blashill read a paper "On Four Early English Coffin Slabs from Herefordshire and the Border," illustrated by drawings.

Mr. Irvine addressed a letter to the Association urging their continued attention to the preservation of the ancient and interesting church of Okeford-Fitz-Payne, in Dorsetshire, threatened with demolition.

*Jan.* 11, 1865. N. GOULD, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

William Watson, Esq., of Barnard Castle, Durham, R. L. Pemberton, Esq., of The Barnes, Sunderland, T. C. Thompson, Esq., of Sherburn Hall, Durham, and J. S. C. Renneck, Esq., of Granville-place, Blackheath, were elected associates.

Presents were received from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, the Cambrian Archæological Association, the Canadian Institute, the Archæological Society of Mainz, &c.

Mr. Gordon Hills, in the absence of Mr. F. J. Baigent, laid upon the table a series of drawings, seventeen in number, of the paintings, ornaments, &c., recently discovered on and now erased from the walls of the

church of the Hospital of the Holy Cross, near Winchester. Mr. Baigent's paper in illustration will be read at the next meeting.

Mr. Blight exhibited rubbings of two sepulchral crosses found in the churchyard of Abergele, North Wales. They are referable to the thirteenth century, and between two and three feet in height. One bears the representation of a sword, with a globose pommel, the grip cris-crossed, and a horizontal guard.

Lord Boston exhibited a coffer of English workmanship, of about the close of the fifteenth century, composed of stout iron plates, panelled by strips of the same metal, secured by round-headed rivets. The key-hole is in front, shut in by a hinged strap, with a spring. The casket weighs twelve pounds.

Dr. Palmer sent an account of the restorations made in the church of St. Nicholas, Newbury, and of various fragments of stone, portions of sedilia, two masons' line pieces, &c., therein discovered. Dr. Palmer also exhibited some antiquities found in the neighbourhood, consisting of the nether stone of a quern of lava; a ring crowned, bearing the letter R.; a heart-shaped locket, with engraved profile of Charles II., a small obelisk pendant of black slate; and a water-pot for a birdcage, glazed, and decorated with brown quilling of the date of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Henry Thompson exhibited through the treasurer a gold iconographic ring with representation of the Trinity, and a motto *De bon cuer*. It was found, together with a groat of Edward III. and a skeleton and coffin, at Framlingham. He also exhibited some gold coins,—a quarter noble of Edward III., a sovereign of James I., a double crown of Charles I., a guinea of Anne, and a quarter moidore of John V. of Portugal. The double crown of Charles appeared to have been used as a touch-piece by the King for the cure of the Evil, on which practice a discussion took place between Dr. Pettigrew, Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. Cuming, and others, tracing the origin of the superstition from the time of Edward the Confessor, as recorded by William of Malmesbury. Mr. Thompson also produced two religious medalets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, representing SS. Peter and Paul, the Crucifixion, &c.

Mr. W. D. Haggard, F.S.A., exhibited four fine impressions of the portrait of William Henry Duke of Gloucester, from paintings by Sir G. Kneller and T. Murrey, engraved by J. Smith.

Mr. George Wright exhibited a coin of Ptolemy met with at Ancona, and a leaden bull of Pope John XXII. found at Maidstone, Kent.

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Dec. 6, 1864.* DR. HUNT, President, in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. Laing, describing some shell mounds at Keiss, in Caithness, and the contents of some kists found in and near them<sup>a</sup>. The place where these mounds have been collected is about seven miles to the north of Wick, extending for some distance along the coast and for a mile or two inland. The interest attached to these shell mounds is that they resemble the "kitchen middens" of Denmark,

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Dec., 1864, p. 714.

which consist of heaps of shells and bones, the refuse of the food of the men who are supposed to have lived in the prehistoric period. Mr. Laing said that considerable confusion had arisen in the exploration of the kitchen middens from want of care, and that implements of the early stone period had thereby become mingled with those of bronze; but he had been careful in his excavations in Caithness to avoid such confusion. He described five of the shell mounds which he had examined, and the results, he said, had shewn that the heaps had been accumulated at different periods. In the lowest stratum were found, mingled with the shells of limpets and periwinkles, which appear to have constituted the principal articles of food of these ancient people, some bones of oxen, of horses, and pigs, and stone implements of the rudest possible kind. Specimens were also found of the bones of a bird that has long been extinct. In continuing his explorations Mr. Laing came to some kists consisting of slabs of stone just large enough to hold the body of a man, and inside, covered with sand, he discovered the skeletons of those who had been interred. Most of them were very short, not being more than 5 ft. 4 in. long, and in those kists no implements of any kind were found; but in two instances he discovered kists of a much larger size, the skeletons in which measured 6 ft. and 6 ft. 4 in. These were presumed to have been the chiefs of the race, and buried with one of them were fifteen stone implements of small size and of the rudest character, exhibiting a lower degree of art than the flint implements found with the bones of extinct animals in tertiary geological deposits. Several of the skulls were exhibited on the table. Mr. Laing said that the skulls of the chieftains presented little difference from those of ancient British skulls, but the others appeared to be of a lower type, and to resemble in some particulars the skulls of negroes. Among the shells and bones found in the middens there were two human jaw-bones, one of which was the jaw-bone of a child about five years old, which bore the marks of having been gnawed, indicating that the child had been eaten. Mr. Laing also mentioned that on some of the shell mounds there are the remains of round bays built with the sandstone of the neighbourhood, and evidently constructed at different periods; the foundations of them being the heaps of shells constituting the lowest stratum of the middens. The inference he drew from the small size of the implements found, and from the fact that most of them were made from the stone of the neighbourhood, was that the ancient people by whom the middens had been accumulated had no communication with the inhabitants of districts from which flints or harder stones could have been procured.

Professor Owen said, with respect to the jaw-bone of the child, that he was well acquainted with the marks made by savages on the jaws of animals they devoured as food, and he feared the evidence which the child's jaw afforded tended to prove that our progenitors who inhabited Scotland at a remote period must have been cannibals. The dental cavity is filled with nerve-pulp, which savages relish, and the child's jaw-bone indicated that it had been broken to extract that substance.

Two other papers, by Mr. Roberts and Mr. Carter Blake, "On a Kistvaen in Shetland," were read, bearing on the subject of the first paper; after which Professor Owen made some further remarks, to the effect that the general characters of the Caithness crania shewed affinity with the oldest Southern or Arian type; those of the Shetland with an



old Northern type, combining Teutonic features with the roof-shaped calvarium and supranasal depression of the Esquimaux. The lowest skull in the Caithness series of an ancient stone period resembled that of a West African negro, but with marked distinction in the proportions of the teeth, nasal-bones, &c., such as may be seen in some Hindoo and Egyptian mummy skulls; the lowest of the old Shetland skulls similarly resembled the Australian, but with equally decisive differences, the resemblance in both instances in the small cranium and prominent jaws being due to undeveloped intelligence, and perhaps to a prolonged period of suckling; while the identity in the essentially human cranial characters in all the skulls supported the inference of unity of species. The fact of chief interest deduced from the examination of the remains of the animals affording food to the ancient Caithness people was the presence of bones of the great auk (*Alca impennis*), now deemed extinct by ornithologists, but thus clearly proved to be entitled to a place in the records of British birds.

### ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 21, 1864. EWAN CHRISTIAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

A report from the general committee on the establishment of a school of Architectural Decoration having been read,

Mr. Ashpitel, Fellow, moved that it be received, and in doing so spoke of the difficulty the committee experienced in adopting a suitable title for the school, remarking that at last they decided it would be better to bring the subject before the Institute.

Mr. Kerr, Fellow, seconded the reception of the report, which was agreed to.

Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., Fellow, said he might in some respects be considered the originator of this scheme, inasmuch as he urged upon the younger members of the Architectural Association, in a paper he read before them, to do all they could to promote an improved state of education in the higher branches of art amongst architects, particularly in the drawing of the human figure, in animal drawing, and the drawing of foliage, and in colouring, as applied to architectural decoration. He did not urge architectural drawing, because that was best taught in an architect's office; but there were points in art in which architecture came in direct contact and united itself with the sister arts of sculpture and painting, and these were the branches for which no proper provision was made in the instruction of young architects. The school suggested would be carried out, beyond a doubt, and it was for the members of this Institute to say whether or no they would take part in the great work, or leave the students to do it for themselves.

Mr. J. W. Papworth, Fellow, urged the necessity of referring the report back to the Council, asking them to give it all the support they could, and moved a resolution to that effect. He was afraid the terms for instruction were too high.

Mr. C. F. Hayward, Hon. Sec., argued that the Institute must not be held responsible for the success or non-success of the suggested scheme. They were an examining but not an educational body, and he did not hold with doing anything which would be like establishing a college for the instruction of members generally. The school would be carried out independently of the Institute, who had only a share in

the conduct of it, though it had used all its influence and machinery to start the new school.

Mr. J. H. Christian, President of the Architectural Association, and Mr. Kerr, Fellow, had no doubt of the success of the plan if carried out. The latter gentleman said that the project wanted a little polishing. The present age was eminently an age of detail, and they ought not to look doubtfully at the plan proposed, because it was not sufficiently detailed. He should object to the Architectural Association and the Institute meeting on equal grounds, as this was the one Society of Architects of the United Kingdom, and there was no reason why they should be otherwise.

Mr. Morris, Associate, Mr. Jennings, Fellow, Mr. Henman, Fellow, Mr. R. P. Spiers, Associate, and others having offered their opinions on the scheme, more or less favourably, at the request of the Chairman, Professor Westmacott, R.A., addressed the members. He said, what they wanted, as the leading body of architects, was a school of accessorial art. He alluded to one or two objections to a life academy, and recommended students to copy first from the best statues founded on nature. In the Royal Academy students were not allowed to go into the Life Academy until they had drawn for some time in the Antique Academy. This was essentially, he said, an age of detail, perhaps too much so. They were losing broad masses and generalizations. He hoped this scheme would be carried out, and that this Institute would give it their best support, because whatever tended to the advancement of art would tend to the elevation of the artist, and he had a sort of catholic feeling and desire to see the English artists taking the position they ought to hold.

It was then resolved that the report be received and adopted, and that it be referred back to the Council to nominate four gentlemen to act with the President in accordance therewith.

It was then recommended that the name of the school be "The School of Art accessorial to Architecture," and that the fees be reduced to a guinea and a-half per term, or three guineas per annum.

*Dec. 5.* Mr. THOMAS L. DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

A letter from Cardinal Wiseman was read, acknowledging the flattering notice made by the President in his recent opening address, of the lecture read by His Eminence at the South Kensington Museum, "On the Architecture of London," in April last. The letter was accompanied by several photographs of the excavations of the Old Imperial Palace at Rome, now being undertaken under the auspices of the Emperor of the French. These photographs were placed by Cardinal Wiseman at the disposal of the President for exhibition at the evening meetings of the Institute.

A paper was read by E. I'Anson, Fellow, "On the New Office Buildings now being erected in the City of London," in which reference was made to the greatly increased importance and magnificence of these structures as contrasted with those erected in former years. The paper was illustrated by numerous drawings of buildings recently erected, including Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street, in which latter case the system of lighting from internal areas, lined with white glazed tiles, and the introduction of open iron doors, serving also for the purposes of ventilation, had been introduced.

A discussion followed, in which the President, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Ashpitel, Mr. J. J. Cole, Mr. J. W. Papworth, and other members took part.

*Dec. 19.* Mr. GEORGE E. STREET, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

A paper on the "Construction of Theatres," was read by Mr. A. W. Taylor, in which, after a brief review of the construction and arrangement of ancient examples, he proceeded to consider the requirements of modern theatres in detail. He considered the design of a theatre a less arduous task than was generally imagined, and that as a general rule, theatres need not be constructed to hold more than 2,500 persons. As regards internal form and acoustic requirements, Mr. Taylor adduced Her Majesty's Theatre as perhaps the best in the world. He then considered the questions of lighting and ventilation, mentioning in particular the new *Théâtre Lyrique* at Paris, where he said the cost of gas for lighting, through its glass roof, was treble the usual average. He then dwelt upon the modes of ingress and egress, and said that while there might be but few entrances, the exits should be as numerous as possible, in the event of any sudden alarm; and that, where two passages meet, such passages should be double the ordinary width—an arrangement, he mentioned, that had not been carried out in the new opera-house at Paris. Mr. Taylor then spoke of the internal decoration, which he said should be the work of a true artist, suggesting that the principles shewn in mediæval coloured decoration might be advantageously applied to theatres. He considered all ornamental projections as fatal to sound, and again adduced Her Majesty's Theatre as an example in this respect worthy of imitation. As regards the exterior, he would prefer simplicity and truthfulness of expression, both in design and the material used, to all the so-called grandeur of effect so much attempted in modern structures. Mr. Taylor then spoke in detail of stage arrangements, preferring the experience of a good stage carpenter to all the costly and complicated modern systems of machinery.

A discussion followed the reading of Mr. Taylor's paper, in which the Chairman and several members took part.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

THE prizes to art workmen have been awarded; the following is the report of the Council:—

"It is with no pleasant feelings that the Council has to announce that it declines to give any prizes for wood-carvings this year. Encouraged by the success which attended the competition of last year, it offered for 1864 prizes larger in value than it had ever done before, viz. a first prize of £20, and a second one of £10, with extra prizes of £1 1s. or upwards, according to the merit of the specimens; and it proposed for the subject a narrative which it believed was familiar above all others to every one from earliest infancy, viz. the parable of 'The Good Samaritan.' It made sure that so well-known a subject and such ample remuneration would have produced tenders of more than average merit, and probably a larger number of them. When the time for sending in the subjects had arrived, the Council was astonished to find that only five competitors had entered the lists. When their works came to be examined, the Council, to its regret, discovered that the five panels were, while slightly different in comparative merit, alike unsatisfactory in conception and clumsy in execution. It was the unanimous opinion of all who assembled at the adjudication that none deserved a prize, even of a reduced value; so the year which, it was hoped, might have been marked as an epoch of progress,

will be noted in the records of the Architectural Museum as a blank as far as the prizes for carving are concerned.

"The Museum has a different record to make of the new prizes for silver work. The Council of the Architectural Museum offered a first prize of £10 for the best, and Mr. H. Heather Bigg, of Wimpole-street, a second prize of five guineas for the next best, reproduction in silver, on a reduced scale, of a cast in the Architectural Museum collection representing a group of leaves. The special object of this prize was to encourage hand-tooling, or chasing. The length of the leaves in the works sent in for competition was not to be more than three-eighths of an inch. The group of leaves was to be either chiselled from the solid, or cast and carefully chased, or the leaves made in detail, and brought together by soldering. Six specimens were sent in, of which two were considered to be disqualified, from their non-fulfilment of the exact conditions. The first prize was given to Mr. Henry Whitehouse, jun., employed by Mr. Whitehouse, of 9, Chadwell-street, St. John-street-road; the second, to Mr. Septimus Beresford, employed by Mr. Richards, of 29, Middleton-street, St. John-street-road; and an extra prize of three guineas was voted by the Museum to Mr. G. J. Langley, of 25, Wynatt-street, Clerkenwell. Moreover, the work of Mr. Walter Harrison, apprentice to Messrs. Garrard, which was disqualified from the competition from its non-fulfilment of the conditions, was considered to possess such merit that a gratuity of one guinea and a bound copy of Labarte's 'Handbook of Arts of the Middle Ages,' were voted to Mr. Harrison.

"The colour prizes usually given by the Ecclesiological Society and Mr. Beresford Hope, through the Architectural Museum, were this year transmuted by the donors into a prize of £10 for a rosette executed in transparent enamels on silver. The colours to be of not less than nine separate tints, and of the same class and character as those in the head of a crozier (from the Soltkyoff collection) and two triptychs (silver gilt, and with plaques of translucent enamel, date *circa* 1350 to 1400) exhibited in the precious metal, enamel, and jewellery court of the South Kensington Museum. The central compartment of the rosette to contain two tints without an intervening thread of metal, which need not be sunk to a depth of more than one-thirtieth of an inch.

"Another prize of £10, given by Mr. Ruskin, was offered for a rosette of similar size and design to the above, executed in opaque enamels on a ground of copper. The colours to be of not less than nine separate tints, and of the same class and character as those of the Soltkyoff chase, in the South Kensington Museum, or of any fine specimen of Chinese encrusted enamel. The central compartment of the rosette to contain two tints, without an intervening thread of metal. The copper to be hollowed to the depth of not less than one-sixteenth of an inch, and the metal surfaces to be fire-gilt.

"These two prizes were to be adjudicated by the Committee of the Ecclesiological Society, together with Mr. Ruskin, Mr. J. C. Robinson, and Mr. Burges. For the first prize two competitors strove, and, acting on the discretionary power contained in the instructions, the judges divided the prize into one of £7, to Mr. H. de Koningh, of 79, Dean-street, Soho; and one of £3, to Mr. Frederick Lowe, of 13, Wilderness-row, London. Mr. de Koningh's work was remarkable for the success with which he had enamelled good ruby on silver, a feat which Cellini pronounced impossible, though comparatively easy on gold. For Mr. Ruskin's prize there were three competitors, and the prize was assigned to Mr. Alfred Gray, in the employ of Messrs. Elkington, of Birmingham. Mr. de Koningh, however, competed with so much spirit, not only with the prescribed rosette, but with a volunteered imitation of Chinese *cloisonne*, that, although the latter had no equitable claim to a prize, the judges recommended the Architectural Museum to recognise its merit by a gift of Labarte's Handbook, which was voted accordingly.

Nov. 14, 1864.

"Signed,

JOSEPH CLARKE,  
Hon. Sec."

A course of lectures is being arranged, to commence early in March.



## CAMDEN SOCIETY.

*Jan. 18, 1865.* A general meeting of the Camden Society was held, JOHN BRUCE, Esq., the Director, in the chair, for the election of a President, in the room of the late Marquess of Bristol. The meeting cordially concurred with the Council in the expression of condolence they had conveyed to the family of the Marquess on the great loss they had mutually sustained. The nomination of the Marquess of Camden, K.G., as the new President of the Society, made by the Council, was then seconded by William Tite, Esq., M.P., and carried unanimously, his Lordship's zealous services in the promotion of historical and antiquarian research, particularly in the case of the Kent Archæological Society, being generally acknowledged and warmly appreciated.

The coincidence of the Marquess Camden becoming President of the Camden Society, (after the twenty-seven years for which it has now existed,) deserves remark, and may perhaps require explanation with some persons. Both the Society and the Marquess take their designation from the same William Camden, once the Master of Westminster School, and afterwards Clarencieux King of Arms, the author of the *Britannia*, and editor of several English historians. The Marquess derives his title from the circumstance of his grandfather, Lord Chancellor Pratt, having resided at Camden Place in the parish of Chislehurst at the time when he was first raised to the peerage in 1786. Camden Place had been the residence of William Camden.

We are rejoiced to hear that the completion of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, edited by Mr. Albert Way, is destined to signalise the first year of the Marquess Camden's presidency.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*Dec. 15, 1864.* W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. T. W. Robinson was elected a member.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a penny of Ciolwulf found in Bedfordshire, and of a hitherto unpublished type. It may be thus described:—*Obv.* ✠ EIOLVLF REX. Head to right. *Rev.* ✠ AELHVN. Cross crosslet. Judging from comparison with contemporaneous coins, Mr. Roach Smith is inclined to assign the coin to the first rather than to the second Ciolwulf.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited a Greek imperial coin of Commodus, found at Colchester, struck at Nicomedia, with the legend ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΙΩΝ ΔΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.

Mr. Smallfield exhibited a specimen of leather money for "five shillings," struck for the overseers of the Birmingham workhouse at the beginning of the present century; also an impression of the plate for one of the value of half-a-crown.

Mr. Madden read a paper, communicated by the Rev. C. Babington, B.D., "On an Unpublished Tetradrachm of Lysimachus, probably struck at Byzantium, reading ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟ, with Remarks on this Form of the Genitive, together with a Brief Notice of other Unpublished Coins of Lysimachus in the Author's Cabinet, and of a Gold Octodrachm of Arsinoë, struck at Tyre." In this paper the author pointed out the prevalence of the earlier form of the Greek genitive, which terminated

in O instead of in OY, upon coins of a date anterior to Philip II. of Macedon; such, for instance, as those of Alexander I., Archelaus, and Æropus, which bear the legends ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ, ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ, and ΑΕΡΟΠΟ. Under Philip II. of Macedon the termination OY appears, and on his coins his name is almost always written ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. On the coins of Curia the name of Maussolus, B.C. 353, is constantly ΜΑΥΣΣΟΛΛΟ, while Pixodorus, who reigned B.C. 336, has both ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟ and ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ. On the whole it appears probable that the termination OY was in general use, in Europe at all events, about the middle of the fourth century B.C., and after the time of Alexander the Great it had, in both Europe and Asia, superseded the older form of O. The coin of Lysimachus seems to afford one of the latest instances of the archaic form remaining in use. The paper concluded with a notice of some other coins of Lysimachus and of a gold octodrachm of Arsinoë, wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the author's collection, having the monogram of Tyre upon it, and thus proving that some of these splendid gold coins were minted at that city.

Sir Charles G. Young, Garter King of Arms, communicated some notes "On some Variations in the Bearing of the Royal Arms as exhibited on Coins." The half-crowns of William and Mary afford a good instance of the want of uniformity which has existed in respect of the marshalling of the arms of the different kingdoms which are united in the Royal shield. On some they are arranged in due form, 1. and 4. England and France quarterly, 2. Scotland, and 3. Ireland; but on others England alone occupies the first quarter and France alone the fourth. On some medals and pattern-pieces of Charles II. the arms are marshalled as follows: 1. England, 2. Scotland, 3. France, 4. Ireland. It seems probable that these errors originated in the fashion of placing the national arms on four separate shields arranged in the form of a cross, and on which occasionally the arms of France and England, instead of being quartered together on one shield, were, on account of the small space in each shield, placed in separate shields; and that when the arms had again to be marshalled on one shield it was left to the taste of the engraver or master of the mint, instead of being carried out in accordance with the laws of heraldry.

Mr. E. J. Powell communicated a paper "On Marking, *not* Milling," in which he maintained the correctness of his views as to the proper use of these terms, notwithstanding the objections raised by Mr. Williams. He shewed that in a legal point of view milled money is that which has been struck by the "mill and screw," and that the proper and original term for the graining on the edge of a coin is "marking," and not "milling." Mr. Williams, on the contrary, has advocated the use of the term milling as applied to the graining on the edge of a coin, on the ground that the term has now been so long in use that it must be regarded as established.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen read a paper "On some Gold Ornaments and Silver Coins found in June, 1863, in the Island of Bute." The ornaments consist of two rings, one plain the other twisted, and three bands or fillets of gold slightly ornamented. The coins are twenty-seven in number, one Henry I., three Stephen, one uncertain, and the rest of David I. of Scotland. Two of the pennies of David are from a new place of mintage, which Mr. Pollexfen thinks must be Haddington, and several are of a hitherto unpublished type. The correctness

of the attribution of coins to David I. seems to be proved by the coins in this hoard, but it appears doubtful whether any have yet been discovered of Alexander I. One of the Bute coins which the author considers to belong without doubt to David I. appears to be identical with two of those figured by Lindsay, and attributed by him to Alexander I. Mr. Pollexfen also described three other coins of David in his own cabinet, two of which resemble specimens from the find in Bute, but the third presents a new type. Its reverse nearly resembles that of the coin ascribed by Mr. Lindsay to Malcolm III., but which the author regards as being more probably a coin of Malcolm IV.

## CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

*Dec. 5, 1864.* The Rev. CANON BLOMFIELD in the chair.

Dr. Brushfield read a paper "On the Remains of the Romans in Chester, with a Detailed Description of those discovered in Bridge-street, in June, 1863." The lecture was copiously illustrated with drawings prepared expressly for the evening. A number of abbey counters, recently discovered at Saighton Grange, near Chester, were, by permission of Lord Westminster, exhibited at the meeting.

The lecturer, after some remarks on the general character of the discoveries, proceeded to remark that all his auditors were no doubt aware of the peculiar formation of Chester with regard to its walls and principal streets; and that in the southern or Bridge-street there existed, about half way down on the eastern side, a comfortable, old-fashioned, rather tumble-down-looking hotel called the "Feathers," adjoining the site of one of the antiquarian attractions of Chester, the so-called "Roman Bath." The hotel, together with some adjoining property, was condemned to be pulled down in the summer of 1863, to make way for the erection of some spacious business premises, requiring for this purpose the ground to be excavated below the street level, and for the most part below the level of the mediæval foundations, as well as for a considerable distance from the line of the present street. The Rev. W. Massie tritely remarked that "if we would look for 'Britannia Romana' we must seek it in a stratum some yards under-ground," (*Chest. Arch. Journ.*, vol. i. p. 70,) and certain it is that "a large part of the knowledge which we possess of the early history of our country" (*Bruce*, 2, 1st edit.) has been literally dug up. This is true of Chester as of all Roman towns; hence it is that we so often avail ourselves of any excavations that may be going forward on purpose to witness the labours of those practical archæologists, the navvies; so that when on the site of the old "Feathers," on June, 1863, a broken pillar of classic origin was unearthed, its presence betokened that other antiquities of importance must be in the neighbourhood. All lovers of local archæology were on the *qui vive*, and they were soon well rewarded, for two days later, June 22, whilst excavations were being made to lower the floor of a cellar situated beneath the smoke-room of the old hotel, the labourers laid bare what were evidently the remains of an extensive hypocaust, the pillars of which were within a foot of the old cellar floor, which they assisted to support—so close were they in fact, that it is hardly possible to conceive but that during the original construction of the cellar some of the pillars must have been bared, and as many of these were missing from their places, they may have been removed at that very period. About ten days afterwards the base of a large pillar, resting in its original position, was found, and from this period until the termination of the excavations, but few days passed during which portions of shafting, other bases, portions of tessellated pavement, &c., were not dis-



covered. The excavated portion which contained the bulk of the Roman remains was about 128 ft. in length by 88 ft. in width, and he (Dr. Brushfield) would now briefly describe them, reserving the details for a future occasion. Commencing with those discovered on the south side, there first appeared the foundation courses of a stone wall, running almost due east and west. Projecting from this on the south face there were other walls of the same character, but not quite so thick as the one just mentioned, which divided the space into unequal-sized apartments, and what was particularly striking was their tolerably uniform height. Bounding these spaces was a stone wall of considerable height, forming in fact part of the division wall of the adjoining property. There was no doubt that it was built in late times, though most probably the material was taken from Roman buildings. At the first angle the wall was rather lower, and it at first appeared as though the original building had commenced here, but it was soon evident that there had been one or more rooms in advance (on the west side), as some of the lowest courses of stone still remained, but all other vestiges had been swept away long previously. Crossing the first partition wall there appeared the site of a spacious room, the floor of which was covered with masses of Roman concrete, but there were no signs of tesserae. Below this appeared two layers of thick tiles, interspersed here and there with a sandstone flag—all much starred and fractured. On raising these it was at once apparent that these tiles formed the roof of the hypocaust, as on their removal the heads of the pillars were exposed to view, the interspaces being occupied by a solid compact mass composed of ashes, drainage material, and general rubbish. Although a large number of the pillars, particularly at the east end, were absent, and many that remained were fragmentary, yet all that were found remained in their original position. Crossing over the next partition wall, there first appeared a large square opening in the main or outside wall, and they now for the first time commenced to find tesserae among the rubbish. In the south-west corner was discovered a large fragment of a black and white tessellated pavement, which had evidently been forcibly and wilfully broken up, as it was very much fractured, was in a slanting position, so that the lowest end nearly touched the floor of the hypocaust, and upon it was found half of one of the pillars of the latter. There was satisfactory evidence of the whole of this room having been occupied by a hypocaust, some of the pillars being found *in situ*. This was also the case with a small apartment which had been taken off the larger one; but the pillars here were very remarkable, some of them being of sandstone as in the other rooms, whilst some were built up of tiles. It also contained a black and tessellated pavement of a very simple pattern. Beyond this was a small apartment with a very peculiar tessellated pavement, having a hypocaust beneath; and beyond this again was another and larger room, which had evidently had a hypocaust, and most probably a tessellated pavement, the whole of which, however, had been removed. So that from one end to the other there was a series of irregular-shaped rooms, all having hypocaust arrangements, and most probably all with tessellated floors.

Commencing again at the western extremity, and at a few feet to the north of the main wall, the explorers first arrived at a peculiar square excavation in the solid rock which had been included in the site of a modern wall, and for some time it was thought probable that it was not of early date. Beyond this were found the bases of five pillars in succession, each resting on a large square block of sandstone, and partly sunk in the rock; then a square excavation, followed by another base, and terminating with the sites of two others,—the noticeable feature being that the sites were equidistant from each other, and parallel to the main wall. Between 30 and 40 ft. to the north of these pillars, and parallel to them, were found the remains of another row, of which three only exhibited the bases, but the sites of seven others were evident. On comparing the bases with those on the opposite side, the second and third were opposite bases in the first row. The first deserves a special mention: it was the only base which was surmounted by a portion of the original shaft, and had formed part of the



boundary of some modern room, in which position the exposed portion had been whitewashed; and, moreover, its position was exactly opposite that of the square excavation before alluded to, which was at first thought to be comparatively modern, and which was similar in appearance to the sites of the absent base. So that they possessed ample evidence of the existence of two rows of pillars (ten on either side) parallel to each other, and to the apartments already noticed. But there was no evidence whatever—and repeated search was made—of the original existence of any pillars bridging or connecting the interspaces of the terminal pillars of the two rows. Principally within the large quadrangular space formed by the pillars there were discovered large portions of the shafts and capitals, some of them much broken, all recumbent, and apparently lying on the original level. Two of the capitals were complete in height, but much levelled, as a portion of one shaft was found lying horizontally in the *débris*, about 2ft. above the original level. Fragments of the capitals were found in several of the modern walls: and at the Bridge-street end several portions of pillars of a smaller size were found.

Beyond the pillar at the east end were the remains of a narrow wall a foot from the main wall, to which it ran parallel; this was met by another at right angles to it, about the same distance from the last pillar that the pillars were from each other: there were evidences of another angle at the foot of the latter, most distant from the main wall. Beyond the first angle spoken of was the remains of an irregular pavement, formed partly of herringbone bricks and partly of common, of irregular shape and size. At the west end between the pillars and the length of the street, was a mass of concrete, the evident foundation of a wall; and he (the lecturer) was informed that some remains of Roman walls were also discovered close to the line of the street. At this end were also discovered a few fragments of some smaller pillars. Neither in the interspace of the two rows of pillars, nor between the first row and the wall, were there any indications of paving. Such were these portions of the remains, which were indisputably of Roman work. Amongst the *débris* were large quantities of fragments of tiles of various kinds, charcoal, and some miscellaneous antiquities, to which he would, in his second lecture, direct attention. Of all the Roman remains thus briefly described not one was now visible in its original position. Some had been used in the buildings now in progress, some had been removed to the Water Tower Museum, and some were in private hands, so that with regard to their original site they were now practically obliterated. In their original position they were of the utmost interest.

Dr. Brushfield next spoke of the remains of these Roman buildings in detail, first noticing the manufactures in clay, such as plain tiles, pan tiles, flue tiles, cylindrical tiles, hexagonal roof slabs, and tile tombs. Passing on, he took into consideration Roman pavements, including not only those of the floors of residences, but those of court-yards, offices, and the streets. Then came a notice of the tessellated pavements, the various shapes and colours being described, and specimens of them exhibited. Dr. Brushfield concluded by stating that at the next meeting he proposed to perfectly describe Roman masonry in Chester, and after that the details of the hypocaust. He would then enter into the question as to the character of the building—whether it was, as Mr. Tite said<sup>b</sup>, a temple, or whether it was a public building at all; and, if a public building, whether it might not have been a series of public baths.

## KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 5, 1865. The Very Rev. the DEAN OF OSSORY, President, in the chair. Nine new members were elected.

The Rev. Jas. Graves said that although the injury done to the

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., March, 1864, p. 333.

sculptures at Clonmacnoise had been most lamentable, yet that the steps taken by this Society to enforce the statute passed for the preservation of public monuments had been productive of most beneficial results. Not only had it been made publicly known that such Vandalism could not be committed with impunity, but the attention of the Irish government having been called to the subject, the following most important order had been issued to the Constabulary Force throughout the country:—

“INJURY TO PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

“The practice of defacing and injuring public monuments having been brought under the notice of the Government, it is most desirable that the attention of the Force should be called to the provisions of the 24 and 25 Vic. cap. 97, and section 39. It is to be understood, therefore, that it is the duty of the Constabulary to interfere for the protection of all such monuments, and to use their best endeavours to bring to justice the parties guilty of such misdemeanor.

“H. J. BROWNRIG.

“Constabulary Office, Dublin,  
“7th September, 1864.”

It now remained for the public to aid the officials in carrying out this law, by reporting to the police every case of wanton injury to any sculptured monument, ancient or modern, whether in the old churchyards or elsewhere exposed to public view, in order that the law might be put in force.

Mr. Graves said the members were all aware of the most praiseworthy exertions of their fellow-member, Mr. T. L. Cooke, Sessional Crown Prosecutor for the King's County, in the matter of the Clonmacnoise outrage. Without his valuable aid the good results already obtained would never have been realized. He (Mr. Graves) therefore thought all would agree with him that some special mark of the Society's appreciation of Mr. Cooke's services ought to be bestowed. He would therefore propose that that gentleman be elected an honorary life-member, and that the thanks of the Society be presented to him. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Prim, and unanimously agreed to.

Several presentations to the Library and Museum were made. Among them were some articles found in the course of the works in the choir of St. Canice's Cathedral, which were presented by the Dean of Ossory. They comprised three iron keys, one 8 in. long, the second  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in., and the third  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., the bows of all formed alike, but the wards of various patterns; a very small clay tobacco-pipe, about the age of Charles II.; an iron stamp bearing the figure 1, and a number of encaustic flooring-tiles, one of which was inlaid. Mr. Graves observed that the keys were at all events as old as the fourteenth century, as the largest of them was found near the bottom of a wall which had been erected about the year 1360, across the arch in the north wall of the choir.

Mr. Richard Preston, of Tilbury-place, presented a carved stone, found in the walls of a cabin which was undergoing rebuilding, near the Black Abbey. It represented the Virgin and infant Saviour, and had evidently formed part of the side support of an altar-tomb of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Graves, with reference to the kitchen midden at Clare Island, Bannow, co. Wexford, the discovery of which by the Rev. John

Lymbery, had been brought before the last meeting<sup>c</sup>, reported the results of an investigation since made by Mr. Lymbery and the Rev. Mr. Eden. A trench had been cut through the heap, and a large mass of bones examined, but no implements or ornaments of iron or bronze had been discovered. The fragments of a coarse earthen vessel were found among the bones of which principally the deposit was formed. Dr. Boxwell, of Wexford, to whom some of the latter were shewn, declared them to be principally the bones of deer, with some oxen and swine. A horn core of the *Bos longifrons* was among the specimens forwarded by Mr. Lymbery, who also sent the fragments of the urn. It was intimated that a large portion of the refuse heap still remained unexamined.

The Rev. John Lymbery reported that the wall which surrounds the ancient church and burial-ground of Bannow, having fallen a good deal, it became necessary to put it into thorough repair. Some excavations having been made outside the burial-ground in a south-westerly direction, not only were the thick slate slabs used in roofing discovered, but also the walls of solid substantial houses. He saw the squared granite stones, forming the entrance to a house, in process of being removed, and a few yards to the west of the churchyard wall was discovered a stone, a portion of which had been broken off and lost, but what remained shewed a fragmentary inscription as follows :—

. . . . . illi . fitz=  
: . . . . . . . . . .  
house . in . the . . . . .  
owre . lord . 1598 . and .  
Marion . Sinot . his . wife .

This stone had been carried away to a farm-house a couple of miles off. It is 18 in. in breadth. Mr. Lymbery sent an excellent photograph of the stone and inscription, executed by his brother. This discovery is interesting as shewing that houses of considerable pretension were built in the now obliterated town of Bannow so late as the close of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Lenihan read a paper "On the Tomb of Geoffrey Arthur, Treasurer of St. Canice" (d. 1519), the inscription on which has been hitherto very imperfectly understood.

The Rev. James Graves said that—

"Since they last had met, some important discoveries had been made at the Cathedral of St. Canice, which illustrated the history of the fabric. On the removal of the woodwork put up by Bishop Pococke about the year 1760, as fittings in the choir, the suggestion which he (Mr. Graves) had put forward in the 'History' of the cathedral, published in conjunction with his friend Mr. Prim, namely, that the original plan included choir as well as nave aisles, was proved beyond dispute. The researches made early in the year by Mr. Deane, the architect of the Dean and Chapter, had shewn the existence of one arch in each of the side walls of the choir, richly moulded, and with discontinuous imposts; it also appeared from the existence of a credence and piscina in the north and south chapels, that each of these had been furnished with altars, and were originally distinct chapels, although all record of their dedication was lost. It had been suggested that this discovery indicated the existence of a procession path round the church; the altar-screen was supposed to have stood west of the two arches, and the more eastern part of the chancel was conjectured to have been the Lady-chapel. This theory seemed

<sup>c</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1864, p. 199.



probable at the time; but the recent discoveries completely upset it. The wainscoting and galleries being removed, and the interior walls of the chancel exposed, the architectural history of this portion of the building was clearly indicated. It became evident that the original plan included side aisles to the choir with arcades of two arches each, and transeptal arches corresponding to those of the nave. We know from the annals of Clynny, a contemporary and a native of Kilkenny, who probably saw the catastrophe, that in June, 1332, the original tower of the cathedral fell, carrying with it, in hideous ruin, the fore part of the chapels and great part of the choir ('magna pars chori et vestibulum capellarum'). This catastrophe evidently was not repaired till late in the century, when the western piers of the tower were strengthened, and the two eastern piers entirely rebuilt, whilst the transeptal arches of the choir-aisles, together with the two arches of their arcades next the tower, being looked on as sources of weakness, were not restored; hence the solid walls (one of them in the north transept pierced with a door of the period) which we now see in the eastern sides of the transepts, and in the choir adjoining the tower—save only that in the latter instance the lower parts of the square piers which supported the two choir-aisle arches remain perfect, and indicate plainly the original design. A greatly increased buttress-support was thus given to the new tower, and in order to increase the resistance to lateral thrust, the two remaining arches were built up solidly, for half the thickness of the wall, to the spring of the arch; two doors with a large roll-moulding<sup>d</sup> and other details of the end of the fourteenth century being inserted, and the arches being left open above. These doors were furnished with long bolt-holes, to hold a wooden bolt, which, when drawn, secured the doors at the choir side. The doorway at the south side is perfect; that to the north had been removed, all except a portion of one jamb, at a later period, and then bricked up. When inserting these doorways, the original jamb of the arch was put to use up to the height of the door; and a notch cut into the soft Caen stone to take the voussoirs of the door-head, which latter is acutely pointed on the side of the chapel, and has a drop-arch towards the choir. The arcades of the choir-aisles having thus lost one of their arches, it was thought useless to retain their darkened western ends as appendages to the chapels for which they served; and so, at the north side, a wall was thrown across from the west jamb of the remaining arch, and an upper and lower chamber formed. The lower chamber probably served as the vestry and treasury, and the chamber above as accommodation for the official whose duty it was to watch the valuables in the church. This last arrangement has been suggested by the existence of a small round-headed lancet still partly existing, the *external* face of which looks into the south chapel, and through the remaining arch commands a view of the choir. In this north chapel the original credence and piscina are, as already observed, extant; the credence very much larger than and distinct from the piscina. In the south chapel the credence and piscina are a couplet of niches separated by a small solid pier. The piscina has lost its drain, but in the stonework above remain the sockets of the rail (probably of iron) on which the towels, used in cleaning the sacred vessels, hung. That this chapel was also about this period, or shortly after, curtailed like its northern fellow, is also apparent, but instead of a covered apartment, a small yard, with stair-turret leading to the choir roof, was formed. The original weathering of the roof and passage for getting at the valley between the roof and choir walls, still remain visible in this yard, and shew the first design. The stair-turret<sup>e</sup> and present vaulting of the chapel seem to be contemporary, and most likely are of the same date as the small doorway leading from the Lady-chapel to this side-chapel, and the vault which Bishop Hacket, in the fifteenth century, erected in the tower<sup>f</sup>. The vault of the south chapel is partly of the barrel shape and partly quadrupartite, and is of plain rubble masonry, without groins. It abuts against the mouldings of the remaining arch, and cuts the head of the original eastern triplet of the chapel. Contemporary with the stair-turret and belfry vault

<sup>d</sup> "Identical with that on the door to north side-chapel already alluded to.

<sup>e</sup> "A loop for borrowed light opens from the stair-turret into the chapel.

<sup>f</sup> "Provision for a Decorated vault would seem to have been made when the tower was rebuilding in the fourteenth century, but the idea appears to have never been carried out. The grounds for this supposition are founded on the existence of vaulting-shafts attached to the rebuilt eastern piers of the tower, which at present are useless, and totally unconnected with Hacket's vault.



are the four windows which at present pierce the western ends of the wall of the choir. Their heads are flat, but furnish a curious example of a Flamboyant bi-foil. Their jambs and sills, however, follow the original plan, and range with the six other lancet-headed clerestory windows which remain in the walls of the choir although built up. Thus the original design of the choir included, besides the group of nine magnificent lancet lights collected together in the east end and side walls, ten clerestory windows piercing the side walls over the arcades; an arrangement the grandeur and beauty of which cannot be fully appreciated till all are (as it is intended) restored according to the plan of the first builders."

Mr. Graves went on to observe :—

"It is plain that the ritual choir of the cathedral originally coincided with the structural one, for the mouldings of the aisle-arcades terminate at about 5 ft. from the ground, leaving the lower part of the arch-piers plain. This indicates that the stalls of the dignitaries and canons were placed along these arches, commencing at the west end of the chancel—a supposition rendered more certain by the position of the triple sedilia which formerly filled the yawning chasm that has been discovered in the south wall<sup>§</sup> east of the remaining aisle-arch—whilst opposite to it is an ogee-headed niche, which probably was erected to hold the effigial monument of that active (though turbulent) prelate, Bishop Richard de Ledrede, who, having died in 1360, was (according to Ware) buried in the Gospel side of the high altar. The details of this tomb agree in date with the inserted doors between the chapels and choir, and the ogee-headed door leading from the north transept into the chapel at that side. Indeed it is probable that the work of re-edification must be placed to the credit of De Ledrede. The style agrees with that in vogue during the latter part of his episcopate, and we know that he compelled William, Outlaw of Kilkenny, who was convicted of complicity in the celebrated Kilkenny witchcraft case, forming the main incident of Ledrede's life, to cover with lead the chancel and the entire of the cathedral eastward of the tower, as well as the Lady-chapel. It is plain that the tower and forepart of the choir and chapels which fell in 1332, must have been rebuilt before this could be done, so that my conclusion seems well founded. To the east of what I suppose to be Bishop Ledrede's tomb-niche is the original Early English aumbrey; it was double, and probably pointed at top, but that portion is now gone. The remains of a central shaft against which the doors shut, and of two hooks for hinges, one in each jamb, shew the original arrangement. Round the choir, at nearly the level of the base of the eastern group of lancets, ran a stringcourse. This has all been most industriously hacked away to allow the oak wainscot to lie close to the walls; some fragments, however, discovered in the debris, shew its design—indeed it must be deemed fortunate that there are ample indications left to guide the architect in all the restorations about to be undertaken. Scarcely any colour or decoration has been traced. I observed, however, on the original plastering of the choir-wall, in the upper chamber formed in the west end of the south chapel, some plain masonry pattern, black on a white ground. This has since fallen away. Some Old English letters, black on a white ground between red lines, appear on the back of the tomb-niche already described; but of this only the word '[requi]levit' can be guessed at, as the letters come away with superimposed whitewash. Some of the original tile pavement has also been discovered, *in situ*, in the choir. Immediately behind the high altar, in the east wall of the choir was found a square recess, about 2 ft. each way. In this were found about a third part of a human skeleton (the cranium being among the absent portions). The bones were exceedingly light and porous, their weight in the hand being scarcely appreciable. This fact, combined with the dryness of the position, would seem to indicate great antiquity; so that perhaps it may not be thought improbable that in this recess were deposited some relics removed from Aghadoe when the cathedral was transferred from thence to Kil-

§ "Except portions of the eastern and western jambs, and some mutilated Caen stone which formed the head, nothing has escaped the ruthless destruction of Pococke's time. Enough remains, however, to shew that the sedilia were triple; that they were pedimented in front, and that the seats were separated by detached shafts, from the capitals of which some transoms passed backwards and supported the heads of the niches.

kenny—perhaps a portion of the bones of St. Canice himself, the remaining portions being amongst those burned by the Fitzpatrick's in 1346."

The greater part of the stone used in the nave consists of a soft yellow free-stone. Mr. Graves stated that he had sent specimens taken from several samples to Mr. Du Noyer, of the Government Geological Survey, and received the following reply:—

"Castlepollard, Oct. 2, 1864.

"MY DEAR GRAVES,—The specimens of the stones from the newly opened arches of the choir of St. Canice's Cathedral, which you forwarded to me, are undoubtedly Caen stone; but of that variety in which the oolitic granules are not so perfectly rounded as in general. The sandy matrix predominates, and I should say, that the stone would be specifically lighter than that in which the granules are more fully developed.

"Yours very sincerely,

"GEO. V. DU NOYER."

In conclusion Mr. Graves expressed his great regret that it does not seem to be the plan of the Dean and Chapter to carry out fully the original arrangement, and reserve the structural choir as the actual or ritual one, devoting the transepts or nave to the congregation. Every English ecclesiologist who has been consulted on the subject, is in favour of retaining this latter arrangement, and it seems that both propriety and the convenience of the congregation also demand it. Let the architect do what he will, the space eastward of the tower is narrow and confined; and even with the addition of the choir-aisles it will be impossible to secure a desirable arrangement; whilst the position of the stalls, rendered necessary by the contemplated design, will necessitate the obliteration of the tomb-niche and sedilia already described.

Mr. Graves also alluded to the sepulchral discoveries in the choir, which we have already fully reported<sup>h</sup>.

A paper was read from Thomas O'Gorman, Esq., Inspector of Loan Funds, on an important Ogham inscription discovered by him on one of the stones which formerly supported a cromlech, now fallen, at Castlederg, in the county of Tyrone. This paper was illustrated by rubbings and drawings, and it will be published in the Society's Journal.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 28, 1864. The last meeting for the current year was held in the Town-hall, Leicester, the Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

In consequence of an invitation from Melton Mowbray, it was resolved to hold the annual meeting for 1865 in that town, and a sub-committee was appointed to carry out the details.

Several donations were announced towards the cost of the works for the preservation of the Jewry Wall at Leicester, now being carried out by the Society. Four new members were elected, and some architectural plans and drawings were exhibited.

Among other antiquities were three that deserve especial notice. (1.) An ancient manuscript volume exhibited by the Rev. John

<sup>h</sup> GENT. MAG., Oct. 1864, p. 456.

Sankey at the general meeting of the Society at Hinckley, in July last, and now entrusted to Mr. North, in order that members might have at this meeting an opportunity of again inspecting it more leisurely. The size of the volume is 10 in. by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., and it may be divided into three parts. The first part (and the most ancient) consists of seven pages of an office of the Church, conjectured from the heading to be that appointed for Corpus Christi Day by Urban IV., who died in 1264. From the notation, it is thought to have been written before the year 1338. The second part (which constitutes the great bulk of the volume) consists of 397 closely-written pages in the contracted Latin used in the Middle Ages. It appears to have been compiled for the use of the parish priests, and principally, perhaps, from the *Summa Summarum* of Raymundus, the Canons, Provincial Constitutions, and a treatise of the venerable Anselm, *De Concordiâ Præscientiæ, Predestinationis, et Gratiæ cum Arbitrio Libero*. The work is styled by the scribe *Maximum Regimen*, and is divided into three parts. The contents of these parts are very varied and somewhat amusing; for instance, among matters relating to doctrines and discipline, occur articles on Magna Charta, and Carta de Foresta, which were signed only about 130 years before the book was written. What add much to its interest are the facts that both the exact date of the writing of the manuscript, and the name of the scribe, are certain. At the head of the first part is the sentence, abbreviated in the original,—“Incipit Liber qui vocatur Maximum Regimen, compilatus in Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>. ccc<sup>o</sup>. xliij<sup>o</sup>.;” and again, at the end of the third part, the same date is given, 1343. The name of the scribe, too, is equally clear. At the end of the first part, he says, “explicit prima pars hujus libri, incipiunt capitula secunda partio hujus libri: W. Beche.” So again, at the termination of his work, the scribe, “Plenus Amoris,” subscribes his name “Willm. Beche.” At the end of this principal portion of the volume are five pages of manuscript of apparently a later date, and certainly the work of a different hand. There is an *Ordinacio Johannis Peckham Cantuar. Archiepi*. Although Peckham flourished at the close of the thirteenth century, his archiepiscopal acts were probably not known until given to the public about the year 1422, by Lindwood, Bishop of St. David’s.

Three short-cross pennies of Henry III., in good preservation, respecting which Mr. North (the exhibitor) remarked, that as there was little on the coins themselves to distinguish them from the coinage of Henry II., much had been written by learned numismatists upon the subject of their identification. As there are (or rather were, until the discovery of two hoards a few years ago) very few coins of the undoubted reign of Henry II. in existence, owing to the country being swept clear of its money to pay the ransom of Richard I., Mr. Sainthill, in his *Olla Podrida*, and other writers in the “Numismatic Chronicle,” have inferred from that fact, and for other reasons there given, one of which will presently be seen, that the many pennies in existence similar to those now exhibited, belong to the reign of Henry III. This inference receives almost the stamp of certainty, with regard, at least, to one of the coins now exhibited, for whilst the first bears the inscription, obverse: HENRI CVS REX, reverse, the moneyer’s name WALTER ON LV. (i.e. Walter, of London),—the second the same obverse, with RAVE ON LVNE, on the reverse,—the third bears on the reverse ILGER ON



LOND. Now, whilst nothing is known, Mr. North observed, respecting "Walter" and "Rauf" it is known that "Ilger" was appointed one of the *custos monetæ*, by Henry III., in the sixth year of his reign, (Maddox's "History of the Exchequer,") which certainly goes far to prove that the coin was issued by that monarch, and not by his grandfather, Henry II.

A singularly interesting and valuable gold posy-ring, now the property of the Leicester Museum, exhibited by Mr. Wetherhead, Curator. This finger-ring, broken into two parts, was found on the thirteenth of June, 1864, on a fragment of Roman pavement, between eight and nine feet deep, during excavations in the Higheross-street, Leicester, opposite the inn known as the "Red Lion." The ring is a light one, weighing only fourteen grains. It is, from the style of lettering used in the inscription (there is no Hall-mark), the work of the fourteenth century. The "chancon," "reason," or "posy," which appears incised on the outside of the ring, is "† AMOR VINCIT OMNIA," an inscription of considerable interest to the reader of early English poetry, inasmuch as Chaucer, in his prologue to his Canterbury Tales, describing the dainty prioress "Madame Eglantine," says she wore a cloak full neat, on her arm a string of beads:—

"And thereon hung a brooch of gold full sheen,  
On which was first ywritten a crowned A;  
And after *Amor vincit omnia*."

Mr. James Thompson read some observations to shew (from the recent excavations made near the Jewry Wall), that that fabric was originally the western gateway of Roman Leicester. He traced the supposed direction of the walls in the primeval period, and stated and answered objections to the position he advocated:—

"The Jewry Wall had two faces distinctly visible before the buildings now seen at the back of it were raised. That which is now built against and concealed, was the side which was presented in the early history of the place to the approaching visitor. It was the western face of the wall, as that we now see was its eastern face. The western face offered two openings, or entrances, each about 9 ft. wide, and about 20 ft. high from the original level, with an interval of 15 ft. between the two arches. On the eastern side (as the visitor perceives) are four arches; but it does not appear that the two at the extreme ends of the structure were ever carried through, the two openings on the eastern side having passed through the two inner arches on the western side, though not in their centres. It has been suggested by Mr. Henry Goddard (and I think not without reason) that the two extreme arches on the eastern side served as small guard-rooms or apartments for the sentries on duty.

"Two objections have been raised to the supposition that the Jewry Wall was the original western gateway of Roman Leicester.

"1st. It is alleged that in all probability there was no such wall or entrance on that side; as the river protected it from sudden assault, and as the ground between the wall and the river is proved to be full of the remains of Roman buildings formerly standing there, which, it is alleged, would not have been the case had a town wall existed in the direction assumed in this paper—the supposition being that no erections would have been placed in such a position, namely, exposed outside a mural defence.

"To all this it may be replied, that whatever examples may exist of a contrary practice, it is certain the Romans did protect their stations on the banks of rivers by raising walls on the sides nearest to the rivers. Such was the case at York and Chester; and at the present time, the angle and part of a wall on the side nearest the Usk—a much more formidable stream than the Soar—may be seen standing at Caerleon, formerly a Roman station. I visited the site a month or two ago, and walked along the course of what remains of its ancient boundary, and there



noticed the fact of the preservation of part of the wall on the side near the river. But in the case of Leicester, it seems probable the population increased during the Roman occupation, to such an extent as to induce the rulers of the place to build upon the space between the wall and the river; and therefore the western wall would by degrees be afterwards removed, leaving only the gateway standing.

"2nd. It is said the Jewry Wall might have been part of a Roman temple, or a Roman bath, or some other public edifice, and that the fragment now remaining is one end of such edifice; the greater portion of it having (we are told) probably stood on the site now occupied by St. Nicholas's Church.

"Within the present month excavations have been made, under the management of a committee of your Society, in the foundations of the northern end of the Jewry Wall, to such a depth as to shew the exact nature of two of the piers, namely, that at the extremity, and that to the left hand, between the two arches. Now, had the building been brought forward, as conjectured, in the direction of the church adjoining, the foundations of one or both piers would have afforded evidence of the fact: on the removal of the earth, the lower courses of the walls (had they existed) would have been exhibited. But the result is the very reverse of this—the piers have been cleared of the rubbish, and shew that they were distinctly finished off with two set-offs or footings, which are continuous along the sides as well as face of the piers or buttresses. The fabric did not, then, come forward in the direction of the church.

"As, in addition to the clear indications of the western side of the Jewry Wall having never been other than a wall with two openings in it, we now have the indubitable proof that the eastern side was not the end of a structure standing on the site of the church, but simply an arcade, we are shut up to the inference that it was originally a gateway solely.

"This conclusion has derived additional strength from the recent examination of a part of the wall, which lies under ground, beyond the northern end of the relic now visible above ground. This seems not to have been 'bonded in' the Jewry Wall itself, but the latter to have been built up against it; and it is not quite clear that the 'bonding' was carried out all through the line of the underground masonry at the back of the arches: this favouring the presumption that the wall, first built with two openings in it, was at some period taken down to the surface of the ground in this part, and then raised again, above a certain level, a structure of homogeneous masonry. The conclusion here arrived at respecting the Jewry Wall is further fortified by the discovery, north and south of it, at considerable distances, of portions of that which doubtless constituted the town wall.

"To sum up: it may, I think, be now regarded as beyond controversy, that as the relic we are speaking of bore no evidences on its eastern face of being anything but a wall, and on its western face of being a row of arches merely, and not part of any building—and being in the locality where the western entrance would be most likely to be met with—the Jewry Wall was the western gateway of Roman Leicester."

The Rev. J. H. Hill contributed a genealogical paper upon the Bathursts of Hothorpe, in the parish of Theddingworth, Leicester-shire.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

*Dec. 12.* Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON in the chair.

Sir William Jardine, Bart.; Mr. Adam Dawson, younger, of Bonnytown; and Mr. Edward Lee of Penge and Thame, Oxon., were elected Fellows.

The following communications were read:—

I. "Notice of the Excavations at Cambuskenneth Abbey in 1864," by Col. Sir James E. Alexander, F.S.A. Scot. The paper began by a description of the ruins still remaining, the surrounding orchards, and a chapel near the ferry, which appeared in an old print. It adverted to a tradition that the bell had fallen into the river from the

boat in which it was in the course of being carried off, and suggested that it should be dredged for. It then described the excavations recently carried out by the trustees of Cowan's Hospital with the sanction of the Crown. These led to the discovery of the site of the high altar. The chapter-house was traced out, as well as the church, the last being 178 ft. in length. Pieces of stained glass, stone shafts and capitals, and stone whorls were turned up, and are to be deposited in a chamber of the belfry tower. Near the high altar a slab of coarse blue marble which had contained a brass was found, and below it a large oak coffin containing a skeleton, which was supposed to be that of King James III. The paper concluded with a report by Dr. Paterson, of Bridge of Allan, on the remains of bones discovered, and another by Mr. Mackison, C.E., the town architect, Stirling, on the architectural character of the ruins.

Mr. David Laing read various extracts from Ferrerius and the treasurer's accounts connected with the burial of James III. at Cambuskenneth. One of the entries in the latter was a payment to the priest "that singis for the King and Queen in Cambuskynnell" in January, 1488-9. The king was buried there in June, 1488.

Mr. Robertson suggested a doubt whether there was any evidence to shew that the Abbey had been ruined by Knox and his followers, as stated in the paper, or indeed that many of our ecclesiastical buildings had been so ruined.

In this view he was supported by Professor Stevenson.

II. "Account of a Manuscript of the Eleventh Century, by Marianus of Ratisbon." By the Right Rev. the Bishop of Brechin. In the absence of the Bishop, this paper was read by Mr. Joseph Robertson, and the manuscript was exhibited. It appeared that its writer was a celebrated scribe in the Scottish monastery founded at Ratisbon in 1076; that he had repeatedly transcribed the Old and New Testaments, with explanatory comments, besides manual psalters, and other smaller works, and the volume now described. This volume was said to consist of a series of ascetic treatises, all of which have been printed. The sixth article is a sermon by the celebrated Alcuin *De Vertutibus*. At the bottom of the pages, in a smaller hand, are notes, which are generally invocations of saints, most of them in Latin, but some in Gaelic. After a detailed description of the contents of the volume, the paper thus concluded:—"During the summer in which it was written, Ingulfus was composing his history, Marianus Scotus completing his chronicles, Lanfranc and Berengarius contributing to the theological thought of the age, William I. of England consolidating his conquests, Gregory VII. fighting the battle of the investitures, and our own Malcolm Canmore, with the help of St. Margaret, civilising Scotland."

Professor Stevenson made some remarks as to the interest both of the paper and the manuscript which it described, and added that from the absence of invocations of any Irish saints except Kilian, as well as the character of the writing and other circumstances, it was not unlikely that Marianus might have been a North Briton instead of an Irishman.

Several additions to the Museum were announced:—1. Collection of Silver Ornaments, including Pins, Ring, Torc, &c., found at Norrie's Law, Largo; portion of a Sepulchral Urn and Calcined Bones, found in digging at Norrie's Law, Largo—by Mrs. Dundas Durham, Largo.

2. Sepulchral Urn, found in Banffshire; Stone Ball, with discs, found in Montblair; large Bronze Armlet, found in Montblair—by Mrs. Morison of Bognie. 3. Sepulchral Clay Urn, found in a cist on the farm of Mill of Queich, parish of Alyth; Stone Cup,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, with a short handle, found at Barryhill, parish of Alyth—by the Hon. Captain Ogilvy of Loyal, Alyth. 4. Cinerary Urn, two Round Stones, &c., found at Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire—by Col. K. Erskine of Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire. 5. Bronze Ring, found among a quantity of ashes, charcoal, &c., near a “Pict’s House” at Ruthven, Perthshire—by Peter W. Ogilvie, Esq., of Ruthven. 6. Tirling-Pin, with Shields, from an old house in Queen-street, Leith—by Dr. D. H. Robertson, F.S.A. Scot. 7. Half Thistle Dollar of King James VI., found in a field at Cambuslang, Lanarkshire—by James M’Leavy, Esq., Glasgow; also various books added to the Library.

## WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

*Dec. 1.* The annual meeting was held in the Town Hall, Devizes, Dr. THURNAM in the chair. The report of the Council, which was read by Mr. W. Cunnington, stated the Society to be in a prosperous condition, the number of members being on the increase, and the expenditure of the past year having been kept within the income derived from subscriptions; while the sale of the “Wiltshire Collections” by Aubrey and Canon Jackson is gradually repaying the outlay which the publication of that excellent work caused. In regard to publications, there have been three further numbers of the Magazine issued since the annual meeting of the last year, which it is hoped are not inferior to their predecessors. The Magazine has also been considerably enriched by the addition of a very full and accurate index, with which Canon Jackson has closed the eighth volume, enhancing beyond measure the value of the work as a book of reference. It was explained that the abandonment of the general Annual Congress this year, which had been fixed for Salisbury, was deemed advisable in consequence of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Bath, which it was thought would clash with any local gathering for kindred objects, and render any attempt of the provincial meeting inexpedient; but the Council looks forward to the Salisbury meeting next year as one which promises much interest, and offers considerable stores of archæological research hitherto unemployed.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of its officers for the ensuing year. The names of R. S. Holford and T. H. A. Poynder, Esqs., were added to the list of vice-presidents. F. A. S. Locke, Esq., was appointed the treasurer, and Mr. W. Cunnington was elected an additional general secretary in conjunction with the Rev. Canon Jackson and the Rev. A. C. Smith.

The following gentlemen were also appointed the Council for the ensuing year:—Wm. Ewart, Esq., M.P., H. A. Merewether, Esq., Dr. Thurnam, Mr. T. B. Anstie, the Rev. B. C. Dowding, Mr. Meek, Mr. Wittey, the Rev. W. Jones, the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, the Rev. W. Ewart, the Rev. W. H. Teale, and Mr. Coward.

Mr. E. Waylen asked, with reference to the proposition to restore

Stonehenge, whether it was proposed that that restoration should be complete?

Mr. Cunnington said it was not. The proposition made by Mr. Scarth was not a new one. It was made fourteen years ago, and even before that, when the property belonged to the Duke of Queensbury. The proposition was only to restore the large trilithon that fell in 1797, and in doing that the other stones would not be interfered with, nor would any new stones that were not there already be introduced in the restoration. With regard to the expense, Mr. Scarth had set a subscription on foot, and an engineer had given an estimate, from which it appeared that the cost would be much less than was at first expected.

Dr. Thurnam thought that while they were about it, it might be desirable to examine all the stones now in position and to test their stability. If found imperfect they should be rendered more stable by ramming and other means, so as to enable them to resist the action of the wind and weather. They might also take the opportunity of raising the altar stone, (afterwards replacing it in its present position,) to ascertain if anything was to be found underneath it. It was now a fashionable theory with many archæologists that Stonehenge had not been a place of heathen worship, but merely a burying-place. Steuart and others were of opinion that it was a large tomb, and Geoffrey of Monmouth had thought that Aurelius Ambrosius and others were interred within the area of Stonehenge.

Two of the papers which had been prepared, viz. by the Rev. A. C. Smith, on "Birds," and by Professor Buckland on "Roman Remains and Coins," were not read, but the chairman said they would appear in the next number of the Society's Magazine.

Dr. Thurnam then read a paper relating to the inscriptions found on stones around British encampments. Having described the peculiar marks which were found on these stones, and shewn drawings of those on "Long Meg and her daughters," near Penrith, Dr. Thurnam said it was very probable that similar marks might be found on the stones at Abury if they were carefully examined. With this precedent, also, the stones at Stonehenge had been examined, and a mark was found on one of the stones which had given rise to some discussion and to considerable speculation<sup>1</sup>. He referred to the peculiar mark resembling a sickle, with the letters L. V. cut within it. He had compared it with Dr. Tate's drawing, and taken rubbings of it, (which he exhibited,) and his conclusion on the whole was that the marks had been made in modern times, by some visitor to the spot, who, however, from the hardness of the stone, must have spent considerable time in the operation. The suggestion of the marks being modern was not, however, received with much favour, and in the "*Archæological Journal*" it was remarked that it was scarcely necessary to point out the arguments in favour of the antiquity of the marks, and that it was highly improbable that the characters could have been incised on so hard a stone by a casual visitor. On the visit of the British Association to Bath, an excursion was made to Stonehenge, and the matter was discussed. Mr. Scarth was in favour of the antiquity of the symbol, and Professor Rawlinson thought it might have been Roman—the sickle not being an unknown mark in ancient times—or that it was a symbol in the ancient

<sup>1</sup> GENT. MAG., Dec. 1864, p. 740.



British religious system, to which a Roman, finding it there, had added the initials of his name. Other learned explanations had been suggested; while, on the other hand, it was thought that the inscription might have been made by some Irish reaper, who amused himself during his hours of rest by cutting the form of his sickle and then adding his initials. All these speculations had, however, been now satisfactorily disposed of, and the mystery cleared up in a very simple way. After the visit of the British Association, Mr. W. C. Kemm, of Amesbury, had written a letter to the "*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*," saying that there was evidence of the recent formation of these marks. That evidence was as follows. Zillwood, an aged schoolmaster, of Amesbury, said he distinctly remembered the time when these marks were fresh, and had recently been made. John Pike, a shepherd, whose early life was passed on the very farm on which the stones stood, remembered about the same time seeing two men leave the stones as he approached them, and on coming up he saw the marks newly cut, as he believed, by the same men. And Joseph Spreadbury, a man now forty-five years of age, remembered being at Stonehenge about the year 1827 or 1828, and seeing a man actually engaged in cutting the marks with a chisel. What motive could have induced any man to cut so complex a device in so hard a stone could not be imagined—unless, indeed, it was the mere vanity which so often led visitors to monuments and places of interest to leave their marks behind them. At all events, the explanation completely settled the question as to the origin of the marks.

The Chairman called on Mr. Cunningham to give some explanation of the various series of flint implements, of which he exhibited a large collection.

Mr. Cunningham regretted that Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, was not present, as he was much more familiar with the subject than he (Mr. Cunningham), and had the largest and most complete collection of flint implements in the world, including specimens from the Danish kitchen middens, the lacustrine dwellings of Switzerland, the drift of Abbeville, and the various English specimens, including a collection which had been found in the bed of a drift in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, at a level of eighty feet above the bed of the present river, the bed running down both sides of the valley. He shewed that improvements had been made in the manufacture of the flint, the earlier implements being merely chipped into shape, while the more recent were nicely and accurately ground to the required form. He entered at some length into a consideration of the attempts which had been made by means of these implements, and their position in conjunction with the bones of various animals, as for instance those of the reindeer in the drift in France, to assign a date to the first appearance of man on the globe, explaining the theories of the two parties of geological enquirers—the one which would, if proved, at once upset the Mosaic account of the creation, by shewing that man and animals must have existed for countless ages upon the globe; and the other, by which it was supposed that certain changes might have been much more recent than we imagined. He alluded also to the somewhat dangerous nature of some of these speculations in regard to Biblical chronology, and the impossibility of arriving at anything more than mere guesses in this direction.

## YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 3. The Rev. Canon HEY in the chair.

Several donations to the library and museum were announced.

The Rev. J. Kenrick described the Roman altar recently presented by Mr. Hailstone. It was found at Wike, near Harewood, where other Roman remains had been discovered. A Roman road branches from the great ridge between Aberford and St. Helen's Ford, near Becca, and runs to Ilkley; Wike lies a little to the north of it. The altar has no inscription, but has a circular ornament, with crossing lines carved on one end.

Mr. Kenrick next called attention to the rubbing of an inscription on a sepulchral monument, which had been laid on the top of one of the ruined walls of the Abbey nave. It reads *HIC JACET EMA DE BEN*—the stone being fractured. The Rev. James Raine had kindly furnished him with some notes upon it. It appeared from numerous examples that it was customary for ladies, especially those who had been benefactors to religious houses, to bequeath their remains for burial there. A remarkable instance of this occurs in the will of Jane Chamberlayne (A.D. 1501), who leaves her body to be buried in "the monastery of our Lady without the citie of Yorke, afore the altar of the blessed St. Ursula." By the help of three deeds in the chartularies of the abbey, Mr. Raine has been able to ascertain that a lady of the name of Emma de Benfield or Benlend, widow of Matthew de Benfield, of Marton, in Cleveland, had resigned her interest in some lands in Cleveland in favour of the abbey. One of the deeds was executed in York in 1252, and Mr. Raine concludes, with probability amounting almost to certainty, that the fractured stone covered the remains of Emma de Benfield. She was no doubt one of those "who loved the church so well, and gave so largely to't, they thought it should have canopied their bones till Doomsday." But so it is, *Data sunt etiam sua fata sepulcris*, and her name might have been lost for ever, but for the sagacity and antiquarian learning of Mr. Raine. The form of the letters corresponds with the date which he assigns to the inscription, the latter part of the reign of Henry III.

Mr. Kenrick also presented a copy of the "Gazette Extraordinary of the Battle of Culloden," and made some remarks on it, and on the rebellion of 1745. Although the battle took place on the afternoon of April 16, the Duke's despatch was not received in London till the morning of the 24th—a singular contrast to the rapidity of communication in our own day, when a battle fought at Inverness on Thursday afternoon would be known, not only in London but all over England, at breakfast on Friday morning. Various causes conspired to allow the Highland army to proceed successfully into the heart of England. The old military arrangements had become obsolete, and the training of the militia was a playing at soldiers. The daring nature of the attempt secured it a temporary success. The Highlanders were despised as an undisciplined rabble. There was no strong personal attachment to the sovereigns of the house of Hanover. The administration of Sir Robert Walpole had been one of bribery, not of principle. The Government had filled the higher offices in the Church with men attached to revolutionary principles; the aristocracy had been allured by ambition, and had the fear of Tower-hill before their eyes; but Jacobinism lurked in

many a country parsonage, and many a hall of a rural squire. One sentiment only existed to counteract the apathy of the middle classes. The cause of the Pretender was identified with the Roman Catholic religion, and in the addresses of the time popery and tyranny are the chain-shot with which the Pretender is assailed. The University of Oxford, though more celebrated in those days for learning than for loyalty, voted an address of thanks to the King after the suppression of the rebellion. They had not forgotten James II. and the Presidentship of Magdalen. The Nonconformists were zealous for the Hanoverian family. They remembered all they had suffered from the Stuarts, especially their last legacy—the Schism Bill. The national feeling was right; the Stuarts would probably have returned, like the Bourbons, “having learnt nothing and forgotten nothing.”

In the measures adopted to arrest the invasion, the city and county of York took a conspicuous part. When the news of the rebels having entered Edinburgh was received, a commission was obtained from Lord Malton, Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding, for raising a corps to defend the city. Suspected persons were called upon to take the oaths, and Mr. Francis Drake having declined was deprived of his office of city surgeon, and his salary of £15 a-year; a reader of the *Eboracum* can be at no loss to discover the Jacobite leaning of its author. A more important movement was the association, chiefly promoted by Archbishop Herring, a man warmly attached to the principles of the revolution, of great energy of character and talent for affairs, and an excellent speaker. At his suggestion a meeting of the county was held at York, Sept. 24, 1745; eight hundred noblemen and gentlemen subscribed the declaration, and £31,000 was raised to equip a force for the support of Government. Part of the Yorkshire troops, under the command of William Thornton, Esq., of Thornville, were in the disastrous battle of Falkirk. To quicken the Protestant zeal of the people of York a penny edition was published by Mr. Hildyard of a narrative of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. York was then inhabited by many Roman Catholics, attracted to this northern metropolis, whom zealous Protestants charged with rejoicing at the successes of the rebels, and being dejected at their defeat. Few, however, of the English Catholics were engaged in the rebellion. The Duke of Cumberland, though no match for Marshal Saxe, shewed himself an able general in the war with the Highlanders. He instructed his troops how to make their bayonet-thrust so as to make the target useless for defence, and drew up his men in such a way that their fire threw the Highlanders into confusion, before they could use the broadsword. For his conduct after the rebellion was suppressed he has been branded with the name of butcher, and he certainly proceeded with a determination to leave no root or seed of a future rebellion. In judging of his conduct we must remember that all governments—absolute, constitutional, or democratic—regard treason as the blackest of crimes. The punishment of the convicted traitor was inhuman, and when criminal law was sanguinary and brutal, what wonder if martial law was cruel and relentless? The Duke passed through York on his return from Scotland, in July 1746, and received an address from the corporation with the freedom of the city in a gold box. He declined a public reception in the Minster, and a collation in the Assembly Rooms, but partook of refreshment at the house of the precentor—that now divided between Mr. Gray and Dr. Monk. It had been arranged that

he should arrive on the morning of the 24th, but he made his appearance with seven noblemen and gentlemen late in the evening of the 23rd. The Lord Mayor had to send in all haste for the Recorder and such of the Aldermen as could be got together, and the Duke and suite departed the same night for Ferrybridge. Notwithstanding the loyalty manifested by the Corporation, they did not escape the charge of disaffection. A story was circulated, that at the Lord Mayor's dinner in 1747, some one, at the lower end of the table, pulling off his wig, gave as a toast, "Here's to him that has five shillings but wants a crown;" and that another called to the musicians to play the tune of "the King shall enjoy his own again." The Lord Mayor and Aldermen published a declaration that no such toast was given in their hearing, but only loyal ones, as "the King" and "the Archbishop."

In illustration of the paper two medals were exhibited, from the Society's cabinet. On the first, struck in 1745, the Duke appears on horseback, with a fortified city, probably Edinburgh, in the background; on the reverse, in the character of Mars, he offers an olive-branch to Britannia, who is seated beside an altar, on which is an open Bible. At his feet is a prostrate figure, on whose shield is a triple crown. The motto is *SPEM REDUCIS MENTIBUS ANXIIS*. On the second is the bust of the Duke, with the lion's skin over his cuirass. On the reverse, in the character of Hercules, he raises up Britannia, and tramples on Rebellion, represented as a hydra. The motto is *PERDUELLIB. CX. ANG. FUGAT. AD. CULLOD. DEBELLAT. 16 APR. 1746*. The Duke attained his twenty-fifth year the day before the battle.

The sharp crisis of the rebellion, and the military and legislative measures by which it was followed up, put an end to the chronic turbulence of the Highlanders. The Prince came to England again in 1750, but met with no encouragement from the Jacobites for a third rising. A discussion has lately taken place respecting the length of his stay. Earl Stanhope, on the authority of a conversation between him and the King of Sweden in 1783, reported to Horace Walpole by our envoy at Florence, makes him to have spent a fortnight in London. His own memoranda, recently published by Mr. Woodward, shew that he landed at Dover on Sept. 14, and re-embarked Sept. 23. There can be no doubt that the latter is the correct account.

The Rev. Canon Hey, in alluding to the house referred to by Mr. Kenrick, and now occupied by W. Gray, Esq., said that it was probably the same as the one in which Jacques Sterne, D.L., and uncle of Lawrence Sterne, the author, lived for some time. He also related an anecdote *apropos* of the rebellion of 1745, saying that he (Canon Hey), when a youth, had spoken to a man, 103 years old, who had seen the Pretender pass on his march to Derby. The old man remembered the event very distinctly, even to the fact that on their way the soldiers robbed a certain parson's apple chamber.

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## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### WANDERING MINSTRELS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

STR,—From a confused heap of decayed and perishing documents, in the muniment room of this city, I have recently disinterred a tattered sheet of foolscap, containing the examination of three minstrels who had been apprehended under a Parliamentary enactment of the previous year, viz. 39 Eliz., cap. iv., entitled, “An Act for punishment of rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars.” Naming among those who were to be accounted as such, “and minstrels wandering abroad, other than players of interludes, belonging to any Baron of this realm, or any other honorable personage of greater degree, to be authorized to play, under the hand and seal of arms of such Baron or personage.” The Act orders that every person whom it declares

“To be a rogue, vagabond, or sturdy beggar, who shall at any time be taken begging, vagrant, wandering, or mis-ordering themselves in any part of the realm, shall upon their apprehension, by the appointment of any Justice of the Peace, Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman, shall be stripped naked, from the middle upward, and shall be openly whipped until his or her body be bloody, and shall be forthwith sent from parish to parish, by the officer of every the same, the next straight way to the parish where he or she was born, if the same may be known by the party's confession or otherwise<sup>a</sup>,” &c.

The paper is indorsed :—

“*Th' examinacion of Robert Furnesse, Thomas Monday, and William Noble,*

*minstrells.* Taken in Winchester, and committed to Westgate, by Mr. John White, one of the Justices of the City, where they remayned 2 dayes, and then enlarged by the Maior and the said John White: 24 Februarii, 1598.”

The first states himself to be a tailor, of Tichfield, in this county; the second was a shoemaker of Bishop's Waltham; whilst the third was a mariner, who tells us he had fallen in love with one Dionisa Tucker, of Stockbridge, in this county, whom he intended to marry, and that he was going to sea again, as soon as his ship the “Rose Lion” was refitted :—

“23 February, 1598. *Th'examinacion of Robt. Furnesse, of Tichfeld, taylor.*

“He also professteth to be a musician upon a harpe, and saith that on Friday last he came to Bishshops Waltham, and lodged at the howse of Nicholas Dyer, and accompanied Thomas Monday there, and he is skillfull upon a base violl, and William Noble, of Portsmouth, met them there, who plaieth upon the violett. And there they continued from Friday last untill Wenesday last, and then came to the soke of Winchester<sup>b</sup>, and there lodged, and had no other errand thither but to use there ministrelsy, and to make merry, and to gett somewhat if they could. But saith that they played not in Winchester with there instrument-s, onely at there lodging the moruing they tuned there Instrumentes, and see they brought them up into the city, intending to play amongst there frendes, but did not play as he

<sup>a</sup> In the city Computus-rolls, subsequent to the 39th Eliz., such entries as “xvj<sup>d</sup> for whipcord to whip the Vagabonds with,” are not uncommon.

<sup>b</sup> The Soke was that portion of the town without the city walls, and was independent of the mayor's jurisdiction; it belonged to the see of Winchester, and was governed by the bishop's bailiff and officers.

saith, for he saith he was apprehended before. This examinant hath byn acquainted with Thomas Monday these xx yeres past, and with Noble he hath byn acquainted about one moneth past.

*"Th'examinacion of Thomas Monday, of Bishops Waltham, shoemaker.*

"He saith he hath skill to play on a base vvall, and came in company with Robert Furnesse and William Noble to Winchester, on Wenesday night last, and lodged at William Warrens, in the soke, but saith they played not on there Instrumentes either in the soke or in the Towne. They came this tyme to see there frendes and to gett somewhat if they cold.

*"Th'examinacion of Welliam Noble, sayler.*

"He also saith that he is a musician, and came lately from sea, and fell acquainted with Dionisa Tucker, of Stock-bredg, whom he entendeth to take to his wife, and is purposed to goe to sea againe as sone as the Rose Lion can be made redy. He came on Wenisday night last to Winchester, in the company of Furnesse and Monday, who also are musicians, and they brougth there Instrumentes with them, intending to gett some mony here by there minstrelsy to help bere there charges. But this examinant saith they did not use or exercise there Instrumentes in this city, in any place, because they were apprehended before by the officers. He pretendeth that he was at sea when the

statute in this behalf was made, and being now advertized thereof he protesteth that henceforth he will not offend against the same."

No doubt they were very well satisfied in getting away with no more punishment than two days' imprisonment. In the Westgate there still exists a small cell, formerly used as a cage for vagrants, measuring only about four feet by seven, though lofty, which might have been the abode of these poor men for the two days. At an earlier period there was a prison attached to this gate, as many of the old wills of persons who lived in this neighbourhood contain legacies "to the poor prisoners in the prison of Westgate, Winchester." I well remember, many years ago, seeing attached to the pillars of the old market-house, where the vagrants were wont to be flogged, the chains and irons used to fasten them up whilst undergoing this humiliating punishment, but these have long disappeared with many other relics of past times; and even that common implement of punishment "the stocks," which were to be seen in every parish, is becoming rarer every day.

I am, &c.,

FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT.

*Winchester, Jan. 16, 1865.*

## REMARKS ON IRISH ANTIQUARIAN THEORIES.

SIR,—I have been reading with interest in your last number Mr. Brash's notes on the "Holed Stones," but cannot agree with his deductions, which would connect them with Eastern or Hindoo customs and traditions. Antiquaries in studying the early and primitive periods of countries, should take into account the state of the mind of man at that rude period, and also the peculiar cast of mind of the nation they are writing about. Now I do not see any connection between the Hindoo mind and the Irish. The mind of the Hindoo is naturally given to mysticism; the tone of his religion is mystic; in all ages it had a tendency to develope

all religious ideas in mystic and allegorical myths. In Ireland we find no traces of this mysticism, no remnants of deep allegorical myths, nothing but what would be common to man, in his earliest and primitive stage of development, nothing but those customs and practices which are the natural result of man's early stage of development, and which flow from the fetichism peculiar to man in that early stage.

Antiquaries, instead of having recourse to far-fetched theories of Phœnician or Eastern origin, would find much more satisfactory results in studying the nature of man in the prehistoric ages, in the earliest stages of his development.

Man in the earliest and rudest stage of his development is essentially a fetichist. Many of the customs, habits, practices, discovered in remote parts of Ireland, where men are found in a rude and uneducated state, flow from this rude development of the religious principle in man. The worship of stones and wells is shared in common with the African fetichist. Man in his earliest stage will act alike in all countries, as children act and speak nearly alike in all countries, whether born in Ireland, India, or Peru. These practices and customs are not peculiar to any separate race, but peculiar to and the offspring of the mind of man in his earliest and rudest stage.

The mystic and mythical ideas found in the East are the result of a more advanced stage of civilization, and a more refined and thoughtful mind. The idea of regeneration connected with these stones in Ireland is far above the mind of that rude age. The superstitious customs found in Ireland at the present day with regard to these stones bearing a resemblance to similar customs and practices in India, prove nothing but the common tendency of the mind of man in his rude and barbarous state to indulge in those superstitious practices which are peculiar to fetichism. Dr. Wilson in his "*Prehistoric Man*," gives a curious instance of the coincidence of traditions proving no common origin. The stems and bowls of pipes, which are found in several parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and which are now generally supposed to have belonged to the soldiers of Cromwell, or the reign of Charles II., are attributed, independently and without any connection, by the peasantry of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to the fairies.

Taking this view into account I should prefer an explanation which would be more consonant to the customs and traditions of the Celtic mind. In the rude and barbarous period when the worship of pillar-stones, wells, &c. prevailed, among other superstitious customs, was that of lighting fires by

night in several places, which was also a kind of religious worship. Another custom also prevalent in the rude ages was that of lighting lamps in cemeteries and in tombs, in honour of the dead. These holes therefore may have been used for placing lamps in by night as a kind of tribute to the memory of the dead, as these stones are generally found in connection with ancient sepulchres. M. Viollet-le-Duc adopts this view, and mentions in confirmation that even at the present day in Brittany there is a tradition that these stones light up of themselves by night.

I shall mention here another instance of antiquaries being led by these seeming coincidences to far-fetched theories.

An early style of masonry, properly called Polygonal, but more commonly called Pelasgian, is frequently found in several parts of Greece and Italy. The term Pelasgian has been also, but wrongly, applied to a rude style of horizontal masonry found in Ireland. In consequence of this misapplication of terms a theory has been founded that there was a mysterious race, known to the Greeks as Pelasgi or Pelargi, who coming from the ancient seat of the human family, passed through Greece, Italy, Spain, and finally reached these shores. The so-called Pelasgian walls are therefore considered to be built by this mysterious race, as they passed through these countries. Unfortunately for this theory, a similar style of masonry is found in Peru, where the rashest antiquary will not venture to conjecture that the Pelasgian race ever penetrated. Mr. Fergusson thus notices these walls:—

"Examples occur of every intermediate gradation between the polygonal walls of the house of Manco Capac and the horizontal of the Tambos, precisely corresponding with the gradual progress of art in Latium, or any European country where the Cyclopean or Pelasgic style of building has been found. So much so is this the case, that a series of examples collected by Mr. Pentland from the Peruvian remains might be engraved for a description of Italy, and

Dodswell's illustrations of those in Italy would serve equally to illustrate the buildings of South America."

Mr. Fergusson, however, in a genuine philosophic spirit, instead of indulging in the tempting field of speculation and tracing the similarities that exist between this style and that of Egypt, Pelasgia or Assyria, considers it far safer to ascribe these coincidences to the common instincts implanted by nature in all the varieties of the human race, which lead mankind, in certain climates and at a certain stage of civilization, to do the same thing in the same way, or nearly so, even without any teaching or previous communication with those who have done so before.

I shall here introduce two quotations, one from the Chevalier Bunsen's "Philosophy of History," and the other from Dr. Todd's "Life of St. Patrick;" which if Irish antiquaries would "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest," it would save them a world of wild conjecture and useless theory.

"The name Fena, under which the Scots are almost invariably mentioned in their own records—the old Irish annals and poems—signifies 'the fair ones,' being the plural of *Fion*, 'fair,'

which word is in this form the name of the *heros eponymus* of the whole tribe Fion Mac Cumhail. The ignorance of the monkish chroniclers of Ireland, who did not understand the meaning of the word *Fena*, was doubtless the cause of the wild notion of the Phœnician origin of the Irish being generally received, just as the story of the celebrated hero Milesius, as a distinct person, grew out of the ignorance of those chroniclers as to the true meaning of an epithet by which Fion (the *heros eponymus* of the Fena) is frequently described by the old Irish bards, namely, the epithet *Miledh*, 'the warrior.'"—Bunsen, "Philosophy of History," vol. i. p. 151.

"*Beltine*. This word is supposed to signify 'lucky' fire, or the fire of the god Bel or Baal. The former signification is possible; the Celtic *Bil*, is good, or lucky, and *tine* 'fire.' The other etymology, although more generally received, is untenable. The Irish pagans worshipped the heavenly bodies, hills, pillar-stones, wells, &c. There is no evidence of their having had any personal gods, or any knowledge of the Phœnician Baal. This very erroneous etymology of the word *Beltine* is nevertheless the source of all the theories about the Irish Baal-worship."—Dr. Todd, "Life of St. Patrick," p. 414.

I am, &c.,

HODDER M. WESTROPP.

#### BOOKS FORMERLY IN CHURCHES<sup>c</sup>.

SIR,—The LXXXth Canon (A.D. 1603) requires the Book of Common Prayer, the Bible of the largest volume, and the Books of Homilies to be provided for each parish church.

Archbishop Cranmer, in his "Articles to be inquired of . . . within the Diocese of Canterbury," A.D. 1548, asks whether "in every cure they have provided one book of the whole bible of the largest volume in English, and the Paraphrases of Erasmus, also in English, upon the Gospels, and set up the same in some convenient place in the church."—*Wilkins's Conc.*, vol. iv. p. 24.

Archbishop Grindal, in his Injunctions

to the Province of York, A.D. 1571, ordered that the churchwardens in every parish should provide "the Paraphrases of Erasmus in English upon the Gospels, and the same set up in some convenient place within the church or chapel, the charges wherof the parson or proprietary and parishioners shall by equal proportions bear, according to the Queen's Majesty's Injunctions." The same prelate, in his "Articles to be Enquired of within the Province of Canterbury," A.D. 1576, asks "whether you have in your parish churches and chapels . . . the Book of Common Prayer with the new Kalendar, a Psalter, the English Bible in the largest volume, the two tomes of Homelies, the Paraphrases of

<sup>c</sup> GENT. MAG., Minor Corresp., Jan. 1865.



Erasmus translated into English, the Table of the ten commandments."—*Rem. of Abp. Grindal*, Parker Soc., pp. 134, 157.

Archbishop Parker required Jewel's Defence of the Apology to be placed in parish churches, and Archbishop Bancroft prescribed that a copy of his collected works (edit. 1609, 1611) should be similarly placed, together with Erasmus's Paraphrase.—*Ayre's Life of Jewel*, Parker Soc. edit. of his Works, vol. vi. p. xxviii.

Where sixteenth century churchwardens' accounts have been preserved they usually mention the purchase of copies of the above books, e.g.—

WIGTOFT, LINCOLNSHIRE.

[1549]. "It. payd for the paraphrases of Eassmus, 7<sup>s</sup>."

It. payd for a chayne for y<sup>e</sup> paraphrases, 4<sup>d</sup>."

*Nichols' Illus. of Manners and Expences*, 1797, p. \*235.

LEVERTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

[1549]. "It'm p'd for ij newe salters, x<sup>s</sup>."

It'm p'd for the second booke & tome of homelies, iiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>."

[1570.] It'm p'd for half Mr Juylls boke called the Appologie of England, iiij<sup>s</sup>."

It'm p'd for the cariage of the same boke, iiij<sup>d</sup>."

I am, &c. E. P., F.S.A.

### LAMBETH DEGREES.

SIR,—The following additional remarks on the above subject will probably interest many of your readers.

The charter of the foundation of Manchester College, granted by Charles I., dated 1635, orders that the Warden shall be a Priest, and at least a Bachelor of Divinity, or Bachelor of Canon and Civil Law. The Rev. Samuel Peploe, Master of Arts of Oxford, having obtained a grant of the wardenship of this college, in order to qualify himself for it according to the charter procured a faculty from the Archbishop of Canterbury for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

Dr. Gastrell, Bishop of Chester (1714—1725), refused to institute Mr. Peploe, on the ground that his B.D. degree, being a Lambeth degree, was not a proof of his fitness or qualifications for the office. The Court of King's Bench decided the case in favour of Mr. Peploe, about three years after his nomination to the wardenship.

The Bishop of Chester's case with relation to the Wardenship of Manchester was printed at Oxford and at Cambridge in 1721; it is replete with valuable learning.

Dr. Hibbert, in his "History of the Foundations of Manchester," after giving an account of the refusal of the Bishop to institute Mr. Peploe, as his B.D. was a Lambeth degree, says:—

"I find it remarked in Mr. Greswell's manuscripts, wherein some information is collected regarding this dispute, that in France, even before the revolution, a degree conferred by the Pope himself was not deemed sufficient to qualify for any ecclesiastical benefice when a degree was requisite."

In Baines's "History of Lancashire," where a brief account of this question is given, reference is made to Harl. MSS., Codex 7,049, in the Rev. T. Baker's Ecclesiastical Collections, under the head of "Manchester College—Mr. Peploe's case," p. 571.—I am, &c. LAICUS.

Manchester, Jan. 17, 1865.

### LOCKS ON PEWS.

SIR,—In the year 1631, locks having been placed on some of the pews in Elvetham Church, near Hertfordbridge, Hants., and the fact coming to the knowledge of Dr. Richard Neile, Bishop of Winchester, he issued the following

mandate for their immediate removal, dated May 20, 1631:—

*"Ordo pro Sedilibus in ecclesiâ de Elvetham."*

"Richard by the providence of God Lord Bishop of Winchester. To the

Churchwardens of the parish Church of Elvetham in the countie of Southampton and diocese of Winchester, sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas I am given to understand that lockes have been lately sett upon some pewes in the parish Church of Elvetham aforesaid, and that, without any order from me or my Chauncellor, which I hould very unfitt to be indured. These are to will and require yow and every of yow, the Churchwardens there, to remove all the lockes upon any [of] the pewes within the said church, betweene this and the feast day of Pentecost next insuing the date hereof, as also to certifie me of the performance thereof upon the ninth day of June next insuing the hereof, within my Chapell of my house comonly called Winchester House neere Southwark in the countie of Surrey, between the houres of tenn and twelve in the forenoone of the said ninth day of June; upon the paine and perill theron depending. Given under my hand and Episcopal seale the one and twentieth day of May in the yeare of our Lord

God one thousand six hundred, and thirtie one."

The present generation has witnessed a great revolution with respect to the pewing of our churches, and those hideous high pews, the delight of our grandsires, are fast disappearing, as well as those still more reprehensible "Parlour Pews," where the Squire and his family sat aloft. The parlour-pew was generally a snug apartment, entered by a door made through one of the walls of the church, and those which I have seen were neatly carpeted and furnished with a sofa, chairs, cushions, and hassocks; marble chimney-pieces, stovegrates, and well-cleaned fenders, and fire-irons, and coalscuttle. I have even seen a chancel monopolized in this manner. However, we must rejoice that these things, in great measure, now belong to the past.—I am, &c.,

FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT.

*Winchester, Dec. 15, 1864.*

#### NEW PAINTED WINDOW IN YORK MINSTER.

SIR,—“An Antiquary,” in your *Minor Correspondence* of last month, quotes a paragraph from “the *Annual Register*” of 1769, in which it is stated that a new painted window had been recently erected in the nave of York Minster. This can only refer to the substitution by Mr. Peckitt of a new figure of St. Peter, for one of inferior execution, presented by him in 1754. (See Brown’s “*York Minster*,” vol. i. pp. 316, 317.) The window, however, is in the south transept, not in the nave. Whether it deserves the praise of “not being inferior to the most admired works of the same kind in ancient structures,” may be doubtful.—I am, &c.,

EBORACENSIS.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent who inquires whether or not a new window was placed in the nave of York Minster in 1769, equal in effect to the older windows, I beg to state that there is no record of any such window, and the evidence negatives the idea. In the south aisle of the nave several of the old windows were re-glazed from 1772 to 1789, when the person employed was most improperly allowed to put in the date of his handy-work, but the glass is of much older character, except in some

of the traceries which were filled with glass manufactured by Peckett of York, the artist by whom the four windows in the south transept were executed, and which, although good in their way, are totally different in every respect to the fine old glass windows that adorn York Minster. The two clerestory windows of the nave, next to the great central tower, were bricked up until early in the present century, when, under Mr. Shute, the then master mason, they were opened out and glazed in plain glass, except as to some shields, which are evidently very old workmanship, and had probably been brought from some other site. It has been said that the Dean and Chapter removed the rich stained glass of the east window of the church of St. Martin, Coney-street, of which church they are rectors, and appropriated it to adorn the Minster, but on this point I have no evidence. The local historian, Gent, in his description of the cathedral windows, makes no mention of the beautiful window which now fills the space in the south aisle of the chancel, over the entrance to Archbishop Zouch’s Chapel. That window may have been inserted in 1769, but if so it has been brought from some other locale.—I am, &c.

*York, Jan. 24, 1865.*

J. L. F.

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*Collectanea Antiqua*. Vol. vi. Part 2. (Printed for Subscribers only).—In noticing the first Part of the present volume, which appeared some time since, we remarked that it contained the commencement of a paper on the “Archæology of Horticulture,” which would make most readers desirous to see the remainder<sup>a</sup>; that remainder is now before us, and fully justifies our opinion, and we shall return to it after we have noticed the other contents of the Part. These are very varied, and, as the following list will shew, amply illustrated.

First we have “Babylon in Egypt,” the Roman ruins at which place are figured in two plates by Mr. Fairholt, and very lucidly described by him. Two plates are devoted to “Roman Leadens Seals found at Brough upon Stanmore,” and a like number to “The Roman Villa at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight,” the tessellated pavement of which, we may remark, is excellently represented. Two more plates (the fourth and fifth of the series) are devoted to the “Coins of Carausius,” and give some rare and unpublished specimens. These disposed of, we come to two most important articles, each of which may be said to be lavishly illustrated. The first is a series of twelve plates devoted to “Anglo-Saxon Remains recently discovered in Kent, in Cambridgeshire, and in some other counties.” Of some of the remains from Kent we need only say that a full account may be looked for at the hands of the Kent Archæological Society, which has been at the cost of procuring them, but Mr. Roach Smith has done good service by pointing out resemblances between some of the articles from Sarre and others discovered by Mr. Hillier in the Isle of Wight; one plate, xxviii., representing the entire contents of a grave

in the Isle of Wight, is particularly interesting and important; and besides this he adds materially to our knowledge of ancient Kent by depicting and describing the finds from the Faversham cemetery.

The discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery near Barrington, in Cambridgeshire, is illustrated by six plates, representing the most remarkable objects found in about thirty graves. Compared with the relics from Kent, they are of humble character, but it must be borne in mind that a part only of the cemetery has as yet been explored. The last paper (except a brief notice of a mediæval seal set with an ancient gem) is one on the “Remains of Roman Potteries on the Banks of the Medway and the Nen, and in London,” illustrated by four plates. The very latest state of our knowledge of the famed Upchurch and Castor potteries is here succinctly given, with numerous specimens, and also a view of Otterham Creek, which all who have ever visited that dreary though archæologically important locality will acknowledge to be a very photograph in fidelity.

Returning, as we promised to do, to the article on the Archæology of Horticulture, we may remark that its object is the very practical one of proving, (1) that the vine was formerly cultivated with success in Britain, evidence of which our public records abundantly furnishes; and (2) that such cultivation might readily be carried on still. Our space is limited, and therefore we cannot do better than let Mr. Roach Smith speak for himself, our only regret being that we are not able to allow him to state his argument at greater length. After remarking on the various causes commonly alleged he proceeds,—

“A far greater obstacle than the climate to the successful culture of the

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, pp. 348.



vine in England in the open, is ignorance of the physiology of the tree. The late Clement Hoare, of Sidlesham, in Sussex, studied the nature of the vine, with a view to its cultivation upon open walls, beyond any of his predecessors; and the experiments he made, in many respects throw new light on the subject, and afford facts which are important in the consideration of the question before us. He published the result of his experiments in a book<sup>b</sup>, which, although it seems to have been extensively circulated, effected no permanent improvement in the culture of the vine. Throughout the most favourable districts in the south of England the walls of houses still are unavailed of, and the few vines occasionally to be seen, are as neglected as if this enthusiastic and sensible man had never written. So difficult it is to remove old habits and prejudices. And yet, as Hoare shews, and I may now say I have proved the truth of his assertions, and have tested and verified his experiments, every dwelling-house with garden and walling may be made to produce, yearly, an enormous quantity of grapes; and every cottage may be made without loss of time and without expense, to pay at least half the rent from this produce of vines, properly managed<sup>c</sup>. When such indifference is shewn towards rearing and maturing grapes upon walls, it can well be understood why the cultivation of vineyards, in which the vines require more attention, should have become extinct.

“Hoare could not possibly have long studied the vine so closely as he did without detecting the chief cause of failure, when trained in this country on the open wall: he found that it lay in *overcropping*. He then set himself to work to ascertain the full extent, not of the fruit-bearing capabilities of the vine, but of the fruit-maturing powers; and he instituted careful experiments on a number of vines of various ages through a series of years, until he arrived at conclusions which enabled him to prune upon a system ascertained to be certain in its results. He found that a vine, to

be permanently fruitful, must only be allowed to bear at a certain age; and then only a limited weight of fruit proportioned to its age and strength, its powers of maturation being estimated by the measurement of the stem, just above the ground. Having arrived at this estimate of the capabilities of the vine to ripen its fruit, he was soon able to lay down a scale of the greatest quantity of grapes which any vine upon open walls can perfectly mature. And thus he reduced what before was, more or less, a matter of chance, to a certainty. Cultivated with a correct understanding of its nature, the vine is capable of maturing its fruit yearly, excepting, perhaps, such a season as that of 1860-1, which very seldom occurs; and even under such exceptional disadvantages the grapes which do not ripen are valuable for wine. The want of solar heat, and the changeableness of the climate, are counteracted, to a certain extent, by scientific management apportioning to the vines the task of maturing just as many grapes as they can possibly ripen, and no more.

“We are now, I think, upon the threshold of the portal which will lead to the solution of all that may seem ambiguous and inconsistent in the prevalence of vineyards in England in the Middle Ages. Neither Daines Barrington, nor any of the sceptics who, in the face of documentary evidence, denied their existence, ever thought of studying the powers of the vine, and of seeing the conclusions which must arise therefrom, namely, that if the vines are properly pruned, they will bear and ripen fruit; but that if neglected, they will and must often fail. That this being the case, there is nothing at all in the nature of the vine, as has been so rashly asserted, to prevent its being available in England for vineyards, either now or in past ages.”

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*Early English Alliterative Poems, in the West-Midland Dialect of the Fourteenth Century.* Edited by RICHARD MORRIS.

*Arthur: a Short Sketch of his Life and History, in English Verse of the first half of the Fifteenth Century.* Edited by F. J. FURNIVALL, M.A.

We hail the appearance of these publications of the Early English Text Society with pleasure and much approval, arising partly from the fact that such Texts are made more generally available

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<sup>b</sup> A Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls. Third Edition. (Longman and Co., 1841.)

<sup>c</sup> I am informed by Mr. Page, of Southampton, that some years since a gentleman from Cornwall, noticing the fertility of some vines in his nursery, purchased a quantity of young trees for labourers' cottages in his neighbourhood. They have answered so well, that several of the cottagers pay their rent yearly from the sale of the grapes.



to the public, and partly from the scrupulous care and respect—one might almost say, tenderness—with which the Texts themselves have been dealt with by their respective editors. They, at least, are aware of the value which cleaves to the old original forms of words, and have carefully abstained from the so-called emendation and correction which have rendered other publications of a like nature comparatively valueless to the philological student. There seems little reason to question the correctness of Mr. Morris' adjudication of date and locality (Lancashire) in respect of the alliterative poems. Indeed, the grafting of so very noticeable a proportion of Scandinavian words upon an unquestionably English stock, could not be well accounted for on any other ground than that which assigns the poems to a district that lay beyond the limits of Danish colonization proper, but, at the same time, not beyond the influence of the colonists themselves, in such matters as language, custom, and the like. But on this very ground we should, in all such cases as that of the word *layke*, 'to play,' which continues in use only in these districts to which the Danish influence extended, instead of referring them to an Anglo-Saxon source, at once assign to them a Danish parentage, that is, quote O. N. *leikr*, at *leika*, instead of "A. S. *lác*, 'play,' *lácán*, 'to play,'" as Mr. Morris has done in the very excellent glossary appended to the volume. The value of such Texts may be easily illustrated by an instance or two. The word *leemers* as applied to ripe nuts exists yet in many parts of ancient Northumbria. Brockett gives, "Brown-leemers, ripe brown nuts that easily separate from the husks. Probably from *brown*, and Fr. *les meurs*, 'the ripe ones.'" Passing by the improbability that such a word should proceed from such a source, in the first of these alliterative poems we find the word *leme* in the sense of 'slipping' or 'gliding' away, itself probably a derivative sense from the original idea of a gleaming or glancing light. Again, the word *gruff*, in the sense of 'to grumble,' 'to express discontent,' or, simply 'to utter sounds expressive of discontent,' is still in use in parts of North Yorkshire. In the third poem, at line 53, we find the word *grycheyng* in the sense of 'murmuring' or 'repining,' and in "Towneley Mysteries," line 297, the verb *groches* occurs with precisely the same sense. *Gruff* therefore, it is clear,

is the modern north English form of Lancashire *grych*, West Yorkshire *groche*; and like 'slaughter,' 'bough,' 'plough,' 'through,' 'though,' &c. (pronounced slafter, búff, plúff, thrúff, thóff in different parts of North England) presents an interesting instance of the way in which an originally guttural sound has been dealt with. There is still, however, one thing to be desired in connection with the Society, some of whose labours we have thus noticed, and that is that the number of its members may speedily sustain great accessions.

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*An Irish-English Dictionary*, by EDWARD O'REILLY. With a Supplement, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A. (Dublin: Duffy.)—There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when the idea that the Irish language could possibly be worth the study of the learned would have been received with a smile, but in these days of comparative philology we know better. Without going so far as Sir William Temple, who described it as "the most original and unmixed language now remaining in Europe," all whose opinion is worth consulting will allow that it is the key to a large body of literature that has been as yet hardly at all explored, but which, from the close connection of Ireland for so many ages with the Continent as well as with England, may be reasonably supposed to contain much to repay the toil of its investigation. The present Dictionary is a handsome quarto volume of about 700 pages, in which the words are given in both the Irish and English characters, with copious quotations to illustrate their meaning, and numerous comparisons as to sense or sound with Hebrew and Welsh. But to the antiquarian student, the Supplement will be probably the most acceptable part of the work. It is by John O'Donovan, LL.D.,<sup>d</sup> and in it will be found the interpretation of a very great number of names of places in Ireland, whilst the illustrative passages of themselves give no inconsiderable amount of historical and topographical information. We see that the present is "a new edition, carefully revised and corrected," and though we have never met with the former issue, we are glad that such is the fact, and in the event of an-

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<sup>d</sup> For a memoir of this distinguished Irish scholar, see GENT. MAG., April, 1862, p. 502.

other being demanded, we would suggest that it would be rendered far more useful than at present to the learned of other countries, if a short Irish Grammar was substituted for the Remarks prefixed to each letter, which are no doubt sound, but are not easily applied by learners.

*A Catalogue of Adversaria and Printed Books containing MS. Notes, preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge.* Edited for the Syndics of the University Press—Mr. Luard and Mr. Churchill Babington, of St. John's, have performed a most acceptable service to literary men by preparing this Catalogue, which brings within every one's reach the knowledge of what the Library contains in a critical point of view, thus placing ready to the hands of scholars who contemplate new editions, all the materials that they can well desire; for the *Adversaria* are mainly from books annotated by such men as Godfrey Hermann, Peter Paul Dobree, and John Taylor. It is to be hoped that the guardians of other great libraries may see fit to follow the example here set, and may have their purpose as satisfactorily carried out.

*The Royal Supremacy.*—With the permission of the author, the Law of Appeal Amendment Association has printed, in the convenient form of a sixpenny pamphlet (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker), the substance of Mr. Gladstone's *Letter* on this subject, addressed in 1850 to the then *Bishop of London*, and which has been long out of print. In view of the discussion which is expected in Parliament on the constitution of the present tribunal for dealing in the last resort with causes ecclesiastical, this republication is exceedingly well timed, and will be very acceptable in many quarters.

In connexion with the same subject we may mention two pamphlets published by Bell and Daldy.—(1.) *Opinion delivered by the Bishop of Grahamstown as Assessor in the Trial of the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso*, Dec. 14, 1863, and (2.) the *Charge* of the same Bishop, delivered in the Cathedral Church, Grahamstown, June 29, 1864. The first deals by implication, and the second directly, with the question of the independence of the South African Church, and expressly declares that its members cannot accept the decision of civil courts in questions of its faith and discipline.

*Hymns from the German.* Translated by FRANCES ELIZABETH COX. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. (Rivingtons.)—This book is so well known, that it is sufficient to say that the new hymns that have been added harmonize admirably with the old ones. The metre of the German original and the English version is generally the same, but in some few instances the translator has wisely departed from this rule; a comparison of the hymn "Gethsemane" by Ungenannt, and the English rendering will fully justify the change.

*The Public Schools Calendar, 1865.* Edited by a Graduate of the University of Oxford. (Rivingtons.)—Not only the nine great foundation schools which have lately been reported on by Her Majesty's Commissioners, but fourteen others (mostly of more recent date) of great celebrity, are here described in all needful detail as to their present state, their regulations, and their expenses. The recommendations of the Commissioners, both general and special, are embodied, and the honours lists of the various establishments are given; in short, just the information that parents are likely to require when choosing a school will be found in this Calendar, which is intended to appear annually.

*The Old City, and its Highways and Byways.* Sketches of Curious Customs, Characters, Incidents, Scenes, and Events, illustrative of London Life in Olden Times. By "ALEPH." Author of "London Scenes and London People." (W. H. Collingridge.)—This is the companion volume to the work that we noticed some time since\*, and it is to the full as interesting as its predecessor. Indeed its scope is somewhat wider, and it pleasantly sketches men and things that belong to London in its widest sense, and range from the days of King Sebert to those of Queen Victoria. The illustrations are mainly of buildings that have disappeared before the modern rage for "improvement," and they shew that if our great city has gained in splendour by the substitution of palatial edifices for the humble shops and dwellings of our forefathers, it has lost quite as much in picturesque attraction. We shall be glad to see "Aleph" devote himself to the pictorial preservation of many more of our ancient edifices ere their place knows them no more.

\* GENT. MAG., June, 1863, p. 774.

## Monthly Intelligence.

### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

Early in last month both the Austrian and the Prussian Chambers met, and the Opposition in each has already shewn itself to be a powerful body. In Austria the demand for financial retrenchment has been acceded to, and no further difficulty is looked for at present, but in Prussia it is otherwise. The Opposition shew that they are not willing to accept even the annexation of the Duchies, which is currently said to be intended, as any atonement for the many flagrant violations of the Constitution of which the Minister Von Bismarck has confessedly been guilty, and the dissolution of the Chambers is considered imminent.

As was expected, the successes of the Federals in America turn out to be greatly exaggerated. It is true that Sherman accomplished his devastating march through Georgia, and Savannah was abandoned to him without a battle; but on the other hand the great Federal expedition against Wilmington has entirely failed, and its commander, the well-known Butler, has been removed from his post.

### APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

#### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*Jan. 17.* At the Court at Osborne, Jan. 14. The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased by letters patent under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation, and to give and grant unto John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, and invested with the ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if he had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Dec. 27.* William Henry Valpy, esq., to be Colonial Surgeon for H.M.'s Settlements in the Falkland Islands.

John Vinecut Leach, esq., to be Clerk of the Courts and Keeper of the Records for the Colony of British Honduras.

*Dec. 30.* George Braekenbury, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Charente, to be H.M.'s Consul in the Philippine Islands.

Hon. Hen. Prendergast Vereker, now H.M.'s Consul at Rio Grande do Sul, to be H.M.'s Consul at Charente.

*Jan. 13.* The place of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland granted to David Mure, esq., Advocate, in the room of Thomas Mackenzie, esq., resigned.

7th Regiment of Hussars.—Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Rosslyn to be Col., *vice* Gen. Sir Wm. Tuyl, deceased.

Royal Artillery.—To be Colonels Commandant, Major-Gen. Sir Willaim Fenwick Williams, bart., K.C.B., *vice* Gen. Sir George Turner, K.C.B., deceased: Major-Gen. John Edward Dupuis, C.B., *vice* Gen. Peter Margesson Wallace, deceased.

Thomas George Knox, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Bangkok, in Siam.

Luigi Ovidio Mamo, esq., LL.D., to be Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office, and Clerk to the Council of Government for the Island of Malta.

Susanna Stephania, Duchess of Roxburghe,

to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Caroline Augusta, Dowager Countess of Mount-Edgumbe, resigned.

Caroline Augusta, Dowager Countess of Mount-Edgumbe, to be an extra Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty.

Jan. 17. Louis Antoine Aimé de Verteuil,

Henry Watts, and André Bernard, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

Jan. 20. The Right Hon. Edward Berkeley, Baron Portman, to be Lord Warden of the Stannaries in Cornwall and Devon, and Rider and Master Forester of Dartmoor, in the room and place of the Duke of Newcastle, deceased.

## BIRTHS.

Oct. 5, 1864. At Bareilly, Rohileund, Bengal, the wife of Herbert F. L. Browne, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 77th Regt. Foot, a son.

Nov. 8. At Meerut, the wife of Capt. Hamilton Maxwell, Staff Corps, a dau.

Nov. 12. At Fyzabad, the wife of Brigade Major Capt. G. W. Cockburn, 42nd Royal Highlanders, a dau.

Nov. 16. At Sealkote, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. Gordon Alexander, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, a dau.

Nov. 17. At Dera Ismail Khan, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. A. W. F. Ruxton, a son.

Nov. 19. At Gyah, Behar, the wife of Capt. Clement John Mead, B.A., a son.

Nov. 26. At Bunnoo, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. H. Brabazon Urmston, Deputy Commissioner, a dau.

At Agra, the wife of Capt. G. R. Roberts, a dau.

Nov. 28. At Mooltan, the wife of Lieut. G. Lamb, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, a dau.

Dec. 2. At Peshawur, Punjab, the wife of William Garrow Waterfield, esq., a son.

Dec. 5. At Roy Bareilly, Oude, the wife of Capt. Arthur Hill, H.M.'s 34th Regt., a dau.

Dec. 6. At Roy Bareilly, Oude, the wife of the Rev. W. Ayerst, Chaplain, a dau.

Dec. 8. At Bangalore, Madras Presidency, the wife of Major Ernest Metcalfe, a son.

Dec. 9. The wife of the Rev. Hyacinth D'Arcy, Clifden Rectory, co. Galway, a dau.

Dec. 16. At Tullylagan-house, co. Tyrone, the wife of James Corry Jones Lowry, Captain R.A., a dau.

Dec. 18. At Llanarth, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, of Llanarth, a son.

At Lisbryan-house, Shinrone, co. Tipperary, the wife of Capt. Lawson, 59th Regt., a dau.

Dec. 19. At Aldershot, Hants., the wife of Major Hawley, 14th Regt., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. R. P. Wilkinson, Finchley, a son.

Dec. 20. At High Elms, Hampton-court, the wife of Capt. Tyler, R.E., a son.

At Alexton-hall, near Uppingham, the wife of Henry Turner, late Capt. 58th Regt., a son.

At Meerut, the wife of George Kettlewell, Esq., R.A., a dau.

Dec. 21. In St. James's-sq., Lady Williams-Wynn, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Lieut. the Hon. J.

T. Fitzmaurice, R.N., Commanding H.M.S. "Sealark," a dau.

At the Grove, Gosport, the wife of Major Brendon, R.A., a dau.

At Newton-hall, Durham, the wife of Henry Bramwell, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, St. Issey, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. William Henry Cordeaux, a dau.

At Filey, the widow of the Rev. Edward Gambier Pym, Rector of Washington, Durham, of twins, a son and dau.

Dec. 22. At Ley Castle, Inverness, the wife of R. H. Wallace Dunlop, C.B., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

At Herne Bay, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Blandford, a dau.

At Gosport, the wife of Thomas G. Grant, esq., a son.

At Pyrton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. G. Marshall, a son.

At Swakeleys, Middlesex, the wife of Capt. Thos. Cochran, R.N., a dau.

At the Rectory, Belleau, Alford, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Nash, a dau.

Dec. 23. At Queen's-gate, the Lady Elizabeth Arthur, a son.

In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Somerset G. Calthorpe, a son.

At Hamble, Hants., the wife of Deputy-Inspector-Gen. T. Longmore, Army Medical Staff, a son.

At Meldon Rectory, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. John Pedder, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. Keogh, Military Train, a son.

At Brinsley, Notts., the wife of the Rev. Edward Cayley, a dau.

At Owslebury Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Philip E. Miles, a son.

Dec. 24. In Albemarle-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, of Kinnel, a son.

At Pwllerochan Rectory, near Pembroke, the wife of the Rev. Owen C. S. Lang, a dau.

At the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Somerset House, the wife of C. Knight Watson, esq., Secretary, a son.

At Fulwood, Preston, the wife of Capt. Owen H. Strong, 1st Battalion H.M.'s 10th Foot, a son.

At Hampstead, the wife of Estcourt Day, esq., late Capt. 26th Cameronians, a son.



At Wheatley, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Elton, a son.

At St. Ann's, Barbados, the wife of John Barclay Jackson, esq., H.M.'s 2nd West India Regt., a son.

*Dec. 25.* At Netley, the wife of Lieut. Geneste, R.N., of H.M.S. "Irresistible," a son.

At Brayesworth Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. E. Mildred Bingley, M.A., a son.

At Manchester, the wife of R. Dymond, esq., late Capt. 3rd Light Dragoons, a son.

At Trengweath-house, Redruth, Cornwall, (the residence of her father,) the wife of John H. Bamfield, esq., 11th Regt., a dau.

At Milston Rectory, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Frederiek A. Radcliffe, a dau.

At Scotton Rectory, Caroline E., wife of the Rev. E. F. St. Leger, twin daus.

*Dec. 26.* At the residence of her father, R. E. Arden, esq., Sunbury-park, Middlesex, the wife of John Brooke Maher Camm, esq., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, late of the 12th Royal Lanciers, a son.

*Dec. 27.* At Long Melford, Suffolk, the wife of Sir William Parker, bart., a dau.

At Heathfield Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Edward Spurway, a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Lyon, a dau.

*Dec. 28.* At Windsor, the wife of Capt. Brownlow E. Layard, a dau.

At the School-house, Ipswich, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Holden, Head Master, a son.

At Hollington, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Capt. Peyton Blakiston, R.N., a dau.

At Windsor, the wife of Capt. J. Leyburn Maclean, a son.

At the Vicarage, Brampford Speke, Devon, the wife of the Rev. R. C. Kindersley, a dau.

*Dec. 29.* At Cheltenham, the wife of J. H. Bax, esq., Bengal C.S., prematurely, a dau.

At Bognor, Sussex, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Patrick Ogilvie, of twins.

At Crophthorne-court, the wife of F. D. Holland, esq., a son.

*Dec. 30.* In Hill-street, Berkeley-sq., Lady Londesborough, a son.

At the Vicarage, Northbourne, Kent, the wife of the Rev. George Simpson, a son.

The wife of the Rev. John Le Mesurier, of Bembridge, Isle of Wight, a dau.

At Worsbrough-hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. E. C. Bower, a dau.

*Dec. 31.* At Gunton-park, Lady Suffield, a dau.

In Inverness-terr., the Lady Robert Montagu, a dau.

In Queen Anne-street, the Hon. Mrs. John Bridgeman, a son.

At Windlesham, the wife of the Rev. C. B. Fendall, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. John Riehardson, Rector of Sandy, Beds., a dau.

At Bampton, Devon, the wife of Major Vials, late of the 45th Regt., a son.

At West London College, Bayswater, the wife of the Rev. C. M. Davies, D.D., a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, Keswick, the wife of the Rev. T. D. Harford Battersby, a son.

In Oxford-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. J. J. Dudgeon, 22nd Regt., a son.

At Alkborough, the wife of the Rev. Henry Wood, a son.

At Four Ashes-hall, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Amphlett, a dau.

*Jan. 1.* At Hertingfordbury Rectory, Hertford, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a dau.

At Torquay, the wife of Capt. J. H. Cave, R.N., a dau.

At the Rectory-house, Hascombe, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Vernon Musgrave, a dau.

At Pyt-house, Wilts., the wife of G. I. Fenwick, esq., a dau.

At Epsom, the wife of Charles C. Tabor, esq., late 15th Regt., a dau.

At Rugby, the wife of William Pearson, esq., late Capt. 45th Regt., a son.

At Cirencester, the wife of Clement Arthur Thruston, esq., of Pennal Tower, Merionethshire, a son.

At Valetta, Southsea, the wife of Capt. Hen. R. Martin, R.A., a son.

At Hitchin, Herts., the wife of Henry H. Mallandine, H.M.'s C.S., a son.

At Leadenhall Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Offley Smith, a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Alfred Sinclair Leatham, H.M.'s 75th Regt., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Wootton, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Wylie, a dau.

*Jan. 2.* At Longsight Rectory, Manchester, the Hon. Mrs. J. Augustus Atkinson, a dau.

At the Parsonage, Langley, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. W. D. Scoones, a son.

At Dillington-park, Somerset, the wife of T. S. Godfrey, esq., of Balderton-hall, Newark, a dau.

At Wherwell Vicarage, Andover, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Joseph Ore Masefield West, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Short Heath, Wolverhampton, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Rosenthal, a dau.

*Jan. 3.* At Malta, the wife of Capt. Swann, 22nd Regt., a dau.

At the Glen, Penally, South Wales, the wife of Charles Brettingham, esq., late H.M.'s Bengal Army, a dau.

At Swindon Parsonage, near Dudley, the wife of the Rev. St. A. H. Molesworth St. Aubyn, a son.

At Gateshead, Mrs. W. H. D. Longstaffe, a son.

At Finedon, Northants., the wife of the Rev. G. W. Paul, a son.

At the Chantry-house, Horsham, the wife of George P. Clarkson, esq., a dau.

At St. Katherine's, Regent's-park, the wife of Dr. Oldfield, Bengal Medical Service, a dau.

At Mildenhall, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Nicholson Vowler, a son.

At Westhampnett Vicarage, near Chichester, the wife of the Rev. Robert Sutton, a dau.

The wife of Henry Tarver, esq., of Eton College, a son.

Jan. 4. At the Chateau de la Boullage, Brittany (the residence of her father, Sir W. R. Codrington, bart.), the wife of Major J. Pollock Gore, the Royal Regt., prematurely, a son.

At Wells, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. S. F. B. Peppin, a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Taylor, a son.

At Hagley, the wife of the Rev. T. L. Stayner, a son.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Stokoe, Head Master of Richmond School, a son.

Jan. 5. At Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Bramall, a son.

At Bray, Berks., the wife of J. H. Crauford, esq., late of the Bengal C.S., a son.

At Ryde, the wife of Commander W. W. S. Bridges, R.N., a son.

Jan. 6. At Davenport-hall, Cheshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Tippinge, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major R. J. Hay, R.A., a son.

At Peakirk Rectory, near Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. Edward James, a son.

Jan. 7. At Buryfields-house, the wife of Cecil V. N. Pole, esq., a dau.

At St. Nicholas Rectory, Guildford, Mrs. Hatchard, a son.

At Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Dudley Somerville, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.

At Overslade, near Rugby, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Wright, a dau.

At Sandgate, Kent, the wife of A. Franke Notley, esq., Royal Engineer Department, a son.

At Longnor, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Lionel Corbett, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. T. J. Thirlwall, Nantmel Vicarage, Radnorshire, a dau.

Jan. 8. At Fintray-house, near Aberdeen, the wife of Major J. H. Wyatt, C.B., Military Train, a dau.

At Derby, the wife of George O. Evans, esq., Capt. R.M.L.I., a son.

In Eccleston-sq., London, the wife of A. G. Ellington, esq., Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

At the Rectory, Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Cooper, a dau.

Jan. 9. At Skibbereen, the wife of Comm. S. P. Townsend, R.N., a son.

At Tullamaine Castle, co. Tipperary, the wife of H. Maynard Harding, esq., a dau.

In Wellington-st., Islington, the wife of the Rev. James Wareing Bardsley, a son.

Jan. 10. At Aldershot, the wife of Col. Ingall, C.B., 62nd Regt., a son.

At Roxley-house, Willian, the wife of the Rev.

T. C. Hose, Incumbent of Little Wymondley, Herts., a son.

Jan. 11. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Col. R. J. Crozier, a dau.

In Courtland-pl., Kensington, the wife of Major Leckie, 39th Regt., a son.

At Churchill, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. Edward Holmes, a son.

At the residence of her father, J. C. Parnell, esq., Portsea, Hants., the wife of Lieut. Cambier, of H.M.S. "Trafalgar," a dau.

In St. Thomas's-st., Southwark, the wife of Sydney Jones, esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., a dau.

At St. Giles's Rectory, Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Wollaston Goode, a dau.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. W. Barry Cole, a dau.

Jan. 12. At Bowater-house, Hampton-court, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Barnard, 96th Regt., a son.

At Sandhurst, the wife of Capt. Lonsdale A. Hale, R.E., a dau.

At Bolam, Northumberland, the Lady Decies, a son and heir.

At Bordeaux, the wife of S. Sherman, esq., of H.M.'s Indian Army, a dau.

Jan. 13. At Barwick-house, Norfolk, the wife of Rear-Adm. G. H. Seymour, a dau.

At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. Wm. C. Sawyer, a son.

Jan. 14. The wife of Thomas H. Huxley, esq., F.R.S., a son.

At Oak-pk., Carlow, the wife of Henry Bruen, esq., M.P., a dau.

In Eaton-sq., the wife of T. M. Weguelin, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Britwell Rectory, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. James T. Johnson, a son.

At the residence of her father, Dacre-house, Lee, Kent, the wife of Geo. Bohun Brown, esq., R.N., a dau.

At Bellingham Rectory, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. R. Powell Powell, a dau.

Jan. 15. At Hatfield Peverel Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Bixby G. Luard, a son.

At West Cowes, the wife of the Rev. E. Silver, a son.

Jan. 16. At Brocklesby-pk., the Countess of Yarborough, a dau.

In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., the wife of the Rev. Chas. J. D'Oyly, a son.

At the Cliff, Ipswich, Mrs. J. P. Cobbold, a dau.

Jan. 17. At Edinburgh, Lady Edith Fergusson, a son.

At the residence of her father, Peter Maze, esq., Portland-pl., the wife of Wm. Ireland Blackburne-Maze, esq., a son.

At Bournemouth, the wife of Geo. Temple, esq., of Bishopstrow, Wilts., a son.

Jan. 18. At Waltham Abbey, the wife of Capt. Dicey, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

Oct. 11, 1864. At Bangalore, Madras, Major Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, V.C., R.E., to Emilie Rachel, dau. of Frederick Simpson, esq.

Oct. 22. At Auckland, New Zealand, Henry McClintock Alexander, esq., Commander R.N., to Eliza Frances Charlotte, only dau. of Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart., C.B., Commodore of the Australian Station.

Oct. 27. At Nelson, New Zealand, Robert John Foley, esq., late of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Lucy Elizabeth Brunton Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. C. Thynne Thomas, late of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Greenville, South Carolina, Capt. Henry Wemyss Feilden, A.A.G.C.S.P. Army, second son of Sir William H. Feilden, bart., of Feniscowles-hall, Lancashire, to Julia, dau. of the late David McCord, of Columbia, S.C.

Nov. 3. At Ahmednuggur, Bombay, Lieut. George Wm. Borradaile, R.H.A., third son of Henry Borradaile, esq., late Bombay C.S., to Catherine C. Straker, youngest dau. of the late Chas. Doyle Straker, C.B., Physician-General Bombay Army.

Nov. 9. At St. John's, Calcutta, R. Loftus Tottenham, esq., Captain R.A., to Mary Anne Kate, second dau. of the late H. Wise Harvey, esq., of Walmer, Kent.

Nov. 16. At St. Paul's, Agra, B. Hardinge, esq., Bengal C.S., fourth son of the late Major-Gen. Richard Hardinge, K.H., R.A., to Caroline, second dau. of Wm. Edwards, esq., Judge of Sudder Court, Agra, of the same service.

Nov. 22. At Poona, Charles Thomas Haig, esq., Capt. R.E. (Bombay), to Katharine Newman, eldest dau. of J. N. Walker, esq., of Bedford.

Nov. 23. At Nawabgunge, Oude, James Inkson, esq., M.D., H.M.'s 80th Regt., to Catharine Alice, eldest dau. of John Taylor, jun., esq., Streatham and Whitehall.

Nov. 26. At the English Church, Buenos Ayres, William Anderson, esq., to Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. E. O. Hughes, Llanddeniolen Rectory, Carnarvonshire.

Nov. 29. At the Episcopal Church, Avenue Marbœuf, Paris, Richd. Eusden, esq., Japanese Secretary to H.B.M.'s Legation at Jeddo, Japan, to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the late Edward Garey, esq.

Dec. 1. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, E. Martin Woodcock, esq., District Superintendent of Police in Oude, eldest surviving son of the late Edward Elborough Woodcock, esq., of the Bengal C.S., to Mary Ann Parry, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Woodcock, Vicar of Chardstock, Dorset.

Dec. 7. At H.B.M.'s Legation, Lima, Norman Evans, esq., son of the Rev. T. S. Evans, Rector of Shoreditch, to Isabella Mary, eldest dau. of John Gallagher, esq., M.D., of Lima.

Dec. 9. At St. George's Cathedral, Madras,

Henry George Prichard, esq., son of Henry Prichard, esq., of Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park, to Caroline Margaret, eldest dau. of Charles Murray Duff, esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major, Madras Army.

Dec. 13. At Childerditch, Augustus Kortright, esq., of Furze-hall, late of the 63th Durham Light Infantry, son of Capt. Kortright, of St. Leonard's, Essex, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Mounteney Jephson, Vicar of Childerditch.

Dec. 20. At St. Luke's, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, Edward Digby, son of the late Adm. Robert Murray, to Mary, elder dau. of William Holdsworth, esq., late of Wakefield.

At Stillorgan, John F. G. Grant, esq., Lieut. R.N., second son of John Grant, esq., Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, to Eliza Jane, eldest dau. of William Pugh Gardner, esq., of Mornhill, Stillorgan.

At Dagenham, Essex, the Rev. John Henry Standen, of Clifton-road east, St. John's-wood, and one of the Masters in King's College, to Jessie, second dau. of the late Edward Duncan, esq., of Leadenhall-street.

Dec. 21. At Ventnor, Arthur Gunn, esq., of Fitzroy-road, Regent's-park, to Kate Louisa, second dau. of Thos. Judd, esq., of Bemerton, Wilts.

At All Saints', Huntingdon, the Rev. G. C. Dickinson, Vicar of Winterton, Lincolnshire, youngest son of William Dickinson, esq., of Gedges, Brenchley, to Harriot Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Oldman, esq., of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

At the Abbey Church, Malmesbury, John Henry Bradshaw, eldest son of Thomas Bradshaw Isherwood, esq., of Marple-hall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Thomas Luce, esq., of Malmesbury, Wilts.

At Highgate, William Ogle, M.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to Parthie, second dau. of Allen W. Block, esq., Parkfield.

Dec. 22. At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, Richard Horton Smith, esq., M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Marilla, eldest dau. of John Bailly, esq., Q.C.

At Kendal, the Rev. Capel J. Sewell, one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, only son of the Rev. T. Sewell, of Bolney, Sussex, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late James Hagarty, esq., Consul at Liverpool for the United States of America.

At All Saints, St. John's-wood, the Rev. W. H. Maddock, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Mary Wall, second dau. of the late R. B. Boddington, esq., of Burech, Herefordshire.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, William H. Wardell, esq., Capt. R.A., to Emily Mary, third dau. of Joshua Le Bailly, esq., of Les Vaux.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Walter

Hill, son of the Rev. R. H. Hill, Vicar of Britford, Salisbury, to Annette Latty, eldest dau. of the late John L. Bickley, esq., of Westbourne-terr., and Ettingshall-lodge, Staffordshire.

*Dec. 26.* At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, the Rev. Charles Burd, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Catherine Anna, only dau. of the late Rev. Ch. Holloway, Rector of Stanford Dingley, Berks.

*Dec. 27.* At East Retford, Rodolph Zwilchenbart, jun., esq., of Liverpool, to Mary Margaret Anna, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Erskine, Vicar of Beighton, Derbyshire, and granddau. of John Francis, thirtieth Earl of Mar.

At Ardcorn, Castlebridge, John Hay Athol Macdonald, esq., of the Scottish Bar, to Adelaide Janet, youngest dau. of John Doran, esq., late Major 18th Royal Irish, of Ely-house, Wexford.

At St. James's, Malvern, Herbert Hamilton Routledge, esq., B.A., late of St. John's College, Oxford, elder son of the Rev. W. Routledge, D.D., Rector of Catleigh, Devon, to Julia, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Richard Hutchinson, of East Retford, Notts.

At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, the Rev. Albert Brooke Webb, B.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Curate of Merston, Sussex, to Augusta Louisa, eldest dau. of John Warmingtton Vernon, esq., of Laurie-place, Fulham.

*Dec. 28.* At Spittlegate, Grantham, the Rev. J. E. Wilson, B.A., only son of the Rev. R. Wilson, D.D., of Gough-house, Chelsea, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. A. Lawrence, Vicar of Marnham, Notts., and Rector of Keddington, Lincolnshire.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Clifford E. F. Nash, esq., M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Edith Mary, third dau. of Thomas Forbes Reynolds, esq., M.D., of Lansdown-place, Cheltenham.

*Dec. 29.* At Aberdeen, Edward Wood Stock, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Barbara Forbes, eldest dau. of Sir James Milne Innes, bart., of Balveny and Edingight, co. Banff.

At Old Charlton, Kent, Julius G. T. Griffith, esq., Capt. R.E., eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. J. G. Griffith, R.A., to Anna Maria, only dau. of Capt. H. Bonham Bax, of Old Charlton.

At Holy Trinity, Trowbridge, the Rev. Richard Wright, Rector of South Thoresby, Lincoln, to Annie Maria, eldest dau., and at the same time and place, the Rev. Charles Bradford Wardale, M.A., Head Master and Chaplain of Trowbridge Grammar School, to Sarah Edgell, second dau. of Richard Gane, esq., of Trowbridge.

At St. Peter's, Hammersmith, George Wilson, third son of William Reed, esq., of Winter-lodge, Kensington, and The Mount, Sunninghill, Berks., to Florence Eliza, eldest surviving dau. of the late Capt. H. J. C. Mimardiere, of H.M.'s Indian Army, Madras Establishment.

At St. George's, Hulme, Manchester, R. W.

T. Morris, esq., Ceylon Civil Service, to Sarah Louisa, dau. of James Woodall, esq., of Richmond-hill, Old Trafford.

At SS. Philip and James, Oxford, the Rev. George Henry Mullins, M.A., of Uppingham, eldest son of the Rev. George Mullins, Rector of Chalfeld Magna, Wilts., to Jessie Martha, eldest dau. of Thomas Mallam, esq., of The Shrubbery, Oxford.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, William H. FitzHugh, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Harriet, eldest dau. of James Mure, esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. T. N. Grigg, Vicar of St. George's, near Bristol, to Eliza Jane, eldest dau. of the late Francis Watkins, esq., of Aislaby-hall, near Whitby, Yorkshire.

*Dec. 31.* At Holy Trinity, Ryde, William Beers, esq., Capt. 26th Cameronians, only son of William Beers, esq., Brook-cottage, New Castle, co. Down, to Ellen, second dau. of the late Sir George Maclean, K.C.B.

At St. Mary-the-Less, Durham, the Rev. J. Chambers, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Head Master of the Ely Cathedral Grammar School, to Georgiana Lambton, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Marsden, esq., of Durham.

*Jan. 2.* At Monkstown, John R. Fawcett, esq., of Herbert-place, Dublin, barrister-at-law, and J.P. co. Roscommon, only son of the late Major D. K. Fawcett, of Wellington-road, Dublin, to Isidora Jane, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. D. L. Fawcett, C.B., 55th Regt.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, J. R. G. Sweeny, esq., H.M.'s 20th Hussars, to Julia Alexandrina, youngest dau. of Robt. Morrisson, esq., Audit-office, Somerset-house.

*Jan. 3.* At Llanfrecchfa, Monmouthshire, the Rev. Edmund Henry Lacon Willes, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Rector of St. Swithin's, Winchester, youngest son of the late Capt. Willes, R.N., to Helena, widow of Geo. Willes, esq., of Hungerford-park, Berks.

At St. Jude's, Liverpool, the Rev. Frederic Chas. Hamilton, M.A., Prebendary of Donoghmore, and Vicar of Crecora, Limerick, to Emma, dau. of the late Rev. George Cartmel, Rector of Pwll-y-Crochan, Pembroke.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Patrick Cumin, esq., to Louisa, widow of the Rev. Arthur Northcote.

At Tilehurst, Berks., John Bradney, esq., 14th Hussars, to Mary Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Routh, Rector of Tilehurst.

At St. Paul's, Withington, Hercules Grey Ross, esq., B.C.S., second son of Horatio Ross, esq., to Mary, third dau. of Charles Paton Henderson, esq., of Wittington-hall, Lancashire, and Upper Hyde-park-gardens.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Samuel Green, esq., M.A., of the Inner Temple, and of Beaufort-house, Cheltenham, to Eleanor Julia, dau. of J. W. Huskisson, esq., late of H.M.'s Ceylon C.S.

At St. John's, Paddington, Fred. Gurney,



esq., B.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, eldest son of the late Rev. J. H. Gurney, to Alice, elder dau. of the late John Deffell, esq.

At Wembdon, Henry, youngest son of the late R. P. Brice, esq., of Gotherney, to Sarah Grabham, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Trend, of Holywell-house, near Bridgwater.

*Jan. 4.* At St. James's, Dover, Lieut.-Col. Ernle Money Kyrle, late of the 32nd Regt., of Ayleston-hill, Herefordshire, to Ada Frances, eldest dau. of John Simons, esq., of Sillwood-place, Brighton.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Haward, esq., of Bramford, near Ipswich, eldest son of William Haward, esq., of Little Blakenham-hall, Suffolk, to Georgiana Pemberton, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Collins, M.A., Vicar of Faversham.

At Madingley, near Cambridge, the Right Rev. George Hills, D.D., Bishop of Columbia, to Maria Philadelphia Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Sir Richard King, bart., K.C.B.

At Aberford, the Rev. Albert Smith, youngest son of the late Abel Smith, esq., of Woodhall-park, Herts., to Emma, dau. of the late William Markham, esq., of Becca-hall, Yorkshire.

At Whitechurch, Hants., the Rev. William Mason Dudley, Rector of Laverstoke and Vicar of Whitechurch, to Ann Vernon, third dau. of the Rev. William Francis Burrows, Vicar of Christchurch, Hants., and of the Parsonage, Whitechurch.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, William Stephens, second son of John Pond, esq., of East Grinstead, to Hannah Stevenson, youngest dau. of the late Robert Hughes, esq., of the Admiralty, London.

At Chirton, Wilts., the Rev. Matthew Powley, M.A., to Louisa Jane, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Tucker, esq., of the Old Manor-house, Conock, Devizes.

At Trinity Church, Helensburgh, N.B., Commander Wm. Henry Edye, esq., R.N., H.M.S. "Britannia," to Elizabeth Maria Lydia, dau. of Archibald Smith, esq.

At Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts., the Rev. R. H. Charters, Head Master of Gainsborough Grammar School, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Richd. Furley, esq., of Gainsborough.

At Pontefract, the Rev. Geo. Wood Henry Tayler, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Incumbent of St. Mark's, Hull, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Stainforth, Vicar of Pontefract.

At St. Michael's, Cornhill, Thos. Hen. Wyatt, esq., of Weston, near Basingstoke, and Torrington-st., Russell-sq., younger son of Thos. Henry Wyatt, esq., of Great Russell-st., to Julia Lucy Mervyn, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Wm. Wrench, M.A., Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Wm. Collum, esq., late Capt. 94th Regt., to Mary, widow of J. G. Hamilton Brown, esq., of Bombay.

*Jan. 5.* At Berkeley, Capt. Archibald Douglas

Pennant, Grenadier Guards, second son of Col. the Hon. G. Douglas Pennant, of Penryhn Castle, North Wales, to the Hon. Ella Gifford, second dau. of Lord and Lady Gifford, and granddau. of Lord Fitzhardinge.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Samuel Hoskins Derriman, esq., Capt. R.N., second son of the late James Derriman, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Caroline Gertrude, younger dau. of W. J. Lysley, esq., M.P., of Princes-gardens, Hyde-pk.

At Great Amwell, Herts., Capt. Hen. Bouchier Phillimore, R.N., son of the late Capt. Sir John Phillimore, R.N., C.B., to Anne Ellen, eldest dau. of Edmund Dewar Bourdillon, esq., of Amwell Grove.

At Madeley, Staffordsh., Chas. H. E. Græme, esq., Capt. 104th Regt., to Susan Mary, eldest dau. of the late Francis Stanier, esq., of Madeley-moor, Staffordshire.

At Stepney, T. M. Wilson, esq., of Forest-hall, Long Benton, Northumberland, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Joseph Bowron, esq., Stepney.

At the British Legation, Brussels, Edw. Winslow, esq., barrister-at-law, to Letitia Champagne, second dau. of the late John Armstrong, esq., of Killelare, King's County, Ireland.

At Wallasey, the Rev. John Graham, son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, Registrar of the Diocese, and Incumbent of Little St. John's, Chester, to Annie, third dau. of the late Wm. Mann, esq., of Liscard, Cheshire.

At Hasfield, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Frederick Lillington, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Amelia Sophia Sarah Ellis, stepdau. of the Rev. James Sevier, M.A., Rector of Hasfield.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Richard B. H. Blundell, esq., Capt. 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, and youngest son of the late R. B. H. Blundell, esq., of Deysbrook, Lancashire, to Henrietta Frances, youngest dau. of Richard A. H. Kirwan, esq., of Baunmore, co. Galway.

At Ruyton-Eleven-Towns, Salop, Thomas Dimmock, esq., of Shelton-under-Harley, Staffordshire, to Mary Jane, second dau. of Robert Broughton, esq., of Ruyton-Eleven-Towns.

*Jan. 7.* At Passage, co. Cork, Commander James H. Coxon, R.N., to Mary, dau. of the late Robert Conway Hickson, esq., M.D., of Killarney, co. Kerry.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Thomas O'Neill, esq., Capt. M.N.I., 6th Regt., to Maria Morley, of Bolton-gardens, South Kensington.

*Jan. 9.* At St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, the Rev. George S. L. Little, Incumbent of Buildwas, Salop, to Mary Sarah, eldest dau. of Henry Yates Whytehead, esq., M.D., of Crayke, North Riding of Yorkshire.

*Jan. 10.* At Weyhill, Hants., Herbert Geo. Denman, only son of Sir Archer Denman Croft, bart., to Georgina Eliza Lucy, eldest dau. of Matthew Henry Marsh, esq., M.P., of Ramridge-house, Hants.

At St. John the Evangelist, Guernsey, the Rev. Dallas Oldfield Harington, B.A., to Florence Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Brock, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Henry

J. Marsden, esq., late of Bombay, to Constance, third dau.—and at the same time and place, the Rev. William Henry West, M.A., Rector of Cheddington, eldest son of W. H. West, of Gliffaes, co. Brecon, to Julia, fourth dau.—of Maj.-Gen. Willoughby, C.B., of Kensington-gardens-square.

At Trinity Church, Twickenham, H. R. Campbell Litchfield, esq., Twickenham, to Maria Catharina Hortencia, widow of A. T. Gervis, esq., son of the late Sir George Gervis, bart., Hinton Admiral, Hants.

At Walcot Church, Bath, Devonsher J. Rowan, esq., C.E., Dundalk, to Lily, youngest dau. of Vice-Adm. Edward Purcell, Camden-crescent, Bath.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Wm. Augustin, eldest son of the late Capt. James de Winton, of Bonningues, France, to Caroline Eliza, only surviving child of John Fitch, esq., of Dorchester, Dorset.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Robert Exham, esq., of Killiney, co. Dublin, to Meta, second dau. of William Chappell, esq., F.S.A., of Upper Harley-st.

At Alveley, Salop, Joseph Doyle Smithe, esq., F.G.S., &c., H.M.'s Indian Service, of Churchdown Parsonage, Gloucester, to Elizabeth Rose, only dau. of the Rev. R. A. Wellesley Considine, M.A., Incumbent of Alveley, and granddau. of the late Capt. Jas. Considine, H.M.'s 13th Light Dragoons.

At Davenham, John Coutts Antrobus, esq., of Eaton-hall, Congleton, to Mary Caroline, and at the same time and place, Lieut. Henry Goschen, of the 2nd Punjab Irregular Cavalry, second son of William Henry Goschen, esq., to Augusta Eleanor, daus. of Geoffrey T. Shakerley, esq., of Whatercroft-hall, Cheshire.

At Woodcote, Oxon., Richard Loveland, esq., only surviving son of John Perry Loveland, esq., of Penbridge-villas, Bayswater, and Sandown, Isle of Wight, J.P. for Middlesex, to Maria Elizabeth Oddie, fifth dau. of the Rev. Philip Henry Nind, M.A., Vicar of South Stoke-cum-Woodcote.

Jan. 11. At St. Mary's, Warwick, Kelynge Greenway, esq., to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Jameson, Vicar of St. Nicholas, and granddau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Jones, G.C.B.

At Portishead, Somerset, the Rev. John Adolphus Stansbury, M.A., of Oundle, Northants., to Maria Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Stoate, esq., of Portishead.

At St. Bees Collegiate Church, J. G. M. D. Tulloch, esq., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, of Updown-pk., Kent, to Claudine Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Harrison, esq., of Linethwaite, Cumberland.

At Tilehurst, the Rev. J. P. Noble, M.A., only son of J. P. Noble, of Woburn-sq., to Caroline Noble, second dau. of the late George Warre, esq., and niece of C. H. Noble, esq., of Calcot-park, Berks.

At Otten Belchamp, Essex, James Ogilvy Carnegy, esq., Adj. 2nd Mon. R.V., youngest son of the late Patrick Ogilvy Carnegy, esq., Cefn Mine, Carnarvonshire, to Mary Ellen Pemberton, eldest dau. of the late Rev. E. H. Dawson, Rector of Otten Belchamp.

At Taplow, the Rev. George Edward Denis De Vitre, Vicar of Weston, Herts., to Maria, widow of Henry Collingwood Ibbetson, esq.

At Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, Wm. Pirrie, eldest son of the late John Sinclair, esq., of the Grove, co. Antrim, to Agnes, only dau. of the Rev. Hugh Crichton, D.D., of Liverpool.

At Christ Church, Highbury, George May, esq., of Reading, to Elizabeth Esther, widow of Joseph C. Latham, esq., of Bishop's-court, Dorchester, Oxon.

At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Captain Douglas Alleyne, 37th Regt., eldest son of the late Hon. Hen. Alleyne, of Barbadoes, a Member of H.M.'s Council in that island, to Ada, only child of Charles Twisleton Graves, esq., formerly Capt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, and great granddau. of the 10th Lord Saye and Sele.

Jan. 12. At St. Matthew's, Islington, Thos. Row, esq., of Canoubury-place, and Lloyd's, to Susanna Ann, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wearing, R.M.L.I.

At Clifton, Henry Berkeley, esq., Lieut. of H.M.S. "Blenheim," and eldest son of the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, M.P., to Susan, only dau. of the late Joseph Coates, esq., of Clifton.

At St. Mary's, Reading, the Rev. John Geo. Gresson, of Richmond-house, Worthing, to Ella, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Sayer Haygarth, Principal of the R.A. College, Cirencester.

At the Catholic Chapel, Spanish-pl., Philip Mill Bunbury, esq., late Capt. of the 7th Dragoon Guards, son of the late Hugh Mill Bunbury, esq., of West-hill, Wandsworth, to Georgina, third dau. of the late Peter McEvoy, esq., of Wimbleton, Surrey.

Jan. 17. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Wm. Gordon, son of Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., to Marian Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard Arabin, esq., and niece of Sir Henry Meux, bart.

At Cransford, Suffolk, the Rev. Edw. Badeley, Curate of St. Margaret's, Leicester, to Matilda Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Geo. Frederick Pooley, Rector of Cransford.

Jan. 18. At St. Chad's, Lichfield, the Rev. Wm. Egerton Tapp, Curate of Yateley, Hants., son of Wm. Denning Tapp, esq., of Kensington, to Louise Constance, eldest dau.—also, at same time and place, the Rev. Edm. Henry Hinchliffe, Curate of Christ Church, Fenton, eldest son of the Rev. Edw. Hinchliffe, Rector of Muckleston, Staffordshire, to Mary, youngest dau.—of the late Francis Wm. Stanley, esq., of Bensham-hall, co. Durham.

Jan. 19. At Butterwick, David Johnston, of Trinity-terrace, Boston, to Susan, dau. of the Rev. John Jackson, M.A., of Butterwick.

## Obituary.

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### THE HON. C. KEMP.

*Aug. 25, 1864.* At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 51, the Hon. Charles Kemp, M.L.C.

The parents of Mr. Kemp emigrated to Australia nearly fifty years ago, and consequently he spent the greater part of his life in Sydney. Mr. Kemp became connected with the press by a mere accident. A reporter, with whom he was acquainted, asked him on one occasion to take his place. He did so, and from henceforth he considered that his pen and abilities might be beneficially devoted to employment connected with the public journals. In 1841 he united with Mr. John Fairfax in the proprietorship of the "Sydney Morning Herald," and continued, till the partnership was closed in 1853, to exercise a large control in the literary branch. Under such direction the public appreciation of the "Herald" was shewn by its continual growth until it took a very leading position in the Australian world. In 1853, Mr. Kemp, satisfied with his ample fortune, determined to retire from the conduct of the "Herald," and to enjoy comparative leisure for the remainder of his days.

Mr. Kemp on several occasions offered his services to the electors of the colony, but though supported by a large number of voters, he once only, and for a short time, held a seat in the Legislative Assembly. But the public spirit of Mr. Kemp, and his devotion to all that concerned the general welfare, were ever conspicuous. He took a willing part in all the great movements of colonial benevolence, and his generous hand was ever open to succour and

relieve. "His temper," says a public paper, "was most amiable and genial. He loved society, and rejoiced in its innocent pleasures. There was nothing sour in his nature; nothing ascetic in his piety. He was an attached member of the Church of England, and liberally contributed to promote its objects." A considerable portion of his property will eventually be available for Church endowments. As an admirer of cathedral institutions, he became on the resignation of Mr. Jones, secretary to the committee of the Cathedral of St. Andrew's, in Sydney, and used his utmost efforts to ensure its completion. He was highly esteemed by the late, and by the present Bishop of Sydney, and from the weight of his character, and the soundness of his intellect, was frequently consulted by the former on those occasions when the temporal interests of the Church were concerned.

### JOHN RICHARDSON, ESQ., OF KIRKLANDS.

*Oct. 4, 1864.* At Kirklands, Roxburghshire, aged 84, John Richardson, Esq.

We borrow from the "Edinburgh Courant" the following notice of this gentleman, the friend of Sir Walter Scott:—

"Mr. Richardson was one of the group of brilliant young men who, about the beginning of the century, made Edinburgh society more attractive, and some of whom helped to make Scottish literature more famous. To that literature Richardson was not himself a contributor. He stepped back from the world of letters on the very threshold of his career, into the quieter routine but more certain rewards of professional life. He was not content, like some of his earlier



associates, to 'cultivate the Muses on a little oatmeal.' He preferred the path of legal study, as that best fitted to employ his admirable business talents, and with the proverbial instinct of his countrymen, he went to seek his fortune in the great metropolis. There he continued to be the correspondent and counsellor of his old friends, his kindly intercourse with whom only terminated as death carried them one by one away before him. Himself described by Lockhart as 'a stout Whig,' he had nevertheless many friends on the other side of politics. With Sir Walter Scott he was a frequent correspondent; and Scott in his letters speaks warmly of the services he received from him, particularly in reference to the claim for property tax on Sir Walter's copyrights, which through Richardson's exertions the tax commissioners were induced to exempt. We also find them in correspondence about the title which the King proposed to confer on the author of 'Waverley,' who in his letter to Richardson says he thinks there would be more vanity in declining than accepting it; and 'will you be so kind as to inquire and let me know what the fees, &c., of a baronetcy amount to?' Other letters shew in a still more marked way the confidential nature of their intercourse. In like manner, Scott, writing of Richardson, expresses the pleasure with which he looks forward to spending a Sunday with him and Joanna Baillie at Hampstead; and in a letter written to Miss Baillie, dated Dec., 1813, he says, 'Johnnie Richardson is as good, honourable, kind-hearted a little fellow as lives in the world, with a pretty taste for poetry, which he has wisely kept in subjection to the occupation of drawing briefs and revising conveyances.' Again, when Scott passed through London on his way home to die, John Richardson, we find, was one of the few friends admitted to see him; but, 'How does the Kirklands get on?'—alluding to the estate lately purchased by his friend—was all the salutation poor Scott could in his prostrate condition offer.

"Up to the period of his retirement from business a few years ago, Mr. Richardson was head of the eminent firm of Parliamentary solicitors, Richardson, Loch, and Maclaurin. In the lobbies of the House of Commons few men were better known, and none more universally respected. His perfect probity and conscientiousness gained him the confidence of men of all parties and

interests, and his high character, not less than his eminent talents as a lawyer, obtained for him a very extensive and profitable business connection. He was honoured with the esteem of members of Parliament of both sides of the House, and he had consequently great influence with them in matters affecting private bills. He carefully abstained from mixing himself up in political matters, excepting, indeed, in so far as the Whig Government were themselves his clients; for, during nearly the whole tenure of office by the Whigs subsequent to the Reform Bill, the firm of which he was the head were Parliamentary solicitors for the Crown in Scotland. For many years Mr. Richardson was the Parliamentary agent for the city of Edinburgh, and was instrumental in carrying through some of our most important local statutes. In this office he has of late years been succeeded by Messrs. Maitland and Graham.

"Mr. Richardson, though necessarily resident in London for great part of the year, was an annual visitor to Scotland in the autumn season—especially since the acquisition about thirty-five years ago of his beautiful seat of the Kirklands. He was a keen angler, which no doubt led to his choice of a residence near the banks of the Tweed. At the Kirklands Mr. Richardson dispensed an ample and cheerful hospitality, and delighted to rally round him there friends of his early life. But the last ten or fifteen years have played sad havoc among them. Jeffrey, Cockburn, Mr. John Russell, and other companions of his youth, fell around him in rapid succession; and Henry Brougham is now probably the sole survivor of those Edinburgh lads who, starting in company almost with the century, have run the race of life together with varied aims and varied rewards, but with the mutual tie of friendship and with the common motive of honour."

Lord Cockburn gives the following kindly estimate of the deceased in his "Memorials of his Time." The sketch, it will be remembered, occurs among a series of portraits of a "band of friends, all attached to each other; all full of hope, and ambition, and gaiety:"—

"John Richardson" (says Lord Cockburn) "was the last of the association who was devoured by hungry London. This was in 1806. But he has been incorporated, privately and publicly, with



all that is worthy in Edinburgh, and much that is worthy in London, throughout his whole life. No Scotchman in London ever stood higher in professional and personal character. The few verses he has published, like almost all he has written, are in the style of simple and pensive elegance. His early and steady addiction to literary subjects and men would certainly have made literature his vocation, had he not foreseen its tortures and precariousness when relied on for subsistence. But, though drudging in the depths of the law, this toil has always been graced by the cultivation of letters, and by the cordial friendship of the most distinguished literary men of the age. He was the last of the old Edinburgh emigrants. A cold cloud came over many a heart at each of their departures; and happy and brilliant as our society was afterwards, we never ceased to miss them, to mark the vacant places, and to remember that they were once of ourselves."

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#### RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., M.P.

Nov. 24, 1864. At Henwood Lodge, Leamington, aged 81, Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P. for North Warwickshire.

The deceased, who was the ninth child of the late Mr. Isaac Spooner (a Birmingham merchant and banker), of Elmdon Hall, and of Barbara his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Gough, Bart., of Edgbaston Hall, and sister of the first Lord Calthorpe, was born at Birchesgreen on the 28th of July, 1783. He was educated at Rugby School, but was not sent to either University, and at an early age he became a partner in his father's firm. He married, in 1804, Charlotte, fourth daughter of the Very Rev. Dr. Wetherell, D.D., Dean of Hereford, and Master of University College, Oxford, and thus became brother-in-law of the well-known Sir Chas. Wetherell. Mr. Spooner's eldest sister married Wm. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P. for Yorkshire, the father of the present Bishop of Oxford.

Mr. Spooner's attention was early directed to politics; and though it was then not so usual as it has since become for the wealthy merchants and manufacturers to aspire to a place in Parlia-

ment, Mr. Spooner was one of the few exceptions, and in the year 1820 he was returned for Boroughbridge—a borough that twelve years afterwards was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. It was probably the financial rather than the political views of Mr. Spooner that induced him to devote himself to the work of legislation. The suspension of cash payments, begun in 1797, had continued all through the remainder of the war, and for some years after peace was signed. But as time went on it became evident to most men that there must be a return made to a more solid basis of the currency than that which was afforded by paper, although great difficulties lay in the way of the change.

Mr. Spooner and his partner in the banking firm, Mr. Thomas Attwood, better known afterwards for his connection with the political unions, firmly held and long maintained that a gold currency would be the ruin of the country, and that the earth itself did not contain enough of the precious metal to discharge in full the demands of the national creditor. (It scarcely need be said that these arguments were advanced before the gold discoveries made in California and Australia.) The impolicy of the proposed change, and the dangers and distress to which it exposed the country, were so strongly impressed on Mr. Spooner that he wished to find his way into the House of Commons, there to explain his views; but owing to some informality in his election he was unseated on petition, before he had time to make much impression on the House by that untutored eloquence and strong common sense which was in after years so often heard among them. Though foiled in this attempt to spread his opinions, he lost no opportunity of advocating them in other quarters. In the various committees that were afterwards held on banks and banking, he was always one of the witnesses examined, and always his views were strongly adverse to the metallic system. The press, too, was made available as the medium of his opinions.

A remarkable series of papers appeared in one of the Birmingham papers on the subject, signed "Gemini," which attracted much attention; they were afterwards collected into a volume, and quotations from them were frequently made in parliament; they were understood to be the joint production of Messrs. Spooner and Attwood. The connection between these two gentlemen for a considerable period of their lives was a singular one. Partners in the same firm, and fast personal friends, they were utterly divided in their political views, at a time when political feeling ran higher in this country than it has ever done before or since. Eventually Mr. Attwood came into Parliament on the triumph of the Reformers, but Mr. Spooner's opinions were utterly distasteful to the new constituencies, and the old ones that remained under Tory influence were all too few to afford shelter to the leaders and prominent members of the party. He therefore remained shut out from parliament all through the Reform agitation and the reaction that followed, till, in 1844, Mr. Scholefield, one of the original members of the Political Union, and who had been chosen with Mr. Attwood as the first members of the newly-enfranchised town, died, when Mr. Spooner offered himself on Conservative principles as his successor, and such was the respect entertained for him by his fellow townsmen that he was elected. He held his seat until the general election in 1847, when he unsuccessfully contested the borough with the late Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Scholefield, one of the present members. He was, however, immediately returned for North Warwickshire, which division of the county he has continued to represent uninterruptedly to the present time. From the time of his entry into Parliament the second time he was one of the recognized leaders of the Protestant cause in the House of Commons, and was the able and indefatigable but unsuccessful opponent of the grant to the College of Maynooth.

"This opposition, which was carried

on by him for nearly fifteen years, was given up by him at last, not from any weariness in the cause, nor from being disheartened by the want of success, but purely because his failing health and advancing years rendered him unequal to the labour it entailed upon him. That labour, while it lasted, was continuous and harassing, and it was discharged by him with conscientious fidelity. It involved him in an extent of research and correspondence which few could have any idea of. None of the charges which he brought against the system of education and training pursued at the College were ever advanced by him without authority, and this caused a large portion of his speeches to be made up of quotations from authorities with which he often wearied an audience that is always singularly impatient of quotation, and that was never strongly prepossessed in favour of his subject. In the course of the accusations he felt it his duty to bring against the College, he often had occasion to say things that grated on the ears of the Roman Catholic members, and when that happened there was sure to be "a scene;" but whoever else might be angry and agitated Mr. Spooner always kept his temper and his good-humour, and it may be said of him that he never used a phrase that was deliberately intended to wound the religious feelings of any of his opponents. So well did this come to be understood at last that, long before he had resigned the leadership of the opposition to the grant, he was as much respected by the Roman Catholic members as by any other class of his countrymen. They might laugh a little at what they called his narrow and intolerant views, but they could not fail to appreciate and respect the gentlemanly feeling and kind heart that shone out even in the midst of his fiercest invectives."

On other questions Mr. Spooner shewed his individuality and his determination to think for himself. In opposition to the great majority of those with whom he was accustomed to think and act, not in politics only but in religious matters as well, he was a strenuous advocate for the legalization of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife; and the subject was never introduced into the House of Commons without its finding in Mr. Spooner a warm defender,

urging the propriety of his views on purely Scriptural grounds. This was only one of several cases where he held his own opinions and took his own course; but there was none of them on which he did not give arguments for his dissent which shewed that he was not actuated by selfish or capricious motives. His friends might lament his defection, but, though they could not always allow the force of his reasoning, they never doubted the sincerity of his convictions.

Mr. Spooner carried the principle of acting from a conscientious sense of duty into the smallest matters connected with his political career as much as into the private actions of his life. He was one of the closest attenders in the House of Commons. His sharp, harsh, and somewhat singular features made him one of the noticeable members of the House, and he was always in his place. He was among the first to attend and the last to leave, and it was a rare thing to notice his wonted seat vacant at any time during the protracted sittings. This close and assiduous attention to his parliamentary duties continued up to 1860, in which year his wife died. The happiness which that union brought him might be in some degree measured by the effect which its termination had upon him. He drooped from that hour. He was never the same man again in the House of Commons; his attendance became less regular, his speeches ceased altogether, and he had intimated his intention to retire at the close of the present parliament. Indeed for many months he had lived in close retirement at Leamington, unable to hold intercourse with others than the members of his family and a few intimate personal friends; but though his physical powers had become greatly enfeebled, his mind remained clear and vigorous to the last.

At the close of an obituary notice, some portions of which we have given above, the "Standard" remarks:—

"Another of our parliamentary notabilities is thus removed. Mr. Spooner's

absence will be long mourned. Another may be found as able and intelligent, but it will be impossible to find another more honest and conscientious—more determined to examine for himself, and, having examined, to act upon his own convictions."

And a paper of very different politics, the "Birmingham Post," arrives at the same conclusion. After speaking of the various popular measures to which he was ever opposed, it says:—

"However small the minority, the name of Richard Spooner was always included in it: however obnoxious or unwise the object of a Tory movement, Richard Spooner was always ready to vote in its favour. Whatever other qualities were denied to him, he, at least, possessed the virtue of undaunted courage. Having chosen his opinions he proclaimed them at all seasons and at all risks, without the slightest regard to consequences. In the Birmingham Town-hall, on the county hustings, and in the House of Commons, he was always the same—frank, out-spoken, courageous, manly, and invariably good-humoured."

#### M. JULES GERARD.

Sept. — 1864. Drowned, in crossing the Jong river, in Upper Guinea, aged 47, M. Jules Gérard, a famous lion-hunter and intrepid traveller.

The deceased, who was born of poor parents, at Pignan, in the department of the Var, June 14, 1817, was fond of sport from his youth; at ten he chased cats and monkeys, at sixteen he carried a rifle and was somewhat of a pugilist. He was a volunteer for the Algerian campaign in 1841, and then commenced the life of adventure which has been terminated in so untimely a manner. He describes, in his well-known work *Le Tueur de Lions* (1857-8), how it came to pass that a poor dwarf of a creature like him ventured to declare war against the giant of the woods—"one against one, chance for chance, God alone being a witness of the fight." Not long after his arrival at Bona he heard of the terrible lion of the Archiona, which had committed unheard-of devastations



among villagers and troops alike, and he resolved if possible to destroy it. To the people he said, "If it pleases God, I, who am not an Arab, will kill the lion, and he shall not devour you any more." His heart, he tells us, bounded for joy at the coming fight. "Soon this all-powerful lord, the terror of the country, will bite the dust under the ball of a dog of a Christian." The villagers were incredulous, and intimidated to Jules that, if he killed the lion, they would kiss his feet and become his slaves; meanwhile they would mind their own business. He accomplished the feat, and in after years destroyed no less than twenty-four more lions, so that he received from the Arabs the name of "the terrible Frank." The Duc d'Aumale, who then commanded the troops in Algeria, gave him a brace of pistols; and, on his return to France in 1847, he had an interview with the Duchess of Orleans and the youthful Count de Paris, who, unprompted, left the room for five minutes, and returning said artlessly, "These villain beasts will finish you one day. A good hunter must be a good soldier. You must be preserved to the army. Accept these pistols to preserve you."

In 1855 Gérard returned once more to France with the rank of sub-lieutenant, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. He subsequently visited England, where he was very kindly received. His appearance at that time has been thus described:—

"Jules Gérard might have been taken for an Arab, his manners being very unlike those of a Frenchman. He was about 5 ft. 9 in. in height, very spare, and not strongly built. His manners were particularly quiet and unassuming, and, like many other notables, free from affectation. To strangers he was rather taciturn, and scarcely ever spoke of his own daring deeds when in the wilds of Africa, amidst the savagest creatures of nature. Gérard was generous beyond his means, and improvident to a degree; but, like several of England's greatest men, he had a thorough contempt for filthy lucre, although possessing very high principles of honour, and was never

known to be guilty of an ungentlemanly action. He killed during his career twenty-six lions, besides panthers and leopards, and, although there are Englishmen who have killed a far greater number, he proved himself to be the best sportsman France ever produced. Gérard was always badly equipped, but for which he would certainly have slain more of the monarchs of the forest. He was about forty-four years of age, but he looked more, being careworn with exposure and fatigue."

The following details relative to the melancholy end of this intrepid hunter were read at the meeting of the French Geographical Society in Nov., 1864:—

"The ex-lion killer, near the end of last year, went to the western coast of Africa, provided with instructions from the Royal Geographical Society of London, and with the support of several members of the English nobility, for the purpose of exploring the interior of that country. He first intended to visit the Kong mountains in Northern Guinea, which up to that time had never been crossed by any European. He left England at the close of 1863, and proceeded to Whydah; thence he penetrated into the kingdom of Dahomey, whence he dated one of his last letters, addressed to the Duke of Wellington. After having in vain attempted to get into the interior of Africa by way of Dahomey, he came to Sierra Leone with a letter of recommendation to M. J. Braouezzo, the French consul at that place, from M. Brossard de Corbigny, the commander of the French squadron in the Gulf of Guinea. The English at Sierra Leone immediately furnished him with fresh means for his journey. An English man-of-war, commanded by Captain Cochrane, conveyed him to the neighbourhood of the river Gallinas. In a few days after his landing he lost all his baggage, and took refuge in Sherboro county, where the French residents gave him every assistance in their power. He left the village of Begboom in the month of May or June last, but, when only at two hours' distance, was completely pillaged and obliged to return to the village, where he waited until the end of the rainy season to recommence his journey. His resources, however, being exhausted, Jules Gérard determined on returning to Sierra Leone, and he was drowned on crossing the Jong river, which had become much swollen by the



rains. That river brings down an enormous quantity of mud and branches of trees of all kinds, which form floating islands in the Canal of Sherboro, erroneously called a river."

#### DAVID ROBERTS, ESQ., R.A.

Nov. 25, 1864. In Fitzroy-street, from an attack of apoplexy, aged 68, David Roberts, Esq., Royal Academician.

The deceased, who was of humble parentage, was born in Stockbridge, Edinburgh, on Oct. 24, 1796, and was apprenticed at an early age to Mr. Bengo, a house-painter. The talents he displayed even in the routine of his daily labour led to hopes of advancement for him, and his admission was in consequence procured to the Academy of the Board of Trustees, which has sent forth so many distinguished pupils. His first step beyond his original sphere was to the position of a scene-painter, and in 1822 he was engaged in that capacity at Drury Lane. His powers in the production of scenery were of the most splendid kind, and it is little wonder that he eclipsed nearly all his rivals in that department of art. In these early labours he was associated with Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., with whom through life he maintained an intimate friendship. But his genius was too fine to content itself with delighting the uncritical and greedy eyes of playgoers, and accordingly, in 1826, he appears as an exhibitor in the gallery of the Royal Academy of London. He shewed a view of Rouen Cathedral, thus early betraying the bent of his admirable genius; and the following year he exhibited a picture of the Cathedral of Amiens. He afterwards went abroad in pursuit of subjects for his pencil, spending several years in Spain, a country rich in its attractions to a fancy like his. His Spanish pictures were much admired, and a folio volume of lithographic copies of his "Spanish Sketches" did much to extend his reputation. From 1835 to 1838 inclusive he furnished the illustrations to the "Landscape Annual," embracing views selected from many of

the most picturesque parts of Spain and Morocco; he also made the drawings for the original edition of Sir Bulwer Lytton's "Pilgrims of the Rhine." Like many other young painters, Mr. Roberts joined the Society of British Artists, of which he came to be a vice-president; but he resigned his connection with that Society when, from the celebrity acquired by his Spanish pictures and sketches, it became evident that his admission into the Royal Academy would, on application, be a matter of certainty. He was accordingly elected A.R.A. in 1839, and admitted to the full honours of an Academician in 1841.

The success of his Spanish views led Mr. Roberts to make a protracted visit to Syria and Egypt, where, with marvellous patience and unflagging industry, he made a body of drawings and sketches which, for extent, variety, and finish, have never perhaps been equalled by a single artist while travelling in such a country and exposed to such a climate; and they are admitted by all competent judges who have followed the artist over the country he has depicted to be as accurate as they are graceful and brilliant. Lithographic facsimiles of these sketches form the well-known and very splendid work entitled "The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia," four vols., large folio, 1842, &c. The drawings of this great work were placed on the stone by Mr. Haghe in a style that left nothing to be desired, and the work on its completion took its stand by general admission at the head of all such publications hitherto issued in this or any other country. Throughout the Continent it bears as high a fame as in England.

For some years after his election into the Royal Academy, Mr. Roberts's pictures in the exhibitions of that body chiefly consisted of subjects collected in his Eastern tour. Among the more noticeable ones, a few may be mentioned:—"The Outer Court of the Temple at Edfou in Upper Egypt," "Statues of the Vocal Memnou, on the Plain of Thebes," and "The Greek Church of

the Holy Nativity at Bethlehem," taken during the resort of pilgrims at Easter—1840; "The Temple of Denderah," and "Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives,"—1841; "Thebes, looking across the Great Hall," "Petra," and "Interior of the Church of St. Miguel, Xercy, Spain"—1842; "Gateway of the Great Temple at Baalbec," "Ruins on the Island of Philoe," and "Entrance to the Crypt, Roslin Chapel"—1843; "Pyramids of Ghizeh," "Chapel of Jean, at Caen, Normandy"—1844. In 1845 he exhibited only two pictures, but they were large in size and ambitious in character—"Ruins of the Great Temple of Karnak, looking towards the Lybian Hills—sunset;" and "Jerusalem from the South-east—the Mount of Olives;" both works of much grandeur of style. Not to follow his course too minutely—and to enumerate even the leading pictures of so prolific an artist would require much space—it may suffice to add that 1848 was distinguished by his "Chancel of the Collegiate Church of St. Paul, Antwerp," painted for Mr. Vernon, and now, with the rest of that gentleman's collection, the property of the nation; and that since that time ecclesiastical interiors, with the picturesque features of public worship, as seen in the churches and cathedrals of the Continent, have formed a considerable proportion of the productions of his pencil. In 1849 was exhibited his large painting of "The Destruction of Jerusalem," which has since been copied in one of the largest coloured lithographs yet published. In 1850-51 interiors of Belgian churches were his most characteristic contributions; from 1852 to 1854, Vienna, Verona, and Venice were chiefly laid under contribution; but in 1853 also appeared "The Inauguration of the Exhibition of All Nations—painted by command of her Majesty." The only picture in 1855 was "Rome," but it was one of his largest works in point of size, and noblest in conception and execution. The imperial city was seen under the influence of the setting sun, and the whole was depicted in

a glow of deep sombre colour, and with a simplicity and severity of style which admirably accorded with the character of the scene.

"Mr. Roberts," says "The Times," "was a kindly, canny Scot, well-to-do, amazingly clever in his own sphere of art, and liked by all who knew him. He was certainly the best architectural painter that our country has yet produced. In this department of art, indeed, he stands almost alone among us, the artist who comes next to him being Samuel Prout, the water-colour painter, who died in 1852. Probably the chief reason why he stands so nearly alone is, that the artist who has an eye for the picturesque in architecture naturally becomes an architect, and will not be content to make pictures of architecture. Mr. Roberts had a wonderfully quick eye for all striking effects of architecture, and transferred them to his canvass with great ease. Nothing can be more effective than his views of cathedral interiors lit up with the magnificent pageants of Roman Catholic religion. He gave a grand, broad effect, a truthful general result, and did not much trouble himself with minuteness of workmanship. In this respect one is apt now and then while looking at his pictures to remember the scene-painter; but, in point of fact, minuteness of work would be misplaced in an architectural painting, and there if anywhere the artist may be allowed to generalize. In this broad style of treatment Mr. David Roberts was particularly happy, and he could be very prolific. He painted quickly and he painted much. His pictures were snapped up at heavy prices. If he fell short of genius he was, nevertheless, a man of rare ability, of sturdy industry, and of admirable tact. Like many Scotchmen, he spoke slow with a broad accent, and gave one in conversation the idea of a slow-working intellect. In his art, however, there was nothing slow or drawling. Whatever he did he did quickly, sharply, and with marked vigour. Apart from the interest which attaches to him as an artist, and which is to be measured by the amount of his actual achievement, there is another interest which belongs to his career, and which is to be measured by the amount of difficulties he had to overcome. He who began as a humble house-painter, and ended as a Royal Academician, had not a little to boast of. He too belonged to that proud

phalanx of men whose biographies touch most keenly all young ambition,—the self-made men who from small beginnings have fought their way upwards to fame, to wealth, and to station.”

Mr. Roberts was married, and has left surviving issue. In private life Mr. David Roberts was sincerely and deservedly beloved, both within and without the profession of which he was so distinguished a member.

#### M. MOCQUARD.

Dec. 9. At Paris, aged 73, M. Constant Mocquard, the private secretary of the Emperor.

The deceased, who was a man of letters as well as a political celebrity, was born at Bordeaux on Nov. 11, 1791. He passed many of his earlier years at Paris, where he achieved distinction as a scholar, and obtained an exhibition at the Prytaneum. He studied law for a short time, but speedily entered on political life by proceeding to Wurtzburg in 1812, as Secretary of Legation to General Count de Montholon, who afterwards accompanied the Emperor Napoleon to St. Helena. M. Mocquard had been but a few months at Wurtzburg before he received his appointment as *chargé d'affaires*; but subsequently he was recalled to Paris, where he resumed and completed his legal studies. In 1817, being then simply a licentiate, he gave proof of much ability and energy in conducting the defence of several political offenders, and he subsequently distinguished himself in many of the forensic struggles which marked the Restoration by his wit, eloquence, and by his Bonapartist convictions; his last appearance at the bar was as counsel for one of the four serjeants of La Rochelle (1822). They were executed, and their death occasioned a great sensation at the time. During the three subsequent years he continued to make advances towards forensic fame, being engaged in political causes of great note; but failing health forced him to quit the bar in 1826, after which period, till 1830, he

lived in retirement and continued his studies.

After the Revolution of July, when the Duke of Orleans assumed the direction of affairs, and afterwards ascended the throne as Louis Philippe, M. Mocquard accepted the post of sous-préfet at Bagnères-de-Bigorre, in the department of the Pyrenées, but he resigned this office in 1839, having never abated in his former attachment to the Napoleonic fortunes. For a long time he had maintained close relations with several members of the Imperial family, and made repeated visits to the Chateau of Arenenburg, on the Lake of Constance, where the ex-Queen Hortense was then residing under the title of Duchess of Saint Leu, in the society of her two sons. Here he gained the confidence of the Queen and the friendship of Prince Louis; and considering himself free from all engagements toward the Government of July, he joined the present Emperor at London in 1840, soon after his arrival from Switzerland, but afterwards returned to Paris to undertake the direction of the *Commerce*, one of the journals devoted to the cause of Louis Napoleon. After the affair at Boulogne, which resulted in the capture of the Prince, his trial before the Chamber of Peers, and his condemnation to perpetual imprisonment, M. Mocquard continued energetically to defend his cause, and visited him at Ham on several occasions.

Amidst the important events of 1848, when the Prince hastened to Paris to offer his services to the Provisional Government, but retired in obedience to a fear expressed by that body that his presence would cause some embarrassment, M. Mocquard acted with increased zeal in rallying partisans around him, and promoting his election as President of the Republic; and as the elections approached he was one of the most active members of the committee which had for its president General Pyat. At this time, also, he was in constant communication with the Prince, acting as his private secretary. After the elec-



tion of Prince Louis on the 10th of December, M. Mocquard continued his duties as secretary, but now officially, having also conferred on him the title of Chef du Cabinet. Previous to carrying out the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, by which the plans of General Changarnier were defeated, the President confided his intentions to his Secretary, who took an important part in the execution of this decisive step, and since then he had constantly continued to fulfil his important duties at the Imperial Court.

Notwithstanding the demands upon his time during the greater part of his life, M. Mocquard was the author of several works which have acquired more or less celebrity, but few of these have been published under his name. Among other effusions attributed to him may be cited a memoir or notice of Queen Hortense, which was inserted in the *Biographie des Contemporains*, and was reprinted in the *Revue de l'Empire*. A large collection of *Nouvelles Causes Célèbres*, published in 1847, is also attributed to him, and beside these works many dramas, some of which were taken from the remarkable trials narrated in this collection, were confidently stated to have been in a great measure written by the Emperor's private secretary. The two most famous of these were the *Tireuse de Cartes*, produced at the close of 1859, and the *Massacres de Syrie*, produced at the same time in the following year. Some portion of the leisure of M. Mocquard's life was also devoted to classical pursuits, as is evidenced by a translation of Tacitus (as yet unpublished) and other works.

During his illness he was visited more than once by the Emperor, who manifested much concern on learning his decease, and ordered his remains to receive a public funeral. He has left four children—M. Amédée Mocquard, notary; M. Ernest Mocquard, chef de bataillon; Mme. Frachon; and Mme. Raimbeaux, whose husband is equerry to the Emperor.

"M. Mocquard," says a letter from

Paris in the "Morning Post," "was in every sense of the word a man of the world. His fidelity and devotion to the Emperor, alike in weal and woe, is an apt illustration of sincerity of character and honesty of mind. His whole existence, in fact, was absorbed in the fortunes of his master, and he scarcely passed a day away from him. . . . He never spoke long on any subject without breaking off into some quaint anecdote from "Rabelais," or some of the old classics, such as Petronius Arbiter. The peculiarities of "Pantagruel" seemed to tickle him vastly. He was addicted much to quoting Horace, and, being gifted with a remarkable memory, used to come out frequently with those proverbial truths of the Latin poet which may be ever happily applied to the events of every-day life. He cared little for the society of the Court, and detested public ceremonies and balls. His favourite society was the artist and theatrical people, with whom he was of necessity identified on account of his dramatic writings. He often spent the evening at the Français, where, in a stage box, he was often seen attentively watching the rôle of a famed actress. The *artistes* looked upon M. Mocquard as their special guardian. Of late he had got up a passion for horses, and especially for fast-trotting horses, which he drove in those light American skeleton traps, not without danger, for he was upset twice, and escaped by a miracle."

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#### PROFESSOR BOOLE, F.R.S.

Dec. 9, 1864. At Blackrock, near Cork, aged 49, Dr. George Boole, F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork.

The deceased, who was born at Lincoln on Nov. 4, 1815, was the son of a tradesman, and after receiving an ordinary school education, the best which the limited means of his parents could afford, he entered heart and soul into the study of mathematics, under the guidance of his father (who was himself devoted to the pursuit of science), and with the assistance of the late Rev. G. S. Dickson, the Incumbent of St. Swithin's, Lincoln, who took great interest in the career of his pupil, and subsequently proved of essential service



to him in the reading of his MSS. and the correction of his proofs. He became an assistant in a school at Doncaster, but afterwards returned to Lincoln, where he conducted a school of his own with great success, and also gave much assistance to the committee of the Mechanics' Institute; he took a leading part in the formation of its library and museum, afforded gratuitous instruction in classics and mathematics to the members, and delivered lectures of a high character, two of which were published at the time; one, "On the Genius and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton;" and one, "On the Right Use of Leisure." The last was printed at the expense of a member of the Institute, who was so deeply impressed with its excellence as to be anxious for a wider extension of its lessons than could arise from its oral delivery. Mr. Boole was frequently, during this portion of his life, urged to enter himself at the University of Cambridge, where the highest honours would doubtless have been obtained by him; but he was deterred from this course by several reasons, among them by the praiseworthy feeling that the declining years of his parents required his aid, and that the continuance of his school was essential to their comforts. It was during his residence at Lincoln that he first became known by his contributions to the "Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal." The great abilities shewn in those papers led to high expectations of his future career, and these expectations were further heightened by the publication of "The Mathematical Analysis of Logic." Those who take an interest in the progress of mathematical studies were, therefore, sincerely gratified when they heard, little more than ten years since, that Mr. Boole, although not a member of any university, had been chosen to be the Professor of Mathematics at the Queen's College, Cork. The post was one which Mr. Boole was eminently fitted to adorn, and at the same time, it gave him better opportunities of pursuing his favourite studies.

Soon after his appointment he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin; and in 1854 he published the first-fruits of his professoriate in "An Investigation of the Laws of Thought, on which are founded the Mathematical Theories of Logic and Probabilities." The subject of this volume was continued in a memoir in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, "On the Combination of Testimonies and of Judgment," and soon afterwards, when he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, he resumed the subject in a paper "On the Theory of Probabilities," read before the Society on the 19th of June, 1862, and since published in the Philosophical Transactions. In the meanwhile he wrote his work on "Differential Equations," which has become a class-book in the University of Cambridge. He was engaged in the preparation of a second edition of this work at the time of his death, and he spent part of his last summer vacation in London ransacking the treasures of the Royal Society and the British Museum, that his book might be as perfect as possible.

In 1855 Dr. Boole married Miss M. Everest, daughter of the late Rev. T. R. Everest, Rector of Wickwar, Gloucestershire, and niece of Dr. Ryall, Vice-President of Queen's College, as also of Col. Everest, of the Engineers, an officer so highly distinguished by his Indian surveys that the highest peak of the Himalayas (Mount Everest) has received his name. This lady was possessed of high scientific attainments, and she was a most efficient assistant in his labours. These labours, however, were too ardently pursued by him, and his naturally weak constitution gave way after a brief illness from congestion of the lungs. He leaves a family of five daughters, all of tender age.

"The labours of Professor Boole," says one who knew him well, "were undertaken in pure love of science, and with no thought of winning honour and renown; but their value was recognized throughout the kingdom, and by the foremost mathematicians upon the Con-

tainent. But Professor Boole, though a devoted student of exact science, recognized the limits of scientific method. Nowhere are these limits with greater clearness defined than in his work on 'The Laws of Thought,' which has been sometimes deemed an undue extension of mathematical processes. He, himself, delighted equally in mathematics, in poetry, and in metaphysics, and the range of his knowledge was in each of the widest order. His acquaintance with the literature of the modern world was singularly extensive. He was a great lover of Dante, and it may not be deemed trifling to mention that he esteemed the *Paradiso* more than the *Inferno*; and if the width of his culture was great, no one can read 'The Laws of Thought' without being struck by the profoundly religious spirit in which he worked at his favourite studies. But the quality which, perhaps, most marked him out from his fellows was an intellectual modesty such as he once described as 'inseparable from a pure devotion to truth.' It was not that he was unduly shy or retiring, but that he appeared absolutely insensible to his claims upon the attention of others."

At a meeting of the professors of Queen's College, held Dec. 17, it was resolved to commemorate this eminent man by founding a Boole Mathematical Scholarship, and by a further memorial of him within the College. A committee has been formed to carry out these objects.

#### THE VEN. ARCHDEACON HOARE.

Jan. 15. At Godstone, aged 83, the Ven. Charles James Hoare, M.A., Canon of Winchester, and Vicar of Godstone. He was the son of the late Henry Hoare, Esq., the eminent banker of Fleet-street, and after being privately educated by the Rev. John Simons, LL.B., Rector of Paul's Cray, was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, May 7, 1799. He proceeded B.A., 1803, being second wrangler, second Smith's prizeman, and second Chancellor's medallist; he was also afterwards a successful candidate for the Seatonian prize. On March 24, 1806, he was elected a Fellow of his college on the Lady Margaret's foundation, and in the course of the

same year took the degree of M.A. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester, in 1807, presented him to the Vicarage of Blandford Forum, in Dorsetshire. In 1811 he vacated his fellowship, and in March, 1821, was instituted to the vicarage of Godstone, thereby vacating Blandford Forum. He was collated to the Archdeaconry of Winchester Nov. 10, 1829, and to a Canonry in that cathedral Dec. 2, 1831. On Nov. 14, 1847, he was translated to the Archdeaconry of Surrey, which he resigned in 1860, on account of his failing health, consequent upon his great age. We subjoin a list of his works:—

"The Shipwreck of St. Paul: a Seatonian Prize Poem," 1807.

"A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Princess Charlotte Augusta." (Lond., 8vo., 1817.)

"Thoughts suited to the present Crisis: in three Sermons, preached for the National Schools of Brighthelmstone, in Sussex, and Mitcham and Morden, in Surrey, Oct. 24, Oct. 31, and Nov. 14, 1819." (Lond., 8vo., 1820.)

"Sermons on the Christian Character, with Occasional Discourses." (Blandford, 8vo., 1821; Lond., 8vo., 1822, 3rd edit.)

"The Storm Allayed, or Thoughts of Peace in Time of Trouble: a Sermon at Godstone, March 22, 1829." (Lond., 8vo., 1829.)

"The Kingdom of God, not in Word, but in Power: a Sermon at Kingston-upon-Thames, Aug. 20, 1829, at the Primary Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Winchester." (Lond., 8vo., 1829.)

"Seven Charges as Archdeacon of Winchester, with Notes." (1830—1847.)

"The Course of Divine Judgments: Eight Lectures, principally in reference to the Present Times and the impending Pestilence, delivered during the season of Advent, 1831, at Godstone." (Lond., 12mo., 1832, 1852.)

"The Christian Watchman: a Sermon preached in the Chapel of Farnham Castle, at the Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Dec. 16, 1838." (Lond., 8vo., 1839.)

"Memoir, with Remains of the Rev Charles John Paterson, B.A." (Lond., 8vo., 1838.)

"Letters on Ecclesiastical Reform," 1838.

"The Prebendary, with Hacket's Apology," 1838.

"Self-examination, a Sermon," (in Original Family Sermons, published by S.P.C.K., i. 437.)

"Tendency of Principles in 'Tracts for the Times.'" (Lond., 8vo., 1841.)

"Three Essays on Holy Scripture," 1845.

"The Blessed Death of the Righteous: a Funeral Sermon, preached in the Parish Church, Clapham, Oct. 24, 1847, after the death of the Ven. William Dealtry, D.D." (Lond., 8vo., 1847.)

"Baptism, or the Ministration of Public Baptism of Infants to be read in the Church, Scripturally illustrated and explained." (Lond., 12mo., 1848.)

Two Charges as Archdeacon of Surrey.

"An Educational Rate, considered in an Address to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Surrey, assembled in visitation in Oct., 1856." (Lond., 8vo., 1856.)

"Church Rates, 'the Question of the Day,' considered in a Letter to Loftus T. Wigram, Esq., M.P. for the University of Cambridge." (Lond., 8vo., 2nd edit., 1856.)

"Holy Scriptures, Essays," 1858.

"The Spirit of the Christian Ministry: a Sermon." (Lond., 8vo., 1859.)

The late Archdeacon was also a contributor to the "Christian Observer."

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 23, 1864. The Rev. *Richard Vincent* (p. 113), was of Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1847, M.A. 1849. He published "Reality in Religion, and Religion in Practice," a sermon on education, (Lond. 1858); also, "Private Prayers for Children in National Schools," (on card). The rev. gentleman was well known in Kent as one of the most active in the cause of education. For many years and up to the time of his death he discharged the duties of hon. secretary to the Canterbury Diocesan Board of Education; he had also filled the office of Inspector of Schools for the deanery of Shoreham, and was President of the West Kent Church Schoolmasters' Association.

Dec. 8. At Beckford Vicarage, aged 98, the Ven. *John Timbrell*, D.D., Archdeacon of Gloucester, Rector of Dursley, and Vicar of Beckford, and J.P. for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester. Dr. Timbrell was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1793. In the following year he was admitted into holy orders, so that he was for more than seventy years a clergyman of the Church of England. In 1797 he was instituted to the family living of Beckford with Ashton-under-Hill annexed. In 1825 he was nominated to the Archdeaconry of Gloucester, to which is

annexed the vicarage of Dursley; and these various appointments he held up to the time of his death.

Dec. 13. At Stoke Bliss, Tenbury, Worcestershire, aged 71, the Rev. *T. E. M. Holland*, M.A., Vicar.

Dec. 20. At Newert, Gloucestershire, aged 48, the Rev. *Arthur Andrew Onslow*, M.A., Vicar.

Dec. 21. At Cadoxton, Glamorganshire, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Sims*, M.A.

Dec. 23. At Bedhampton, Hants., aged 79, the Rev. *St. John Alder*, M.A., Rector.

At Nutfield, aged 77, the Rev. *Edward Hughes*, B.D., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

At Marlborough, aged 55, the Rev. *W. B. Bradford*.

At Norman Cross, Hunts., aged 59, the Rev. *Henry Freeman*, M.A., Rector of Folksworth, Hunts., and Rural Dean.

At Plumtree Rectory, aged 72, the Rev. *John Burnside*, Rector of Plumtree, Notts.

Dec. 25. Aged 57, the Rev. *Robert Sarjeant*, M.A., Surrogate, Rector of St. Swithin, Worcester, and of Spitchley in the same county. The deceased was Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and Honorary Secretary of the Worcester Festival Committees.

Dec. 26. At Walton-hall, near Bletchley, aged 40, the Rev. *Henry Roundell*, sometime Vicar of Buckingham and Rural Dean, only son of the Rev. H. D. Roundell, late Rector of Fringford, Oxon.

Dec. 27. At Anderby, aged 58, the Rev. *George Urquhart*, Rector of Anderby-cum-Cumberworth, and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Dec. 28. In North Audley-street, aged 65, the Rev. *Thomas Stanley*, only brother of Edward Stanley, esq., of Grosvenor-square, and Cross-hall, Lancashire.

At the residence of his father, very suddenly, of acute bronchitis, the Rev. *Lewis Richard Cook Griffiths*, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, eldest son of Lewis Griffiths, esq., of Marle-hill, Cheltenham, J.P. and D.L. of the county of Gloucester.

Dec. 29. At the Vicar's Court, Lincoln, aged 73, the Rev. *George Davenport Whitehead*, M.A., Prebendary and Minor Canon of Lincoln Cathedral, Vicar of Hainton, Lincolnshire, and Chaplain of the Lincolnshire County Lunatic Asylum.

Dec. 30. At the Grange, near Swansea, aged 68, the Rev. *Samuel Davies*, for forty-three years Rector of Bryngwyn, Radnorshire, and Perpetual Curate of Oystermouth, Glamorganshire.

At the Rectory, Wolviston, Stockton-on-Tees, aged 71, the Rev. *Lancelot Christopher Clarke*, B.A. He was son of the late Rev. John Clarke, Minor Canon of Durham Cathedral, and Vicar of Billingham, and had held the incumbency of Wolviston for more than forty years.

Dec. 31. Aged 54, the Rev. *George Rudston Read*, Rector of Sutton-on-Derwent, Yorkshire.



*Jan. 1, 1865.* At Childerditch Vicarage, aged 45, the Rev. *John Mounteney Jephson*. He was of Trinity College, Dublin, B.A. 1843, and published "A Narrative of a Walking Tour through Brittany," Lond., 8vo., 1859.

*Jan. 2.* At Clifton, aged 72, the Rev. *Edw. Leslie*, youngest son of the late Colonel Leslie, of Castle Leslie, Glasslough, co. Monaghan.

*Jan. 3.* Suddenly, at the Vicarage, the Rev. *Robert Gibbings*, Vicar of Radley, Berks.

*Jan. 4.* At Longford-house, Gloucestershire, aged 64, the Rev. *Joseph Daniel*, M.A., Rector of Longney, and Perpetual Curate of Elmore, Gloucestershire.

*Jan. 5.* At Stanton-on-Arrow Vicarage, Herefordshire, aged 63, the Rev. *William Lee*, for twenty-three years Vicar, and for seventeen years Curate of the parish.

*Jan. 8.* Aged 72, the Rev. *Henry Austen*, Rector of Tarrant Keyneston.

*Jan. 10.* At Swaby, Lincolnshire, aged 85, the Rev. *Charles Richard Cameron*, M.A., Rector of Swaby.

*Jan. 13.* At the Parsonage, Glastonbury, aged 88, the Rev. *Thomas Parfitt*, D.D., for fifty-three years Incumbent of St. John the Baptist.

At Shooter's-hill, aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas James Dallin*, M.A., Incumbent of Shooter's-hill Chapel, Plumstead, Kent.

At Exeter, the Rev. *James Jubilee Reynolds*, M.A., fourteen years Incumbent of Bedford Chapel. He died after a long illness, during the latter part of which he wrote a farewell address to his late congregation, which was read to them on the Sunday next after his funeral.

*Jan. 15.* At Godstone, aged 84, the Ven. *Charles James Hoare*, M.A. See OBITUARY.

*Jan. 17.* At Carlton-hall, Worksop, aged 34, the Rev. *Frederick Selwyn Ramsden*, third surviving son of Robert Ramsden, esq.

*Jan. 20.* At the Rectory, Hargrave, Northants., aged 77, the Rev. *Wm. Lake Baker*, Rector of that parish.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*Sept. 23, 1864.* At Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, aged 26, Lieut. John William Taylor, late H.M.'s 56th Regt., second son of Richard Taylor, esq., Resident Magistrate of King William's Town, British Kaffraria, Cape of Good Hope.

*Sept. 24.* Joshua Bates, esq. (vol. ii. 1864, p. 666), was by birth a citizen of the United States, having been born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1788. "At the age of fifteen he entered the counting-house of William R. Gray, and his uncommon aptitude for the largest operations of commerce attracted the attention of the father of his employer, William Gray, the foremost merchant of New England, and into his employment he soon passed. Sent by Mr. Gray to the north of Europe to protect his

interests there in the times of the embargo and the war with England, and for several years after the peace, he was brought into relations with the great commercial and banking houses of Europe, especially with the Hopes and Barings; and his capacity for managing affairs demanding vigorous, enlarged, and well-balanced intelligence was thus recognised by those whose own vast transactions qualified them to judge. In 1826 Mr. Bates formed a London co-partnership with John Baring, son of Sir Thomas Baring, under the firm of Bates and Baring, and on the death of Mr. Holland both he and his partner were made partners of the great Anglo-American house of Baring Brothers and Co. In this position he acquired a reputation for tact, judgment, integrity, largeness of mind, and weight of character, which was as extensive as the wide relations of the house with the whole commercial world. He and Mr. Thomas Baring have been for many years the controlling partners, having the direction and responsibility of the vast business of the firm. Perhaps the most delicate and difficult public office he filled was that which best demonstrated the universal confidence in the accuracy, comprehensiveness, and fairness of his judgment. In 1851 he was appointed umpire between the American and English Commissioners, who had been intrusted with full powers to make a final settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States against the English Government, and of subjects of Great Britain against the American Government, with special reference to spoiliations committed during the war of 1812. When the Commissioners disagreed, as they repeatedly did, Mr. Bates decided between them; and his decision, which was absolute, has never been accused of being tainted by prejudice, influenced by partiality, or clouded by ignorance and misconception. To succeed in a judicial position of such a nature, where so many individual and national passions were involved, indicated not only the possession of high qualities of mind and character, but well-established reputation for intelligence and integrity. In his early years Mr. Bates found great difficulty in obtaining books to prosecute his studies, and was deeply impressed with the necessity of public libraries in our cities and towns. When, therefore, he accidentally heard, in 1853, of the project to establish a free public library in Boston, he wrote immediately to the Mayor, offering to contribute 50,000 dollars in aid of the object. Not content with this munificent donation, he began collecting and sending books to the institution, so that when it was dedicated in January, 1858, it was found that his gifts in books alone amounted to between 20,000 and 30,000 volumes. As long, therefore, as Boston retains any memory of her benefactor, the name of Joshua Bates will hold a prominent place among her most grateful recollections. Among the English friends of American nationality and freedom Mr. Bates was, during the whole course of the war, one



of the most cordial, earnest, judicious, liberal and efficient."—*New York Evening Transcript*.

Oct. 5. In the Persia, between Rangoon and Calcutta, Major John Patrick Neil Donald Mackellar, of the Madras Army and of the Commissariat, Tonghoo, Burmah. He was the eldest son of the late Admiral John Mackellar, grandson of the late Gen. Patrick Mackellar, R.E., and nephew of the late Col. Niel-Mackellar, of the Royals, C.B.

At the same time and place, Edward Digby O'Rorke, esq., Lieut. 3rd Batt. 60th Royal Rifles, son of the late Rev. John O'Rorke, Moylough-house, co. Galway, Rector of Foxford, co. Mayo.

Oct. 12. Near Nelson, New Zealand, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Right Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, Lord Bishop of Nelson, and second dau. of the late Gen. Brodrick. "The immediate cause of her death was heart disease, brought to a crisis by childbirth. Mrs. Hobhouse was universally beloved and respected in our community. Those who called her 'friend' knew not whether most to admire her sweet and gracious bearing, her constant unobtrusive kindness and consideration for every one but herself, her bright intellect, her tranquil wisdom, her Catholic charity, or her earnest faith. She was, humanly speaking, the perfect Christian lady, and leaves behind, among a wide circle of sorrowful friends, a precious image that time can never efface."—*New Zealand paper*.

Accidentally killed by a pistol-shot in his barrack-room at Belgaum, Lloyd Fenton, esq., Ensign 44th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. George Livingstone Fenton, Military Chaplain, Poona.

Oct. 30. At Up-park Camp, Jamaica, aged 34, Staff-Surgeon John Jas. Scott, of Emaroo, co. Fermanagh, and Aughnacloy, co. Tyrone.

Nov. 3. Drowned in Tunis Bay, aged 26, the Hon. Byron Stratford, son of the late Mason Gerard, Earl of Aldborough.

Nov. 4. Lost off Cape Chefoo, China, in the wreck of H.M.S. "Racehorse," aged 23, Lieut. William Farquhar, R.N., 1st Lieut. of the "Racehorse," fourth son of James Farquhar, esq., of Hallgreen, Kincardineshire, and Sunny-side, Reigate.

At the same time and place, James Edward Fawcett, R.N., Surgeon of the ship. He was a son of the Rev. James Fawcett, Vicar of Knaresborough, was born at Woodhouse, in Leeds, in April, 1834, and received his early education at Mr. Hiley's, and the Grammar School, Leeds. In 1849 he joined the Leeds School of Medicine, being also an assistant at the Leeds Dispensary. He took out his diploma in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in August, 1855, and in October of the same year he was commissioned as assistant-surgeon to the "Waterloo," then lying at Sheerness. In the summer of 1856 he was appointed to the "Acorn," in which he sailed for China, and served until 1859, when he was appointed to the "Chesapeake," then the flag-ship on the

China station. He was present at the taking of Canton, the battle of Fatshan, and at both attacks on the Peiho Forts, after the latter of which he was raised to the rank of Full Surgeon by Admiral Hope, in January, 1861, and was confirmed in that rank on his return home in December, 1861. In the many actions he was concerned in he was distinguished for his coolness and courage in the midst of danger and in the performance of arduous duties, especially after the Peiho engagement in 1859, when, after exposure in three different gunboats during the day, he remained throughout the night attending to the sick and wounded with a perseverance and fortitude under difficulties which could hardly be excelled. In May, 1862, he was commissioned to the "Racehorse," and sailed in August for Japan, where he arrived in time to take part in the engagement against the forts at Kagosima. The "Racehorse" has not been engaged in action since, and was on her way from Shanghai to Chefoo Cape when the melancholy accident occurred which caused the death of so many brave men.

Also, aged 22, Richard Crabbe, Assist.-Paymaster, R.N., third son of the late Benjn. Crabbe, esq., Strabane, co. Tyrone.

Also, Mr. G. M. Dooley, Chief Engineer, eldest son of the late Commander Dooley, R.N., of Worthing.

Nov. 5. D. Sassoon, esq., of Bombay (p. 115). The sons of this benevolent gentleman, Messrs. A. and D. Sassoon, have, since his death, forwarded the munificent donation of £1,000 to the Newport Market Refuge in London, and the letter sent with the donation expresses the wish of the donors that the sum should be invested in the way best calculated to give permanence to the institution and to extend its influences.

Nov. 11. In London, aged 69, David Hannay, esq., of Carlingwark. He was a well-known Galloway Whig in the years preceding the Reform Bill, and twice closely contested the Dumfries burghs after it, with General Sharpe of Hoddam. Born in 1794, he was educated at Annan Academy, and at the University of Edinburgh, and was a member of the Speculative Society in the session of 1813-14. "As one of his occupations in after life, he wrote a novel entitled 'Ned Allen, or The Past Age,' which was published in 1849. It contains some curious stories, such as he was fond of telling, about the Galloway life of former days; but his power lay less in the imaginative than in the regions of hard good sense and the forcible exposition of opinion. Literature, however, was one of the main amusements of his life, and contributed much to the cheerfulness, fortitude, and true philosophy with which he sustained his reverses. He was respectable both as a Latin and a French scholar, and was extremely well read for a man who had not made study the business of his life. He knew well not only Shakspeare and Molière, but Josephus and Plutarch, Paley and Butler, and took to

his last hour the keenest interest in public affairs. His old Whiggism—for he was never a Radical—became practically a species of Conservatism in his old age, and though he never regretted that reform had gone so far as it had, he was certainly indisposed to see it go much further.”—*Dumfries Courier*.

Nov. 12. At Calcutta, aged 35, Capt. F. Slade-Gully, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Presidency Division, son of the late Rev. S. T. Slade-Gully, Rector of Berrynarbor, North Devon.

Nov. 13. At Allahabad, aged 25, George Lushington, eldest son of G. D. Wilkins, esq., late Bengal C.S.

Nov. 15. At Nagerecoil, South Travancore, aged 34, the Rev. J. J. Dennis, of the London Missionary Society.

Nov. 18. At Umballa, Major Francis Haden Crawford, 98th Regt.

Nov. 22. Suddenly, at his residence, Raglan-road, Dublin, Col. A. Tennant, late of the 35th Regt. Col. Tennant entered the Army as an ensign on the 20th of October, 1808, and in the following year served at the siege of Flushing, where he gave promise of much zeal and ability in his profession; since when, however, the fortune of war gave him no opportunity of displaying those military qualifications which he was known to possess in a superior degree. He was promoted lieutenant in June, 1813; captain in June, 1826; major in August, 1834; lieutenant-colonel in November, 1846, on the full pay of which he retired with the honorary rank of colonel in 1854.

Charles Manners St. George, esq. (p. 117), was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1813. Two Latin poems of the date of 1808 in the third series of *Musæ Etonenses* have been erroneously attributed to him. The real author was no doubt Richard James Mansergh St. George, esq., of Headfort Castle, Galway, who died in 1857. (See Stapylton's "Eton School Lists," 36 b, 42 b, 54 a.)

Nov. 26. Suddenly, at Roddam-hall, aged 71, W. Roddam, esq., of Roddam, Comu. R.N. He entered the Navy March 2, 1806, as first-class volunteer on board the "Ocean," 98, Capt. Richard Thomas, in the Mediterranean, bearing the flag of his cousin, Vice-Adm. Lord Collingwood, with whom he continued to serve as midshipman in the "Ville de Paris," 110, until the death of that admiral in March, 1810. He then returned to England in the "Rota," 38, Capt. Philip Somerville, and on his arrival was received, in the ensuing May, on board the "Namur," 74, flag-ship of Sir Henry Edwin Stanhope, at Sheerness. In March, 1811, he again, in the "Undaunted," 38, commanded by his old captain, Thomas, sailed for the Mediterranean, where, soon after his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, which took place Aug. 17, 1812, he removed to the "Berwick," 74, Capt. Edw. Brace. While in that ship he co-operated in the reduction of Genoa and the siege of Gaeta. Following Capt. Brace, in July, 1816, into the "Impregnable," 104, he fought

on the 16th of the next month at the battle of Algiers. He was placed on half-pay in October of the same year, and had not been since afloat. On Oct. 25, 1854, he was advanced to Commander on the retired list.

Nov. 27. At Nursingpoor, Central India, Charles Goodwin Bateman, esq., only son of the late Admiral Bateman.

Nov. 30. At Playden, near Rye, aged 70, Mr. J. Smith. The "Sussex Advertiser" remarks that the deceased had passed a life of great activity, and, in addition to being largely engaged in commercial transactions at Rye, was also an agriculturist on an extensive scale. He was a great hop-planter, and is said to have grown as much as 2,400 pockets of hops in one year. As a local politician, Mr. Smith took an exceedingly prominent part. He was a man of great and untiring energy and perseverance, and he threw himself into politics with immense zeal and earnestness. There was no more earnest advocate of Liberal opinions than Mr. Smith, and few men in his sphere of life perhaps have devoted so much money, time, and energy in supporting their opinions. Hop-growing having proved for some years a most unfortunate occupation, Mr. Smith being a large planter, suffered severely, and his affairs ultimately became greatly involved. His health sank under misfortunes, and the later years of his life were passed in comparative retirement. Mr. Smith was a man of warm heart and generous nature, and he leaves behind him a vast number among his neighbours who have in days gone by experienced at his hands kindness, encouragement, and substantial assistance in times of need.

Lately. At Cadiz, aged 75, Don Juan Van Halen, a military man, of late years almost forgotten, whose name, however, was once familiar to Englishmen. Van Halen was by birth a Spaniard, and his first notoriety originated with the battle of Trafalgar, when he was only fifteen years of age. He entered the service of King Joseph, to whom he rendered himself particularly acceptable, but on the restoration of Ferdinand he was thrown into the prison of the Inquisition. On his release he entered the service of Russia, and after various incidents that marked his extraordinary career he settled down at Brussels with his wife, the sister of the distinguished Spanish general, Quiroga. He next commanded the troops in the revolution in Belgium in 1830, when he drove the army of the Prince of Orange out of the country, but he met with ingratitude from the Provisional Government, and was once again thrown into prison, from which the public voice, on account of his popularity, soon released him. He for six years enjoyed the tranquillity of a private life, till in 1836 he was induced to join the royal army in Spain, and fought at the battle of Navarra against the Carlists, but falling under suspicion with the Madrid Government he was once more thrown into prison, from which Espartero released him, to follow him at the siege of Barcelona.

Van Halen accompanied his great leader in his exile to England. Since 1854 Van Halen had lived a retired life. He, however, employed his time in writing an account of "The Four Days of Brussels," and a valuable memoir on the Spanish campaigns, in which he took an active part. This remarkable man's imprisonment by the Inquisition excited deep sympathy in England thirty years ago.

In Paris, aged 92, the dwarf Richebourg, who, though perhaps not quite so celebrated as "General Tom Thumb," was an historical personage. Richebourg, who was only sixty centimetres high, was in his sixteenth year placed in the household of the Duchess of Orleans (the mother of King Louis Philippe). He was often made useful for the transmission of despatches. He was dressed up as a baby, and important State papers placed in his clothes, and thus he was able to effect a communication between Paris and the *émigrés*, which could hardly have taken place by any other means. The most suspicious of *sans culottes* never took it into his head to stop a nurse with a baby in her arms. For the last thirty years he lived in Paris in one of the houses in the remotest part of the Faubourg St. Germain. He had a morbid dread of appearing in public, and it is recorded that during this long period he never put his foot outside the house. He received from the Orleans family a pension of 3,000 francs per annum.—*Paris Letter*.

*Dec. 2.* At Bathurst, West Coast of Africa, aged 25, Lieut. James Hawkins, of H.M.S. "Pandora," eldest surviving son of the late Rev. C. J. Hawkins, Rector of Overton, Hants.

*Dec. 6.* At Beckford Vicarage, aged 29, Catharine, youngest dau. of the Ven. J. Timbrell, D.D., and Archdeacon of Gloucester.

*Dec. 8.* Lord William Charles O'Brien Fitzgerald (p. 124), was author of "Suggestions for the Better Government of Ireland."

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 96, Frances H. H. Ormsby, relict of Major Ormsby, and dau. of the late Right Rev. William Gore, D.D., Lord Bishop of Limerick.

*Dec. 10.* At Milan, aged 63, George William Bacon, esq., late Judge in the Bengal Presidency.

*Dec. 12.* At Edinburgh, Dr. Alex. Wilson, R.N.

At Barbadoes, aged 29, Chas. Edgar Gibson, Capt. 3rd Buffs, only son of Col. Edgar Gibson.

*Dec. 13.* Accidentally drowned near Gibraltar, Lieut. Edward J. Boulton, 15th Foot, and Ensigns Reginald Heber Blunt and George Edward Vernon, 9th Foot. The last-named officer was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Vernon, of Harefield-park.

*Dec. 16.* At Lowestoft, aged 75, Henry Mussenden Leathes, esq. He was formerly in the Royal Horse Artillery, which he entered in 1805, serving both in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns; during the former he was in Sir John Moore's celebrated retreat and battle of Corunna. His kindness of heart and unbounded charity made him universally re-

spected. Although the manorial residence of Mr. Leathes was at Herringfleet, yet from his possessing and occupying a manor at Lowestoft, he was looked upon as an inhabitant of this town, where he lived for many years quietly and unostentatiously, dealing out with liberal hand his charity and benevolence to the needy around him. He took a deep interest in the French fishermen visiting this port, and in cases of sickness amongst them his residence was quite a hospital for them. Last year in appreciation of the services he had so long rendered to humanity, his Majesty the Emperor of the French presented to him the gold medal of honour of the first class. The family of Mussenden, of which Mr. Leathes was the male representative, came over from Normandy in the time of William I. Sir William de Mussenden held the post of Grand Admiral of England, A.D. 1133. From this ancient house lineally descended Carteret Mussenden, esq., M.P. for Harwich, who assumed at the death of his maternal uncle (Wm. Leathes, esq., Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague) the surname and arms of Leathes. He was the father of George Leathes, esq., Major in the 1st Royal Dragoons, and grandfather of the deceased. Mr. Leathes married Charlotte, the dau. of Thomas Fowler, esq., of Gunton-hall, Suffolk, and had issue—Hill Mussenden Leathes, Major in the Suffolk Artillery, J.P. (the present heir to the property); Carteret Henry (in holy orders); Henrietta Catherine, married to the Rev. R. D. Graves; and Jane Charlotte, youngest and unmarried daughter.

At Fortrose, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Charles Maxwell Maclean. He was the second son of the late William Maclean, esq., of Dochgarroch, joined the 72nd Highlanders in the year 1807, and continued in the same regiment uninterruptedly for the space of forty-three years, when he was invalided from Jamaica, and shortly afterwards retired from the service into private life. He served in the reigns of four sovereigns, and in both hemispheres, and was for many years styled familiarly and deservedly the father of the regiment. He was a true type of the Highland gentleman, and enthusiastically fond of his country.

At Weston-super-Mare, Harriet Esther Julia, eldest dau. of Capt. Hinde, of Elm Grove, Dawlish, and relict of Daniel Todd, esq., of Buncrana Castle, co. Donegal.

*Dec. 18.* At Carlisle, aged 79, Mr. William Graham, "the old post-boy," who in his time had perhaps driven more runaways to Gretna "for better or for worse" than any other driver,—“Harry of the 'Black Swan'" included. According to the "Newcastle Chronicle," the old man, who was better known by the *sobriquet* of "Carwinley," up to a short time previous to his death maintained his position on the "dickey," but his later "jobs" were slow and quiet drives to the cemetery, and bore a sad contrast to his quick and hurried runs to the border altar in earlier days. He was an important witness in the celebrated



Wakefield marriage case, in which witnesses were brought to trace the chase from almost every stage between London and Gretna.

*Dec. 19.* In Sussex-sq., Hyde-pk., the Hon. Georgiana Maunsell, wife of John Edmond Maunsell, esq., late of the Royal Horse Artillery. She was the dau. of the Hon. William Cockayne, late of Rushton-hall, Northants., and niece and co-heiress of Borlase, sixth and last Viscount Cullen.

At Galashiels, aged 74, Mr. Kemp, author of "The Geological Formation of the South of Scotland." Mr. Kemp's name has been long and honourably connected with his favourite science, geology. The publication of his observations and reflections on the "Geological Formation of the South of Scotland" was very favourably received, and brought him into prominence as an authority on geological science, since which time he has been in occasional correspondence with Buckland, Sedgwick, Murchison, and other eminent geologists. Of late years Mr. Kemp's declining strength unfitted him for active exertion, but he felt a somewhat congenial recreation as custodian of the local museum.

At Cheltenham, Emily Theresa, widow of Major Warburton Huntley, H.M.'s 9th Lancers, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Louis Versturme, knt., of Bath.

At Guernsey, aged 38, Major Thomas Clifton Alban, Deputy Judge-Advocate-Gen., H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps.

At Milntown, Isle of Man, Emma Mary, wife of the Rev. William Bell Christian, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Thomas Wm. Boulay, Rector of Heddington, Wilts.

At Surbiton, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Okey Nash, M.A., Vicar of Throwley, Kent.

*Dec. 20.* At Dunsany Castle, Ireland, the Hon. Edward Reginald Plunkett, youngest son of Lord Dunsany.

Sir John Henry Pelly, (p. 126.) was born in 1809, and was son of the first Baronet, who was governor of the Bank of England, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and deputy-master of the Trinity House. He succeeded his father in 1852, and was a deputy-lieut. for Essex and Middlesex. He married, in 1840, Johanna Jane, the youngest dau. of the late John Carstairs, esq., of Stratford Green, Essex; and Woodhurst, Hants., (she died in 1856,) and is succeeded by his son, Henry Carstairs Pelly, who was born in 1844. In 1860 he married Blanche Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Frederick Vincent, Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Slinfold, Sussex.

At Craig-yr-Halen, Menai-bridge, aged 79, Harriot, wife of Col. H. C. Sandys, late of the Bengal Army.

Maria Hill, wife of Robert Brett, esq., of the Green, Stoke Newington.

At Preston, aged 81, Isaac Wilcockson, esq., formerly proprietor of the "Preston Chronicle."

At Hunstanton St. Edmund's, King's Lynn,

aged 21, Alice Ann, wife of the Rev. John Orlebar Payne, M.A.

At Brighton, H. M. Tylden, Commander R.N.

At Leslie Hill, Ballymoney, Sarah, wife of James Edmund Leslie, esq., J.P., D.L.

At Roundway-pk., Wilts., aged 42, after a long illness, Edward Colston, esq.

*Dec. 21.* Aged 80, the Archduke Louis Joseph Anthony, the last of the brothers of Francis I. of Austria. He was born Dec. 13, 1784, and held a military command in the great war, but after the reverse sustained by the Austrians in the battle of Auersperg in 1809, he retired from the army. In later years he became President of the Council of State, and was one of the leading political personages of the Metternich period till its termination by the Revolution of 1848.

At Liverpool, aged 58, Dr. Hugh Neill, F.R.A.S.

Aged 50, Henry Lees, esq., of Aspenshaw-hall, Derbyshire.

*Dec. 22.* In Bond-st., aged 49, Sir W. B. Call, bart., of Whiteford, Cornwall, and partner in the banking-house of Martin and Call, Old Bond-st. He was the only son of Sir William Call by the Lady Louisa, dau. of the fifth earl of Granard, and was born in 1815. Sir William succeeded to the baronetcy in 1851, having ten years previously married Emma Laura, dau. of the late S. C. Wrighte Gardiner, esq., of Coombe-lodge, Reading, by whom he has left two daughters and a son, the present baronet, Sir William George Montagu Call, a young Etonian, born in 1843.

At Edinburgh, aged 76, Miss Jemima Hunter-Blair, youngest dau. of the late Sir James Hunter-Blair, bart.

At Bournemouth, aged 17, Mary Valenza, only dau. of Francis Somerville Head, esq., and granddau. of Sir Francis Bond Head, bart.

At Bury Cross, Gosport, aged 50, Capt. Wm. Jackson, late of the Bengal Marine Establishment.

At Englefield Rectory, Berks., aged 51, Sophia Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Haygarth, Rector of Upham, Hants.

At Worthing, aged 61, Francis Gouldsbury, esq., late of the Bengal C.S.

At Haseley Rectory, near Warwick, aged 25, Stuart James, youngest son of the Rev. W. T. Hadow, late Assistant-Superintendent of the Bengal Military Police at Nowadeh, and formerly of the Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards.

Adolphus Bernays, Phil. Doc., late Professor of the German Language and Literature at King's College, London, and author of numerous elementary works.

At Bath, aged 63, Thomas Sunderland Harrison, esq., M.D., J.P. for Somerset.

At his residence, Brighton, aged 69, Edward White, esq., head of the legal firm of White, Broughton, and White, of Great Marlborough-st., London. Mr. White was the Queen's pri-



vate solicitor, and also the Prince Consort's, and as such he conducted the prosecution of the publisher, Strange, for pirating the royal drawings. He also conducted the prosecution of the Prince Castelcicala in the affair of the Vectis, with which Capt. Waghorn was mixed up, in the revolutionary attempts in Naples. He was also solicitor to the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Suffield, and Lord Vernon, and his conduct of business ensured him high respect alike among the aristocracy and among his professional brethren.

*Dec. 23.* At Valogne (Manche), which place her husband represented in the Assembly, Marie, widow of Alexis Charles Henri Cleret de Tocqueville, author of "Democracy in America." The revolution in America has drawn much attention to the statements made in this work. M. de Tocqueville was a distinguished member of the Institute and of the Academy, who, born at Verneuil not quite sixty years ago, was an eminent lawyer, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Valogne (Manche), 1839—48, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1849, and organiser and defender of the expedition to Rome, and was one of those imprisoned after and in consequence of the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851.

At Derby, aged 79, Florence, relict of Col. Mellor, of Derby.

At the residence of her son, the Vineyard, Kempsey, near Worcester, Anna Maria, widow of Capt. I. W. Gabriel, R.N.K.H.

At Girtton, Cambridgeshire, aged 69, Anna Maria, widow of John Bendyshe, esq., of Barrington-hall, Cambridgeshire.

At Bridlington Quay, aged 29, Margaret Ann, wife of the Rev. William Garwood, and dau. of the late John Cowie Williamson, esq., of Cottingham, near Hull.

At Brighton, aged 35, Capt. William Philip Conolly, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late William Conolly, esq., Bengal C.S.

At Paris, aged 11, Frances Margarette Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. D. Williams, M.A., Hon. Canon of St. Asaph, and Rector of Nanerch, Flintshire.

In Hermes-st., Pentonville, James Brontère O'Brien, B.A., the once celebrated Chartist orator and writer.

*Dec. 24.* At Montpellier, France, aged 64, the Princess Ann Czartoryski, widow of Prince Adam Czartoryski. The deceased, born Princess Sapieha, was no less distinguished than her illustrious husband for many private and public virtues, which were exhibited most conspicuously during the long period of her exile, and devoted to the alleviation of the sufferings of her distressed countrymen and the education of their children. Her loss is deeply felt by all the emigrants, and throughout Poland. A considerable number of Polish refugees attended a solemn mass which was held at St. Peter's Italian chapel, Saffron-hill, London, for the repose of her soul. When the state of the Princess' health made it necessary that she should go to Montpellier, she deputed

her daughter, the Princess Dzialynska, to take her place in the direction of the annual bazaar which she had herself founded at the Hotel Lambert in Paris, for the benefit of Polish refugees in distress; her mother's decease, only a week before the bazaar, however, prevented the Countess from taking the place of her mother on that occasion.

At Ufford Rectory, Northants., aged 11, Thomas, son of the Rev. T. Paley, B.D., Rector of Ufford.

At Brighton, aged 22, Murray Wm. Daniell, esq., Lieut. Royal Bengal Artillery, second son of the late Lindsey D. Daniell, esq., Madras C.S.

*Dec. 25.* At Burnham, Norfolk, aged 51, Mary Ann, second dau. of the late Capt. Sir William Bolton, R.N.

At Dublin, aged 71, Alexander Wm. Forbes, esq., Capt. R.N.

At the Forest, Walthamstow, aged 74, Helen, second wife of the late Rev. Thomas Guy, M.A., Vicar of Howden, Yorkshire.

At Hammersmith, Capt. Jas. Smyth Cremer, late of the R.A.

*Dec. 26.* At the Hague, Gen. Sir William de Tuyl, K.C.H. This officer, whose family ranks among the oldest and most noble in Holland, was educated in the Dutch army, but left it for the British service, and shared in the campaigns of 1793, 4, 5, in the Netherlands. In 1799 he accompanied his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange (the late King of the Netherlands) to the Helder, and served in the Adjutant-General's department in the British army. He subsequently entered the 7th Light Dragoons, in which he obtained a troop in 1804, and accompanied Lord Paget (afterwards Marquis of Anglesey), as aide-de-camp, to Portugal and Spain, and also to Walcheren. He was also private secretary to the Marquis during the time he was Viceroy of Ireland. For his services at Sahagun and Benevente he received the war-medal with one clasp. In 1812 he exchanged into the 25th Light Dragoons, and went to India, where, shortly after his arrival, he was appointed by the Governor of Madras to the command of Arcot. His first commission as cornet bore date Oct. 22, 1799; he was made lieut., July 18, 1801; capt., April 7, 1804; maj., Nov. 20, 1806; lieut.-col., June 13, 1811; col., May 27, 1825; maj.-gen., Jan. 10, 1837; lieut.-gen., Nov. 9, 1846; and gen., June 20, 1854. He was appointed colonel of the 7th (the Queen's Own) Regt. of Hussars, March 10, 1846.

At Bath, aged 72, Sir John Fraser, K.C.M.G., of Balnain. The deceased, who was the third son of the late Dr. William Mackenzie Fraser, a Scotch physician of much eminence, by the third dau. of Gen. Cortlandt Skinner, was born at Bath in 1792, and was educated at Eton. In 1810 he entered the army, and served in the 8th Light Dragoons, from which he retired in 1827. For many years he filled the office of Persian interpreter and aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief in India, and he

was subsequently secretary to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He received the order of knighthood in 1853, and retired from the public service in the following year.

At Ockbrook-house, Derby, aged 79, James Hurt, esq., late Major 9th Lancers.

In Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-pk., Mary, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Fanshawe, C.B.

At Upper Homerton, Middlesex, aged 72, Charles Horton Pulley, esq.

At Thornton-lodge, near Northallerton, aged 80, Francis Philip Bedingfeld, esq., formerly Capt. R.A.

At Torquay, Frances Conington, dau. of the late Rev. T. F. Ogle, Vicar of Boston, Lincolnshire.

At Canonbury-terrace, Jane Ellerton, widow of the Rev. Charles Thorp, Rector of Nymphsfield, Gloucestershire.

*Dec. 27.* In Wilton-place, Sarah Jane Le Blanc, youngest dau. of the late General Sir Samuel Bentham, K.S.G.

At Kensington, Christopher John, second son of the late General C. Hamilton, C.B.

At Purewell, Christchurch, Hants., aged 68, Emma Catherine, relict of Jonathan Thompson, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. William Elliott, Rector of Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire.

*Dec. 28.* At Windsor, aged 64, Thomas Wm. Marlin, esq., Solicitor, and many years Coroner for the Borough of New Windsor.

At Bath, aged 76, James Heywood Markland, esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. See OBITUARY.

*Dec. 29.* At Raggatt, Isle of Man, Herbert Castle Southey, esq. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Capt. Thomas Southey, R.N., and nephew of the late Robert Southey, esq., Poet Laureate.

At the Elms, Coocham, Berks., aged 64, Emily, widow of James Walter Burrows, esq.

At Mentone in Savoy, whither he had gone for his health, William Nichols, esq., Judge of the Birmingham County Court, and formerly a Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, after the abolition of which he was appointed one of the Registrars of the Manchester Court of Bankruptcy. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 10, 1818.

At Hatcham-pk., Surrey, aged 81, the Rev. Henry Forster Burder, D.D. He was one of the sons of the Rev. George Burder, editor of the "Evangelical Magazine," and author of "Village Sermons." In 1811, when a tutor at Hoxton Academy, he was appointed Assistant Minister at the Independent Chapel, St. Thomas's-sq., Hackney, and shortly after the death of the Rev. Samuel Palmer, which occurred in 1813, he was appointed to succeed that gentleman as the chief minister, being subsequently created D.D. by the University of Glasgow. At the close of 1852, he resigned the chapel at Hackney. His congregation evinced their high estimation of the long and valuable services of this earnest and eloquent preacher by subscribing £1,000 for the founda-

tion of a scholarship in his honour at New College, London. We subjoin a list of Dr. Burder's publications. "A Sermon at Hoxton Chapel on the Death of the Rev. Thomas Spencer," 1811; "The Duty and the Means of ascertaining the Genuine Sense of the Scriptures: a Sermon," 1816; "Address at the Funeral of the Rev. Thornhill Kidd," 1819; "The Scripture Character of God; or, Discourses on the Divine Attributes," 1822; "Lectures on the Pleasures of Religion," 1823 and 1839; "Mental Discipline; or, Hints on the Cultivation of Intellectual and Moral Habits, addressed to Students in Theology," 1823, (several subsequent editions, the fifth in 1849); "Juvenile Essays, with an Introduction," 1825; "Lectures on the Essentials of Religion, Personal, Domestic, and Social," 1825; "Psalms and Hymns for Public Worship selected from Dr. Watts and other Authors," 1826; "The Evidence arising from Prophecy: a Lecture," 1827; "Pastoral Discourses on Revivals in Religion," 1829; "The Rise, Progress, and Termination of Mohammedism," 1829; "Lectures on the Law of the Sabbath," 1831; "Memoir of the Rev. George Burder," 1833; "Lectures on the Pleasures of Religion," 1838; "Hints on Domestic Discipline," 1839; "Address at the Funeral of the Rev. Joseph Fletcher," 1843; "Notes on the Prophecies of the Apocalypse," 1849; "Address at the Funeral of the Rev. Algernon Wells," 1851; "Hints on Self-Discipline," 1852; "Sermons at St. Thomas's-sq. Chapel, Hackney," 1854; "Way of Salvation," 1856.

*Dec. 30.* In Charles-st., Berkeley-square, aged 89, Harriet, Lady De Dunstanville and Basset, relict of Baron De Dunstanville. At the death of the Baron in 1835 that title became extinct, but his barony of Basset passed to his only dau. by his first wife, who died twenty years after her father, and with her that title also became extinct.

In Cumberland-st., Ecclestone-sq., aged 76, Sir Alexander Bannerman, late Governor of Newfoundland. See OBITUARY.

At Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, aged 39, Major Thomas George Souter, Bengal Staff Corps. He served in the Buffs in the action of Punniar, Dec. 29, 1843, and with the 8th Regt. at the siege of Delhi, 1857, including the repulse of sorties on the 14th, 18th, and 23rd of July.

At Kendal, aged 90, Mr. John Richardson. The deceased, who was a well known character, was a person of no ordinary stamp, being well read and very fond of mathematics, and for several years of his life he had an extensive business as an architect in the town. He possessed a strong mind, well stored with anecdotes of men and manners of a bygone generation. His memory was most retentive, as an instance of which it may be mentioned that when long past the allotted term of man's life he sketched entirely from recollection a perspective view of the New Biggin, which had been taken down forty-two years previously—a copy of which may be seen in the second

edition of the "Annals of Kendal." He was of a convivial turn of mind, and until recently, when he was not able to stir out, was a welcome guest in any company, where with his pipe and his glass, he would divert both the young and old with his quaint and amusing phrases and anecdotes. His memory continued perfect to the end, but for a year or two his eyesight almost entirely failed him; this was his greatest affliction, inasmuch as it rendered him incapable of beguiling his weary hours by reading, or, as had often been the case, sitting down to solve some abstruse question which he had imposed on himself, or perhaps met with in some periodical of the day—to which he often contributed answers, under the signature of "Nestor." He has left an aged partner, now in the eighty-ninth year of her age, and to whom he had been married nearly fifty-nine years.

At Cheltenham, Catherine Anne Pepper, relict of Col. William Long.

At Hever, Kent, aged 77, Anne, wife of Captain Richard Streatfeild, R.N.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, Susanna, relict of the Rev. George Chapman, Vicar of Micheldever, Hants.

At Paris, aged 12, Alice Maude, youngest dau. of Charles Edward Bailly, esq., of Cooper-sale-hall, Epping.

Dec. 31. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Henry Walker Burt, late of the Bengal Army.

Aged 70, William Brooks, esq., of the Lodge, Great Baddow, Essex.

At the residence of her son-in-law (Capt. Wm. Strutt, Southampton), aged 94, Mrs. Mary Anne Charlotte Judith Murphy. She was housekeeper at Kew Palace for upwards of forty years.

At Rockfield, co. Meath, aged 86, Mary Martha, relict of the Rev. Thomas Sutton, Rector of Clongill.

At Brixton, aged 41, Chas. James Collins, esq., author of novels entitled "Dick Dinning; or, the Life and Adventures of a Jockey;" "The Man in Chains;" "Sackville Chase" and "Singed Moths;" also of "Kenilworth," a burlesque, and other dramas of a similar character. He was connected with the London press for more than twenty years, projected and edited the "Racing Times," and at one period was editor of "The Comic News." Mr. Collins was on the parliamentary staff of the "Sun," "Daily Telegraph," and "Morning Herald" newspapers successively, and contributed to various journals under the pseudonym of Priam.

At Philadelphia, aged 73, the Hon. George Miffin Dallas, ex-Vice-President of the United States, and more recently Minister to the Court of St. James's. He was descended of Irish parentage, graduated at Princeton in 1810, and his first official employment was as Private Secretary to Mr. Gallatin when Minister to Russia. In 1817 Mr. Dallas was made Deputy Attorney-Gen. of Philadelphia, a few years later mayor of the city, and in 1829 United

States' District Attorney. In 1831 he was in the State Assembly, and from 1837 to 1839 he was the American Ambassador to the Court of the Czar. Returning home again he devoted himself to the legal profession until 1844, when he was elected Vice-President of the United States. In 1856, on the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, Mr. Dallas was appointed Minister to England, and intrusted with the settlement of the Central American question. Upon the conclusion of his diplomatic career he retired to private life in his native city, Philadelphia.

At Calder-pk., Lanarkshire, aged 76, Theodore Walrond, esq. Mr. Walrond was nearly related to the family of Walrond, in Devonshire. He married a dau. of Sir Chas. Hastings, K.C.H., (a distinguished officer who was severely wounded and lost his arm at the battle of Copenhagen,) by whom he leaves four sons and three daughters.

Lately. In Paris, Mr. Edmund Molyneux, for many years H.B. Majesty's Consul for the State of Georgia. The Liverpool "Daily Courier" remarks:—"Mr. Molyneux belonged to a family long connected with Liverpool. He was the second son of the late Mr. W. Molyneux, who filled the office of Mayor in 1822, and nephew of the late Mr. T. Molyneux, of Newsham-house, who occupied the civic chair in 1806.

At Scutari, in Albania, the last surviving son of Ali Pacha, of Janina. Since the tragic end of his father he had been receiving a pension from the Porte, which, with a small estate he possessed, would have enabled him to live at his ease; but, from avarice, he deprived himself of common necessities, was clothed in rags, walked barefooted, and died miserably in a house falling to ruins.

Jan. 1. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 71, the Hon. Alexander Stewart, C.B., and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in that Province.

At Norwich, aged 72, Edward Samuel Taylor, esq., Commander R.N.

At St. Martin's, Canterbury, aged 75, Anne, the wife of George Morris Taswell, esq.

At Park-village East, Regent's-park, aged 55, Ebenezer Trotman, esq., architect, late of Furnival's Inn.

At Rome, the Chevalier Fortunato Pio Castellani, whose name has become celebrated throughout Europe, by the classic taste which he displayed in adapting the designs of ancient Etruscan artists to the exigencies of modern jewellery. His studio was always crowded by foreigners, and his classic necklaces, earrings, and bracelets were carried off to all parts of Europe as trophies of Roman taste.

At his residence, Monkstown, Cork, aged 54, Mr. William Needham Brash, builder. The deceased was, for a period of thirty-two years, one of the most eminent builders in the south of Ireland, and was universally respected for the strict integrity and sterling honesty of his character; he was a man of great practical skill in every branch of a business now too



frequently intruded upon by men ignorant of its commonest details. His judgment was highly esteemed by his brethren in trade, and his opinion at arbitrations, and in law courts, was generally respected. He was most scrupulously correct in the fulfilment of his business engagements, and generally made fast friends of all his employers; the last works executed by him were the National Banks at Cork and Clonmel, and a large villa residence at Queenstown. On the completion of the first-named edifice he was presented by the directors with a gift of one hundred sovereigns as a testimony of their appreciation of the fidelity with which he had discharged his engagements with them. He was a man of a highly cultivated intellect, his reading varied and extensive, and his conversational powers instructive and amusing. Better than all these, he was a sincere and devoted Christian, and he has left in the circle in which he moved, a high example of that character whom the Apostle describes as being "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Mr. Brash had just retired from trade, having attained a comfortable independence.

Jan. 2. At Brandeis, aged 68, the Grand Duchess Dowager Maria Ferdinanda of Tuscany, dau. of the late Prince Maximilian of Saxony, and widow of the Grand Duke Ferdinand III. At the time of her death she was living with her brother-in-law, the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 50, the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, Lord-Lieut. of Essex, only son of Viscount Maynard, by his wife Mary, only dau. of Reginald Rabett, esq., of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk. He was born in January, 1814, and was early in life in the Royal Horse Guards. In 1844 he was appointed a deputy-lieut. of the county of Essex, and in 1854 Colonel of the East Essex Militia. He married first, Jan. 16, 1840, the Lady Frances Julia Murray, youngest dau. of James Lord Glenlyon, and sister of George sixth Duke of Athole, by whom (who died Nov. 4, 1858) he had no issue; Oct. 13, 1860, he married secondly, Blanche Adeliza, second dau. of Henry Fitzroy, esq., of Salceydown, Northants., cousin of the Duke of Grafton who survives him, and by whom he has had two daughters, the youngest born February, 1864.

At Boswell-hall, Rugby, aged 20, (from injuries sustained by her dress catching fire on Dec. 21,) Mrs. Charles Tempest. She was the dau. of Capt. and Mrs. Washington Hibbert, was born in 1844, and married, in 1862, to Charles Tempest, esq., nephew and heir to Sir Charles Tempest, by whom she leaves two children—one an infant only two months old.

At Colchester, aged 31, Jeremiah Moriarty, esq., Bombay C.S.

At Hotwells, Bristol, Frances, wife of the Rev. Joseph Laurie, D.D., H.M.'s Bombay Service.

At Stubbin Edge-hall, Derbyshire, aged 69, Isabel Georgiana Harriet, wife of Wm. Milnes,

esq., and youngest dau. of the late Col. Halton, of Winfield Manor.

At Manchester, aged 80, Mr. Richard Buxton, a celebrated botanist. "He was by trade a bootmaker, and had lived in this city seventy-eight years. An eminent man of science describes Mr. Buxton as 'probably the best British botanist, so far as flowering plants are concerned, that Lancashire has produced;' and the county is not deficient in names of note in this special department. He was the type of a class of self-taught men of whom not only Lancashire but England may justly be proud."—*Manchester Courier*.

At Boswell House, Croydon, Epaphroditus Young, esq., M.D., late of Clapham Common. He was the author of professional papers in the Dublin "Medical Journal" and the "Medical Times."

Jan. 3. At Dublin, aged 79, Lady Griffith, wife of Sir Richard Griffith, bart.

At Gaultier Cottage, co. Waterford, Dorothea, widow of Richard Power, esq., of Clashmore-house, and sister of the late Lord Carew, of Castleborough, co. Wexford.

In Tenterden-st., Hanover-sq., aged 75, Lt.-Col. William Hough, late of H.M.'s Bengal Presidency.

At Brompton, Mary, wife of the Rev. Olinthus J. Vignoles, Anerly.

At South Hackney, aged 54, Eliza, relict of Lieut. S. H. Buckler, H.M.'s I.N., dau. of the late Capt. D. Parslow, Bombay army.

Jan. 4. In Upper Grosvenor-st., aged 68, George Grenville W. W. Pigott, esq., of Doderhall Park, Bucks.

At Gibraltar, (from the effects of an accident by fire on the 25th of December,) Mary Hill, wife of Charles Morgan, esq., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and second dau. of the late R. H. Miers, esq., Ynispennllwch, Glamorganshire.

At the residence of her brother, at Ember-ton, Elizabeth Fisher, dau. of the late Rev. R. Pain, of Aspley Guise.

Jan. 5. At Madeira, aged 31, Sir Francis Digby Legard, bart., of Ganton, Yorkshire. The health of the deceased baronet had for some time been in a critical state, and in the hope of arresting the distressing symptoms of pulmonary consumption he went recently to Madeira. Sir Francis is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, D'Arcy Widdrington Legard, who was born at Ganton in 1843.

At Newton Abbot, aged 83, Rear-Adm. William Luckraft. He was an elder brother of Capt. Alfred Luckraft, R.N.: he entered the navy June 25, 1796, as a volunteer on board the "Asia," 64, Capt. Robert Murray, and was for upwards of four years employed in that ship on the Halifax station, part of the time in the capacity of midshipman. He then joined the "Assistance," 50, Capt. R. Fee, under whom he was wrecked, between Dunkerque and Gravelines, in March, 1802. Being set free after ten days of captivity, in the same year he was attached to the "Brilliant," 28, Capt. A. M. Sussifante, and "Concorde," 36,



Capt. J. Wood. In the latter ship he proceeded to the East Indies, 1805. He removed to the "Culloden," 74, bearing the flag of Sir E. Pellew, and was by him appointed acting lieut. of the "Sceptre," 74, and "Rattlesnake," 18. As a reward for his manner in subsequently, with the sloop's boats under his orders, boarding and carrying "Les Deux Sœurs," privateer, of fourteen guns and seventy-six men, he was confirmed a lieut. December 1807. He returned to Europe in 1809, and was appointed to the "Sheldrake" in 1811, "Meteor" 1814, and "Bombay," the two former on the Baltic, and the latter on the Mediterranean station, where he served until 1816. During the six years prior to his promotion to the rank of commander, in 1825, he was employed in the Channel and West Indies, in the "Spartan" and "Pyramus." His last appointment was July, 1838, to the second captaincy of the "Bellerophon," 80, Capt. C. J. Austen, for his conduct under whom, in the operations on the coast of Syria, including the bombardment of Beyrout and Acre, he was advanced to the rank of captain, November 4, 1840; and became an additional retired rear-admiral under order in council, Dec. 18, 1850.

At Hythe, Kent, aged 55, Henry Stopford Kyle, esq., barrister, third son of the late Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

At Bedminster, aged 79, John Hammer Sprague, M.D., formerly Surgeon of H.M.'s 95th Rifle Regiment.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 68, Walter Arce-deckne, esq., of Lower Grosvenor-st., Grosvenor-sq., and of Lewes-crescent, Kemp-town, Brighton.

At the house of his father, J. G. Wilson, esq., Wem, Shropshire, Wm. Lucas Wilson, late of Christ Church, Oxford.

Jan. 6. At Cork, aged 43, Chas. Gordon Gray, esq., Lieut.-Col., R.E., only son of the late Chas. Gordon Gray, esq., of St. James's, Jamaica.

At Great Malvern, aged 36, Geo. Gunning John Campbell, esq., Capt. Royal Horse Artillery, second son of the late Major Chas. Hay Campbell, Bengal Artillery.

At Rushington-manoir, Hants., aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of the late Vere Fane, esq.

At Marlborough, Wilts., Hen. Thos. Cusack, esq., of Abbeville-house, co. Dublin, eldest son of the late James Wm. Cusack, esq., of Merion-sq., Dublin.

At Montreux, Switzerland, Hannah Stephen, wife of the Rev. R. K. Haslehurst, Vicar of Alrewas, Staffordshire.

At Eastbourne, Clementina, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Beauclerk Robinson, M.A., formerly Rector of Litlington, Sussex.

Jan. 7. In Harewood-sq., aged 74, Matthew Coombs Paul, Lieut.-Gen. in H.M.'s Indian army (Bengal).

At Bodylltyn, Ruabon, aged 48, Grenville Watkin Williams Wynn, esq., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

At Sunderland, Edward Arding, esq., fourth son of the late Rev. Isaac Richard Arding, formerly Rector of Marsh Baldon, Oxon.

Jan. 8. Aged 96, Miss Mary Saumarez, sole surviving sister of the first Lord de Saumarez.

At Brighton, aged 50, Lieut.-Col. Marcus Dill, R.E.

In Wilton-pl., Emma, wife of Rear-Adm. Charles Eden.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 77, Benjamin Dowson, esq., Deputy-Lieut. for Norfolk.

At the Rectory, Clyst St. George, Devon, aged 39, Anne Frances Nicholson, third surviving dau. of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Rector, formerly Vicar of Bitton, Gloucestershire.

At Rome, aged 41, Augustus Colin Mackenzie, esq., of Findon and Mountgerald, Ross-shire, N.B.

Jan. 9. At Bedingfield Rectory, Suffolk, aged 19, Frances, only dau. of the Rev. J. and Hon. Mrs. Bedingfield.

At Kensington, aged 76, Capt. Wilkins Geo. Terry, late of H.M.'s 1st Life Guards, and late Assistant Superintendent of H.M.'s Liberated African Department, Sierra Leone.

At Margate, aged 72, Mrs. Shafto, widow of Wm. Gascoigne Shafto, esq., of Carey Coates Hall, Northumberland.

At Meadfoot Rock, Torquay, aged 66, Margaret, wife of the Rev. E. T. Champnes.

At Winchester-house, Highgate, Eliza Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Cowie, formerly Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair.

In Wimpole-st., Isabella Octavia, wife of Frederick Smithe, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Thos. James, D.D., Prebendary of Worcester.

At St. Andrew's, the Rev. John Robertson, D.D., Minister of the Cathedral Church, Glasgow.

At Nant Issa-hall, near Oswestry, Shropshire, from the effects of an accident while shooting, a month ago, Capt. Robert Phipps Dod, 54th Shropshire Regt. of Militia, compiler of the well-known "Parliamentary Companion" and "Peerage and Baronetage." Captain Dod was out shooting, when his watchguard caught the trigger of his gun, the contents of which were lodged in his foot. Amputation became necessary, intermittent fever set in, and he sank under the shock to the system. The founder and original editor of the "Parliamentary Companion" was the father of the deceased, the late Mr. Dod, who for some thirty years was connected with the "Times" newspaper, the obituary notices of which were generally ascribed to him. He lived to see his useful little handbook regarded as indispensable by every member of both Houses of Parliament, and to hear it quoted in every debate on Parliamentary Reform as reliable evidence upon the influence of noble families in certain boroughs. The "Parliamentary Companion" and the "Peerage" lost nothing of their reputation for accuracy and comprehensiveness in the hands of the son.

Jan. 10. At Melbury-house, Dorset, aged

69, William Thomas Horner Fox Strangways, fourth Earl of Ilchester. See OBITUARY.

At Walcot, Lincolnshire, aged 67, Lady Strickland, wife of Sir George Strickland, bart., of Howsham, and Newton-house, Yorkshire. The deceased lady was daughter and heiress of the Rev. Charles Constable, of Was-sand, Yorkshire, and was married in 1818. Her eldest son, W. C. Strickland, esq., is Chairman of the East Riding Sessions.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Caroline, wife of Robert Postle, esq., and third dau. of the late Sir Charles Flower, bart.

At Truro, aged 88, John Carpenter, esq., late of the 14th Light Dragoons.

Aged 77, Richard Barrow, esq., of Ring-wood Hall, Derbyshire.

*Jan. 11.* Suddenly, in Sussex-pl., Hyde Park, aged 63, Sir Archer D. Croft, bart., one of the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench. The deceased was the second son of the sixth baronet by Margaret, dau. of the late Dr. Thomas Denman, and was born in Old Burlington-street, in 1801. He was called to the bar in 1839, and was appointed to his mastership by Lord Denman. He married, in 1837, Julia Barbara, dau. of Gen. John Garstin, and relict of A. Corbet, esq. (she died 1864), and is succeeded in his baronetcy by his son, Herbert George Denman, who was born in 1838, and whose marriage was celebrated on the preceding day (see p. 236).

In Onslow-sq., aged 77, Gen. William Lovelace Walton (late Coldstream Guards), Col. of the 5th Fusiliers. He had seen much service, having commenced his career in the Coldstream Guards at the siege and capture of Copenhagen, in 1807. In the following year he embarked for the Peninsula, and served in the campaigns which ensued till the early part of 1811. He was present at the passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto, the battles of Talavera and Busaco, and participated in the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, and the subsequent advance to the Spanish frontier. From November 1813 to the same month in 1818, he served also in Holland, Belgium, and France, and was present at the bombardment of Antwerp, the attack upon Bergen-op-Zoom, the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and at the capture of Paris. His services in the Coldstream Guards extended to forty years, during six years of which time he commanded the regiment, and he had received the war-medal with two clasps for Talavera and Busaco. He was appointed colonel of the 5th Fusiliers Feb. 20, 1856.

At Leamington, from a fall while hunting, aged 57, John Myers, esq., J.P., of Crosby-house, near Liverpool.

At Bigby, aged 31, Pelham William, second surviving son of the Rev. C. J. Barnard.

At Colchester, aged 68, Frances Margaretta, widow of the Rev. John Balfour Magenis, late Rector of Great Horkesley.

At Abbeville, aged 85, Henry Reynolds Hinde, esq., Capt. on half-pay of the 36th

Regt. He entered the service Jan. 29, 1800, became capt. Nov. 29, 1805, and was placed on half-pay March 25, 1811.

At Hampton Bishop, Herefordshire, Louisa Emma Mary, wife of the Rev. T. W. Weare.

At Nice, aged 18, Georgiana Alethea, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Vincent Fosbery, Vicar of St. Giles', Reading.

*Jan. 12.* At Brighton, aged 78, Lady Brougham and Vaux. She was Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Eden, esq., uncle of the late Lords Auckland and Henley. She was married first to John Spalding, esq., of the Holmes, N.B., by whom she had an only son; and secondly, April 1, 1819, to Lord Brougham and Vaux, by whom she had two daus., Sarah Eleanor, who died when an infant, and Eleanor Louisa, born in October, 1822, died Nov. 30, 1839.

At Edinburgh, aged 64, the Lady George Lennox, dau. of the Hon. John Rodney, Capt. R.N.

In Upper Porchester-street, Cambridge-sq., Jane Frances, widow of Richard Tobin, esq., M.D., Surgeon of H.M.'s Dockyard at Devonport.

At York, aged 61, John Clough, esq., of Clifton-house, York, and Newbald-hall, Brough, J.P. for the county of York.

At Havering-atte-bower, Edward Conder, esq., of Salters'-hall-court, and Upper Thames-street. He served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and was late Alderman of the Ward of Bassishaw.

At Frankby, Cheshire, aged 82, Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. Bryan King, Rector of Woodchurch.

*Jan. 13.* At Ashfield-house, Honiton, Devon, aged 71, Sir Joseph Sawle Graves H. Sawle, bart., of Penrice, Cornwall. He was the son of Adm. Graves by Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Sawle, esq., and was born at Exeter, in 1793. He assumed the name of Sawle by royal license in 1827. He was a D.L. of Cornwall, and was appointed special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries in 1852. He was twice married—first, in 1815, to Dorothy, dau. of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, M.A., of Padstow, Cornwall, (she died 1853); and secondly, in 1854, to Eleanor, dau. of James Kempthorne, esq., of Bodmin, in the same county, and relict of Edward Luxmoore, esq. He is succeeded by his son, Charles Brune, who was born in 1816. The new baronet was educated at Eton, from which school he proceeded to Clare College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. From 1852 until 1857 he represented the borough of Bodmin in the House of Commons.

At Methley, Yorkshire, aged 13, Frederick James, third son of the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile, and grandson of the Dowager Countess of Mexborough.

*Jan. 14.* In Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, Georgina Macgregor, second dau. of the late Sir Patrick Macgregor, bart.

At Leamington, aged 78, Jannetta Hester, eldest dau. of the late Charles Parker, esq.,

of Harefield Place, Middlesex, and aunt of Charles N. Newdegate, esq., M.P., of Arbury, and Harefield Place.

At Longnor, Shropshire, Frances Harriet, wife of the Rev. Lionel Corbett.

Aged 57, Robert Koch, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

Aged 77, Frances, the wife of Capt. Spurway, R.N., of Spring Grove, Milverton, Somerset.

Jan. 15. At Erleigh, near Reading, Catharine, wife of Major-Gen. J. M. Glasse, R.A.

At Sandown, Anne, widow of the Rev. A. W. Gother, late Rector of Chale, and second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Bowreman, formerly Rector of Brooke, Isle of Wight.

In Upper Brook-st., Edward James Dawkins, esq.

At Bayswater, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of John Courthope, esq., of Rotherhithe, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Townsend, the founder of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

In Kensington-gardens-terrace, aged 64, John Boyes, esq., third son of the late Capt. Boyes, 26th Cameronians.

At his residence, Upper Parliament-st., Liverpool, aged 66, the Hon. Joseph Cunard, brother of Sir Samuel Cunard.

At Brentford, aged 86, Julia, relict of the Rev. Daniel Carter Lewis, Vicar of Ruislip.

Jan. 16. At Twickenham, aged 72, Marianne, dau. of Dr. Pollett Cornewall, late Bishop of Worcester.

Aged 74, Martha, widow of the Rev. Wm. Bassett, of Nether Hall, Thurston, Suffolk.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 29, John Emilius Elwes, esq., of Leeson-house, Langton Maltravers, Dorset, late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and eldest son of the late J. M. Elwes, esq., of Bossington, Hants.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 85, Samuel Tolver, esq., for many years Town-clerk of that borough.

At St. Leonard's, aged 70, W. L. Sutton, esq., of Woolscott, near Rugby, second son of the late Rev. J. Sutton, Vicar of Weekley, Northants.

At Pulford Rectory, aged 46, Fanny, widow of Brooke Cunliffe, esq., and eldest dau. of the Rev. J. R. Lyon, Rector of Pulford.

Jan. 17. At Weymouth, aged 27, Herbert Edw. Geo. Crosse, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 59th Regt.

At Brighton, Esther, wife of the Rev. Thos. Cooke.

Jan. 18. Found dead in his bed, at the Earl of Granville's house, Bruton-st., Berkeley-sq., (where he had resided for some years past,) aged 70, Charles Greville, esq. He was the eldest of the three sons of the late Charles, son of the Hon. Algernon Greville, second son of the fifth Lord Brooke and Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, eldest dau. of William Henry Cavendish, third Duke of Portland, (one of his brothers was Mr. Algernon Greville,

who died Dec. 15, 1864\*.) He was born April 2, 1794, and married, Jan. 27, 1849, Emily, widow of Edward Baring, esq. For many years he filled the post of joint clerk to the Privy Council with the Right Hon. Wm. Bathurst; but in 1860, together with his colleague, he retired on a pension. He was also for a period Secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations. He is said to have left an important collection of memoirs on the public affairs of his own times, and from the fact that he was the trusted friend and adviser of some of our most eminent statesmen, past and present, these papers, if they ever see the light, may be expected to prove of great historical value. Mr. Greville had long held a high position in racing circles, from his intimate connection with the Turf, not only as a breeder, but also as an owner of racehorses; and, as one of the oldest members of the Jockey Club, possessed a paramount influence in the decisions of that exclusive body.

Jan. 19. At South Kensington, the Viscountess Hawarden.

Jan. 20. At Seaham Hall, Sunderland, after a long and painful illness, aged 65, Frances Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry. Her Ladyship was only daughter and heir of the late Sir Harry Vane Tempest, by Anne Catherine Countess of Antrim. She was born in 1800, and married in 1819 the third Marquis of Londonderry, who obtained the earldom of Vane and viscountship of Seaham with a special remainder to the issue of the marriage. As the heiress of the late Sir Harry Vane Tempest, her ladyship was the possessor of extensive collieries in the county of Durham, and for nearly half a century her name and that of her deceased husband, the Marquis, have been associated with great improvements in the condition of the pit population. Her eldest son, Lord Seaham, who for some years represented North Durham in Parliament, became Earl Vane in 1854, on the death of the Marquis (created an earl in 1823, with remainder to the male issue of his second marriage); and his son by his first marriage, Lord Castlereagh, succeeded to the marquise on the same event. Her second son, Lord Adolphus, died in 1864, the successor of Lord Seaham in the representation of North Durham; and the deceased had also a third son, Ernest, and three daus. Her eldest dau., Frances Anne, married Lord Blandford in 1843, and is now Duchess of Marlborough. Lady Alexandrina, her second dau., married the Earl of Portarlington; and the third, Lady Adelaide, became the wife of the Rev. Frederick Law, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. All her children survive her, save the late Member for North Durham.

\* GENT. MAG., Jan. 1865, p. 125.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.  
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)  
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Dec. 24 1864.	Dec. 31, 1864.	Jan. 7, 1865.	Jan. 14, 1865.
Mean Temperature . . . .			34.5	35.6	36.7	42.8
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1523	1697	1660	1669
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	265	275	Not given in the Return	253
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	326	368		404
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	185	222		206
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	345	363		368
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	402	469		428

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dec. 24 .	742	196	237	266	57	1523	947	900	1847
" 31 .	746	217	289	352	65	1697	1000	956	1956
Jan. 7 .	710	219	312	354	58	1660	1043	1016	2059
" 14 .	738	222	290	358	61	1669	1035	967	2002

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,  
Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Jan. 17, from the Returns to the Inspector by  
the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	3,619	42	1	Oats ...	1,194	19	4	Beans ...	325	34	11
Barley ...	898	29	4	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	221	35	2

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	38	3	Oats.....	19	4	Beans .....	36	8
Barley.....	28	5	Rye .....	28	8	Peas.....	35	2

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 19.

Hay, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* — Clover, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef .....	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 19.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts .....	1,210
Veal .....	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs .....	2,820
Pork .....	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Calves .....	193
Lamb .....	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	210

COAL-MARKET, JAN. 20.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17*s.* 0*d.* to 19*d.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*



## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From December 24 to January 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	32	34	32	29. 30	cloudy	9	43	47	43	29. 74	heavy rain
25	33	36	34	29. 29	fair	10	42	49	45	29. 75	cloudy, rain
26	31	34	32	29. 27	cloudy, fair	11	44	47	42	29. 77	do. do.
27	31	37	32	29. 22	fair	12	44	43	42	29. 02	heavy rain
28	32	42	39	29. 23	do.	13	33	40	47	29. 09	snow
29	42	49	43	29. 28	cloudy	14	40	43	43	29. 06	cloudy, rain
30	42	44	42	29. 90	do.	15	40	46	39	29. 04	fair
31	34	38	35	29. 77	cloudy, hy. rn.	16	36	42	38	28. 92	cloudy
J. 1	34	36	32	29. 68	fair	17	40	43	38	28. 99	do. fair, rain
2	31	36	36	29. 64	rain, snow	18	35	38	36	29. 30	fair, rain
3	32	36	38	29. 57	cloudy	19	36	38	34	29. 41	foggy
4	43	49	41	29. 80	do.	20	32	38	34	29. 46	do.
5	43	48	50	29. 88	cloudy, rain	21	29	38	33	29. 54	do.
6	42	44	38	29. 95	fair	22	30	37	33	29. 56	fair
7	38	43	41	30. 20	cloudy, rain	23	30	36	36	29. 73	foggy
8	43	46	42	29. 99	do. do.						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. and Jan.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
D. 27	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	238 40	3 pm.	Shut		102 $\frac{7}{8}$ 3
28	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$		par. 3 pm.			102 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3
29	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	238 40	3 pm.			102 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3
30	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	240			6. 10 pm.	103
31	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$					102 $\frac{7}{8}$ 3
J. 2	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	239 $\frac{3}{4}$	par.		8. 10 pm.	102 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3
3	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	239	4 pm.		10 pm.	102 $\frac{7}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
4	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	9	5. 1 pm.		12 pm.	102 $\frac{7}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
5	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	238 40				103 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
6	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	5 pm.	212		103 $\frac{3}{8}$
7	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	9		212		103 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
9	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	239 40	5 pm.	213 15		103 $\frac{3}{8}$
10	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	89 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	240		213 15		103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
11	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	89 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	240 2	2. 5 pm.			103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4
12	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	par. 5 pm.	212 15		103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4
13	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	240	par. 5 pm.			103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4
14	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90	89 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	242		212		103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
16	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9	240	4 pm.	212		103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
17	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	240 2	par. 4 pm.			103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
18	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	240 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	par. 4 pm.	216		103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4
19	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	240		213		103 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
20	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3		213		103 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
21	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ 90 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	241				103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
23	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ 90 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		1. 4 pm.	213 16		103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

# THE Gentleman's Magazine AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1865.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

### FAMILY OF CHANDOS.

SIR,—The arms of the family of Chandos were—Argent, a pile gules. The following short account of the family may perhaps be interesting to your correspondent.

Robert de Chandos, a noble warrior famed for his feats in arms, who came out of Normandy with William the Conqueror, left a son and heir Walter Chandos, Lord of Fanhope, Snodehill, Ettingwarden, and Wellington, in the county of Hereford; his son and heir was Robert Chandos, Baron of Snodehill; whose son and heir was Sir Roger Chandos, Knt., who left issue Walter Lord Chandos, and Thomas. The said Thomas Lord Chandos became heir to his brother, and had issue a son, Sir John Chandos, Knight of the Garter (who died without issue), and a daughter, Elizabeth, co-heir with her brother; she married Sir Thomas Berkely, of Coberley, Gloucestershire, by whom she left a daughter and heiress, Alice, married to Sir Thomas Bruges, from whom descended the Brydges's, Lords Chandos of Sudeley. The above-mentioned Sir John "was one of the greatest heroes of the age, whose name as a knight and commander is only a little less famous than his sovereign's and his sovereign's son's, the Black Prince."—I am, &c.

RICHARD W. BRYDGES.

110, Carlton-road, Kentish Town.

SIR,—In reply to an inquiry in your Minor Correspondence for February respecting the arms borne by the family of Chandos, "A DESCENDANT" is informed that the shields of the two branches of the family—the Derbyshire and Herefordshire—bore the same charges but on different tinctures.

Sir John Chandos, of Radborne in Derbyshire, K.G., one of the founders of

that illustrious order, and who is at present represented by Mr. Chandos Pole, of Radborne, bore *Argent, a pile gules*. His stall-plate with these arms still remains in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the eleventh stall on the Sovereign's side.—(Beltz's Memorials of the Garter.)

The Earls of Anglesey, of the Annesley family, and their descendants, claiming descent from a sister and co-heir of this renowned warrior, have always borne these arms in their quarterings.

The Herefordshire branch, Barons Chandos by writ of summons, 11—27 Edw. III., bore *Or, a pile gules*. The present Dukes of Bedford and Buckingham—being descended from Elizabeth Chandos, wife of Sir Thomas Berkeley of Coberley, and only sister of Sir John Chandos of Snodhull (who died s. p. in 7 Henry VI.)—are entitled to quarter these arms. The former is heir general of the barony by writ; the latter, of the Duke of Chandos, last Baron Chandos of Sudeley, created by patent 1 Mary, 1554.—I am, &c.

B. W. GREENFIELD.

Southampton, Feb. 10.

SIR,—The arms borne by the family of Chandos, of which your correspondent is a descendant, were *Or, a pile gules*. They will be found in "Banks' Dormant and Extinct Baronage," vol. i. part 3, which treats of "those Barons who, after the establishment of titular honours, were summoned to Parliament, in whose persons the Barony terminated, or who, or their posterity (although existing), did not continue regularly or successionaly to have the like summons."—I am, &c.

74, Eaton-place. H. M. VANE.

Several Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries are unavoidably postponed.

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND.—X.

#### ADARE.

FEW places in the kingdom contain in so small a space so many objects of interest as Adare, and therefore for any one commencing the study of Irish architecture no better starting-point could be selected. The Maigue flowing through its beautifully wooded park bears upon its banks buildings of almost every date and style of mediæval architecture, from the ancient Round Tower, with its primitive church, to the late Franciscan friary of the fifteenth century, including also a stronghold of one of the Norman chieftains, a splendid manor-house, and one of those very interesting castellated houses which were so prevalent in the troublous times of Ireland.

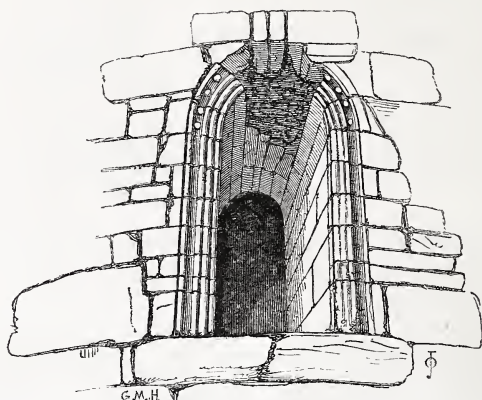
All these buildings are worthy of careful study, and all exhibit features which may be safely taken as peculiarly Irish, and a knowledge of which will serve as a key to most of the other buildings of Ireland. To begin with the earliest, which is the Round Tower of Dysert, with its ruined church. The tower is not one of the earliest examples. It is built of squared stone, is 67 feet high, and, as usual, diminishes in diameter from bottom to top. It is divided internally into five stages or stories, but no trace remains of the upper story, which is usually lighted by several windows.

The door and windows have inclined jambs. The jambs and head of the doorway are ornamented with mouldings, four rounds and one hollow, which on the head is filled with the pellet, (see next page). This is not an unusual Norman ornament, and it is probable therefore that the date of this tower is not earlier than the latter part of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century.

The ecclesiastical establishment of Dysert was founded by



the celebrated Aengus ceile-de, or the Culdee, in the eighth century. The church is devoid of architectural features. It is



Doorway of Round Tower, Dysert.

internally 54 ft. by 16 ft. The church has been much repaired, but a portion of it, with the doorway, are probably part of the



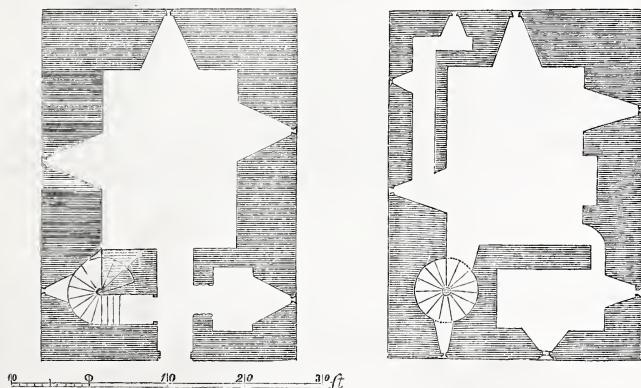
Front View of Dunnaman Castle.

original building. The doorway is on the south side, which is unusual in ancient Irish churches. It has inclined jambs and

a very large lintel-stone. The architrave slightly projects, and is 11 in. wide.

The castellated house of Dunnaman, before mentioned, is a most interesting and valuable relic. It is in perfect preservation, and gives a very clear idea of the residence of a landed proprietor in the fifteenth century, (see opposite page).

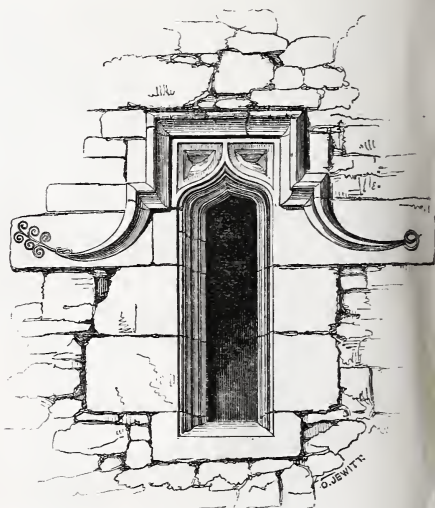
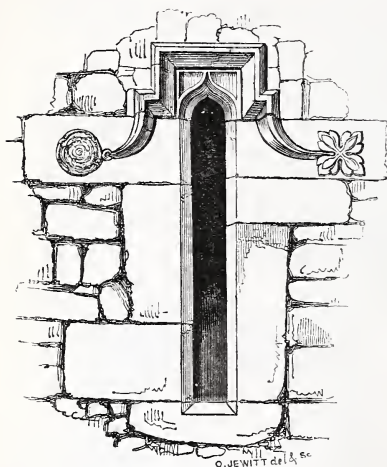
The plan is a parallelogram, and very strongly built, its external dimensions being about 45 ft. by 33 ft., with walls nearly 8 ft. thick, without buttresses or external projection of any kind. There is a doorway in the front, from which a passage leads to the principal apartment on the ground floor. This is about 23 ft. by 17 ft., and is lighted on three sides by narrow



Ground-plan and Plan of Upper Story, Dunnaman Castle.

loops, with widely splayed jambs. On the right of the passage is a small guard-chamber, 8 ft. by 5 ft., which is also lighted by a narrow loop, and on the left is the staircase leading to the upper chamber, which is of rather larger size than the lower one, viz. 23 ft. by 18 ft. It has the same small chamber to the front, but which, extending over the passage, is larger than the lower one, viz. 14 ft. by 8 ft. This small chamber is lighted by two loops, and the larger one by three, and there are two others which open into a passage in the wall on the left. The doorway is pointed, and is plainly chamfered, without mouldings, but the two windows on the front are highly curious and interesting. The peculiarity of the angular terminations of the labels of windows in Irish architecture at this period has already been mentioned under the head of Askeaton, but these

windows at Dunnaman exhibit the idea pushed to excess, the lower members in both instances being carried out to an inordinate extent, in one case furnished with a rose and a piece of



Lower and Upper Windows, Dunnaman Castle.

four-leaved foliage, and in the other attenuated into a cord, which is twisted about into various fanciful forms. There is also on a stone on this front a remarkable carving of a female figure. These tower-houses are of very frequent occurrence in Ireland, but they are often of later date than this, an Act of Parliament in the reign of James I. having compelled the proprietors to erect them on their estates. These, however, are mostly in ruins, or very much modernized, and it is seldom that we find one so perfect as Dunnaman. It is very similar to the pele towers on the English and Scottish border.

Proceeding along the course of the river, the next object we come to is the manor-house, the residence of the Earl of Dunraven. This extensive pile of buildings was principally erected by the late Earl of Dunraven, and completed by his widow, the Dowager Countess, on the site of the old manor-house, and contains a very fine hall and gallery. It is in the Tudor style, and its very picturesque outline harmonizes well with the magnificent trees with which it is surrounded, while its high Mansard roof will always mark the date of the alteration.

Lower down, and on the opposite bank of the river, within

the demesne of Adare Manor, lie the ruins of a most picturesque and at the same time most genuine Irish building, known as

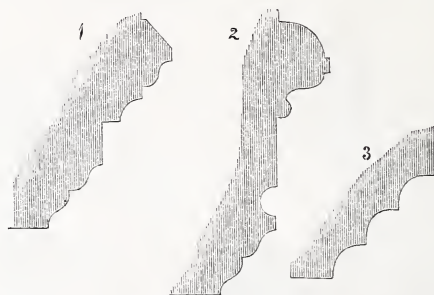


Tower and Transept, Franciscan Abbey.

the Abbey. This was a Franciscan friary, of a type very prevalent throughout Ireland, and it is one of the most instructive buildings which can be studied for Irish architecture. The date of its foundation is well known, 1464, and therefore, though parts of it may look earlier, we are quite sure that no portion of the present building can be earlier than that year. It was built by the Franciscans, and is a perfect type of the peculiarities of their establishments. The church consists of a chancel and nave, and between them an oblong space, over which rises the tower. This space is widest from north to south, and the tower partakes of the same plan. It is tall and slender, and diminishes gracefully with a slight curve from bottom to top, where it is furnished with the usual Irish stepped battlements and the small openings without spouts for the water. The communication between the nave and chancel is by two narrow arches through the walls of this tower. The chancel is rather long and narrow, and has a large east window and four smaller ones on the south side. The north side, adjoining to the domestic buildings, has no window, but it contains a door into the sacristy, as well as three monumental recesses, and there



is one also on the south side, all much the same in design and detail, having three-centred arches and ogee canopies.

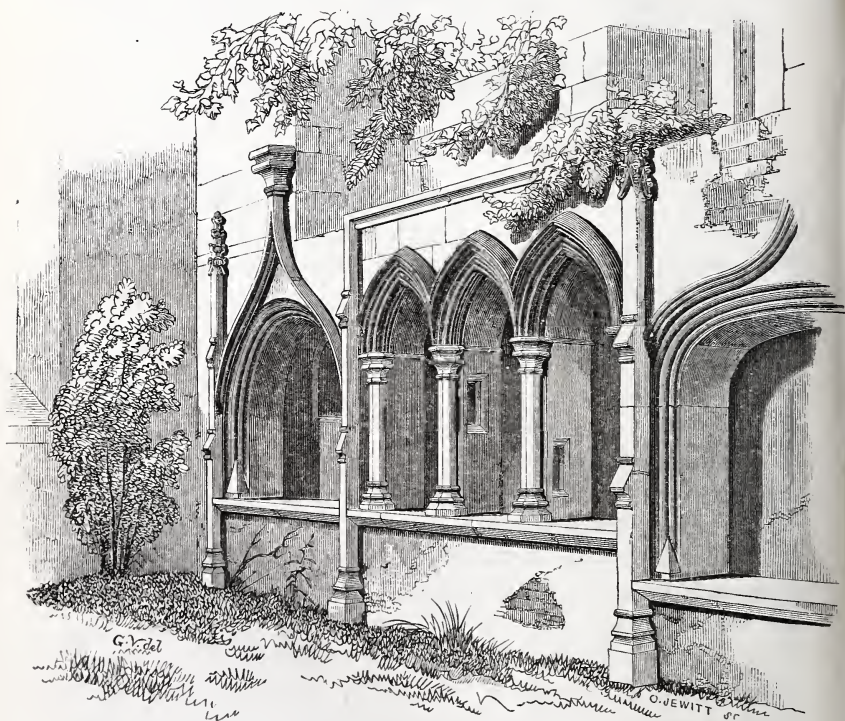


Sections, Franciscan Abbey.

1. and 2. Monumental Recesses.

3. Piscina in Transept.

These recesses are common in buildings of this type, and seem to have been intended for coffins when required, but not to



Sedilia and Piscina and part of one of the Monumental Recesses, Franciscan Abbey.

have contained interments when first erected. The sedilia consist of three moulded arches, rising from octagonal shafts, with

late-looking capitals. The piscina and ambry are under a round-headed arch, with an ogee canopy.



Plan of Franciscan Abbey.

A. Chancel.  
B. Tower.  
C. Nave.  
D. Transept.  
E. E. E. Chapels.  
F. Aisle.  
G. Cloisters.

H. Refectory or Library.  
I. Kitchen and Prior's House.  
K. Rooms under the Dormitory.  
L. Infirmary.  
M. Gateway.  
N. O. Garderobes.

P. Guest's House.  
Q. Kitchen to ditto.  
R. Base of Cross.  
S. Mill.  
T. Paved Court.  
U. Mill Stream.

The nave is without aisles, but on the south side is a large transept, which is west of the tower. This is divided from the nave by arches, and has on the west side an aisle and a small chapel, and on the east two small chapels of different sizes, which still retain the altar-stones, and also the same monumental recesses which were mentioned in the chancel.

This transept is divided from the nave by two arches resting on a central octagonal pillar, the capital of which has much more the appearance of twelfth than fifteenth-century work. The abacus is a square, with the angles cut off, and the section is a simple chamfer. The arch, which is pointed, and plainly chamfered in two orders, presents a peculiarity which seems to be exclusively Irish, and is of almost universal oc-

currence. The lower or inner order, instead of being carried down to the ground or resting on a capital, is continued through the impost, and gradually diminished in breadth until it is brought to a point on the shaft. This has been called a "tongue corbel," and this is a useful word for expressing this particular kind of corbel. Fine examples of it occur at the Abbeys of Devenish, Muckruss, Holy Cross, &c. On the plaster on the walls of the nave the original consecration crosses, which have been pressed in while the plaster was wet, still remain. The mode of hanging the doors is also



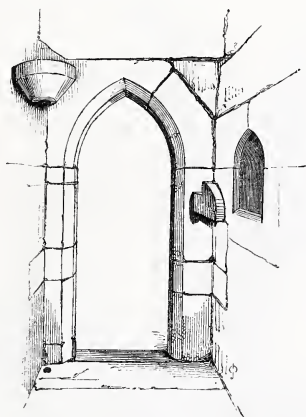
Arch between Nave and Transept, with "Tongue Corbel," Franciscan Abbey.

a. Section of Capital.

original and peculiar. We find the same mode in use in one of the primitive churches at Glendalough, and it seems to have been continued down through all times since,—a piece of iron from the back part of the door is made to work on a pivot into a hole in the sill, and a corresponding piece projecting from the upper part works into a ring of stone in the lintel. The catch on which the wooden latch used to fasten is also here of stone.

The only external entrance seems to have been by a small door on the south side near the west end of the nave, but there is a communication with the cloisters under the tower.

The windows are filled with intersecting tracery, which in England would be considered of fourteenth century, or earlier date, but which in Ireland is of frequent occurrence in the fifteenth century. The mouldings of the recesses are in general of fifteenth-century date, though with some mixture of earlier character, and these crockets and finials are of late and poor design; so that though there is at first sight an appearance of early character an examination will shew that it is not so.



Doorway into Cloisters, shewing the Stone Socket for Pivot and Stone Catch for the Latch, Franciscan Abbey.

The cloisters lie on the north side of the nave, and are surrounded by the domestic buildings of the monastery, viz. the Prior's house on the west, the refectory to the north, the dormitories and garderobes to the east, and the church to the south. More to the north were also a guest-house and kitchen, and farther to the west, a mill.

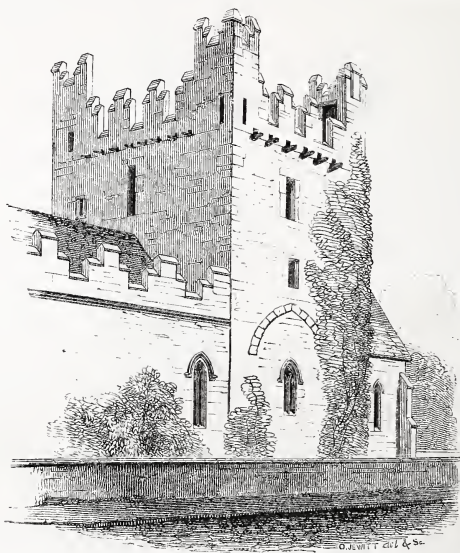
The cloisters are peculiarly Irish, and present a type of which we find examples in most parts of Ireland, as at Muckruss, and a finer specimen at Askeaton. The arches are pointed, and rise from twin octagonal shafts, which are connected by a strip of solid masonry, and between these are buttresses which are in general carried down to the ground in a regular slope, without break or set-off. In this case the shafts occur only on one side of the cloister. The capitals have in general



few mouldings, and those coarse and of late character. These features, including the plain sloping buttresses, are evidently rude copies of the cloisters at Rome, such as those of Araceli, the head-quarters of the Franciscan Order.

These Franciscan monasteries are of frequent occurrence in Ireland, and their similarity both in plan and detail is very remarkable. The description of one will in a great measure serve for the rest.

But beside this Franciscan monastery, there were at Adare two other establishments founded for Friars, viz. the Augustinians, or Austin Friars, and the Trinitarians. The



Trinitarian Church.

latter is now used for divine service as a Roman Catholic Church. It is of earlier date than the other two, its foundation being in 1230. It consists of a short and massive central tower, a short chancel, a long nave, and a transept on the north side of the tower. The east and west ends, and the porch, have been rebuilt, but the tower, in which lies the chief interest, is original. It is open internally to the chancel, the transept, and the nave. The tower is without buttresses, and is finished with a turret at each of the four angles. One of these turrets contains a small apartment or cell, and there are also cells most curiously placed in the thickness of the east

and west arches of the tower. This circumstance, added to its great strength, seems to shew that the tower was intended to serve also as a place of defence, these apartments having been built for watch-towers, and for the habitation of a small garrison. Similar arrangements are found on some of the fortified houses on the border, in Westmoreland. The only access to these apartments is by a staircase in the thickness of the wall, which is reached by a ladder from the interior, so that this would be a place of safety both for life and property in case of a sudden attack. The parapet is of the usual stepped Irish form, and the stone-guttered roof delivers its water through numerous stone spouts, the openings for which are pierced in the wall without stringcourse or cornice. The great number of these openings for the rain-water, either with or without spouts, is a remarkable feature in Irish towers.

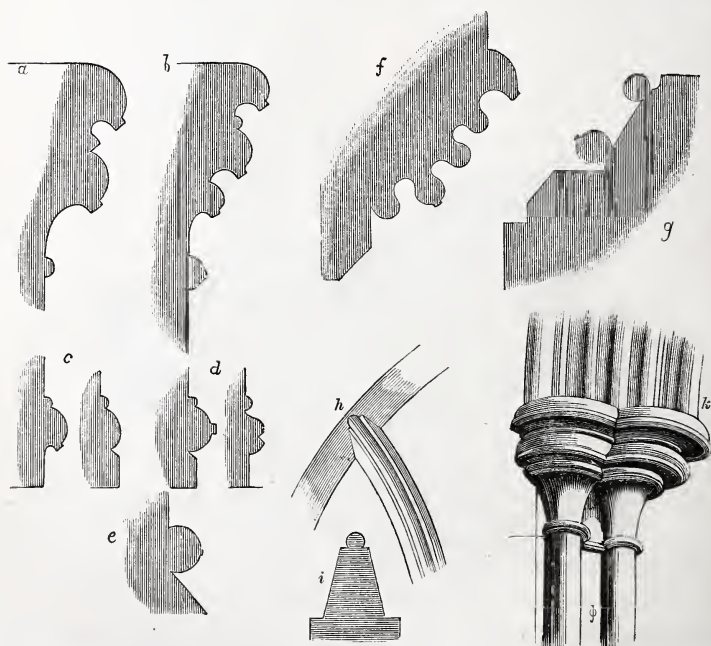


General View of Augustinian Church.

The Augustinian Church, now the Protestant parish church, has much the same plan as the Franciscan Abbey, but the chancel is rather longer in proportion to the nave, and what in the former appears to be only a transept, here extends the whole length of the nave and becomes a south aisle, divided from the nave by four arches. The tower is square, not oblong, in plan, and does not sensibly diminish. There are the same

narrow arches between the nave and chancel, and the same opening into the cloisters, but a modern vestry occupies the place of the sacristy. The general entrance is, as in the former example, at the south-west angle of the aisle of the nave, but there is a western doorway in the nave now blocked up. The cloisters and domestic buildings occupy the same position on the north side.

The architecture of this church offers several peculiarities. The date of the foundation is 1315 or 1316, but most of the details belong to the style of the preceding century. The east window is thoroughly thirteenth century in character, the tracery is intersecting, which was common in the latter part of that century, and the mouldings of the window-head, the capitals, and bases, are all of that date, and very good, as will be seen by the annexed sections, but there is a peculiarity



Sections from the East Window, &c., Augustinian Church.

a. Capital, North side.

b. Capital, South side.

c. Bases, North side.

d. Bases, South side.

e. Stringcourse under the Window.

f. Window-head.

g. Jamb.

h. Section of Mullion and Tracery.

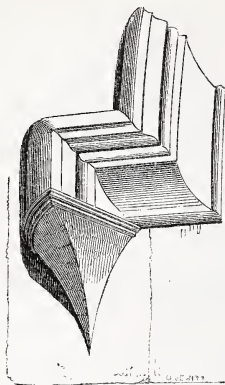
i. Termination of Tracery at the Window-head.

k. Capital, South side.

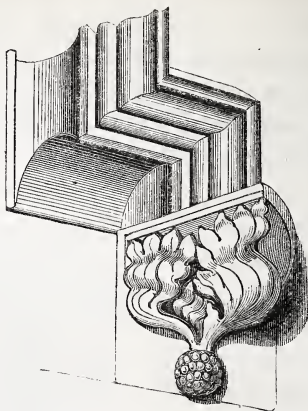
in the tracery. The mullions are of the usual section, though rather thin, and have on their face a round moulding or





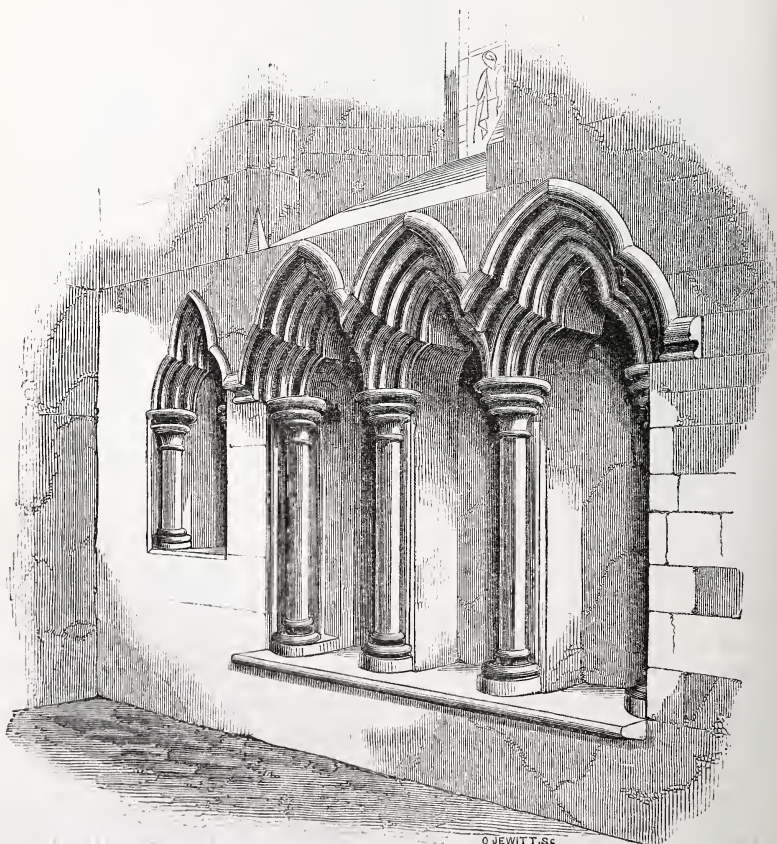


West End of South Aisle.



East End of South Aisle.

Label Terminations.



Sedilia, Augustinian Church.

the tall slender towers, oblong in plan, and diminishing gradually to the top, of the Franciscan abbeys; the stepped battlements and numerous openings for the water; the windows filled with tracery frequently of character earlier than the date of foundation; the cloisters, their twin shafts, their capitals, and buttresses, in the Franciscan abbeys; the monumental recesses, their generally late appearance, and heavy crockets and finials; the arches, with the inner member dying into a "tongue corbel," and the peculiar mode of hanging and fastening the doors.

Near to the Abbey are also the ruins of the ancient parish church, a very picturesque object, almost covered with ivy. It appears to have been a late twelfth or early thirteenth-century building, but does not offer at present many architectural features. The windows of the chancel are round-headed, and built of sandstone. Another small and well-proportioned church or chapel, apparently of the fourteenth century, exists in the centre of the churchyard, but of its foundation or history nothing is known.

Not far from this, again on the immediate bank of the river, stands Desmond Castle, a picturesque and imposing ruin, of which a great part of the keep, the hall, and other buildings is still standing. The keep and inner ward are surrounded on two sides by a moat, and between this and the river lie the hall and other domestic buildings: of these the most interesting is the hall, the walls and windows of which are in tolerable preservation. This has been a magnificent room 75 ft. by 37, and seems to have been divided in the usual manner into three parts—a centre, and two aisles for sleeping-places. The principal entrance was on the north side from the outer ward, and the kitchen and offices appear to have been at the east end. The principal gateway was on the west side of the outer wall, and adjoining it was another large building, containing the stables, with a large apartment over it; the windows and stringcourse of which shew it to be of Norman date (see next page). Two other gateways exist in the outer ward, one in the north, and the other in the east wall.

The exact date of the Castle is unknown, but the Norman building and the keep must be a portion of the castle erected by the first Norman settlers about the end of the twelfth century. It belonged to Geoffrey le Morisco in 1226, and immediately

afterwards was in possession of the Kildare branch of the Fitzgeralds, in whose family it continued until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the estates of the Earl of Kildare about Adare were sold to the ancestors of the Earl of Dunraven. The three monasteries at Adare were built by the Kildares.

We have now gone through this most interesting assemblage of buildings, and any one who has carefully studied them will



Window of Castle.

have well prepared himself for the further prosecution of researches in Irish architecture. In doing this he will see that in Ireland the knowledge he may previously have gained in England will require to be materially modified in applying it to Irish buildings. His ideas as to the dates of particular styles will in many cases have to be entirely given up, and he will find that the change of style was much slower in Ireland than in England—that is, that the Irish adhered longer to one particular style than the English did. In Ireland we certainly find some such buildings, such as Cormac's Chapel at Cashel, of quite as early a date as buildings of that style would be in England,



but in England we never find thirteenth-century forms and details used in the fifteenth, as we commonly do in Ireland.

There is certainly also the appearance of foreign influence in some parts, particularly in the cloisters and in the parapets, both of which have much of a Spanish or Italian character ; and it would seem possible, by a careful examination, to say on what buildings English workmen had been employed, and where the work had been done by native artificers : the building material also must be taken into consideration, and that of Ireland being a grey limestone, which is not a good substance for carving, the ornamental sculpture is much more uncommon in Ireland than England ; and this may also account for the very clumsy capitals which we find in fifteenth-century work, which have frequently few mouldings, and those of the rudest kind, and might pass quite as well for twelfth-century work.

It is hoped that these few hints may be of use to future investigators, but the study of Irish architecture is only commenced, and will require the labour of many heads and hands to work it out as it ought to be.

We beg to express our acknowledgments to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, for the loan of many of the woodcuts with which this paper is illustrated, and which are taken from his Lordship's privately printed volume, and also for many corrections and much valuable information.

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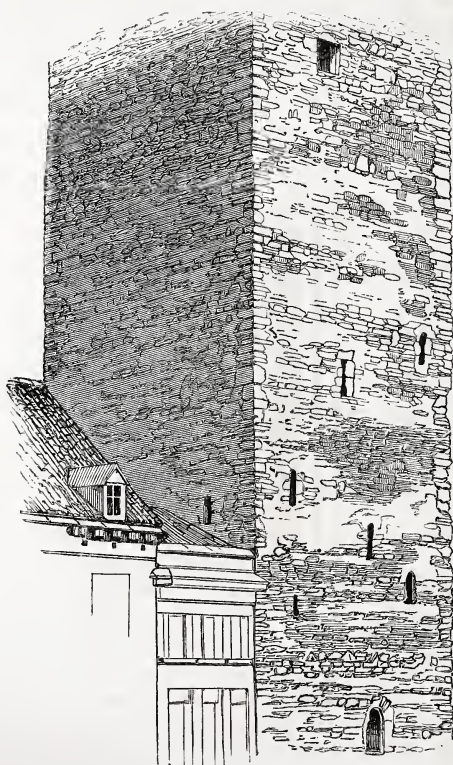
ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY IN RIPON CATHEDRAL.—Mr. H. Sharpin, architect, Ripon, has made an interesting discovery in the pavement of the choir of Ripon Cathedral. The pavement is being taken up, and in the north aisle a fragment was noticed which had been used as a flooring flag. The sculptured face was turned downwards, but on inspection it was supposed that it was part of the old Markenfield monument in St. Andrew's Chapel, in the north transept. The stone was taken to the tomb, and fitted in its old place, the south-west corner. It has borne the sculptured head of the figure of a lady, resting upon a cushion, but these have been hacked away. The embattled edge is in good preservation ; and the representation of the end of the riband which has been attached to the crest of the tilting helmet, on which the head of the knight rests, is carved upon the stone just above where the cushion has been. The tomb represents a knight of the Markenfield family, and his lady, and no doubt commemorates the Sir Thomas Markenfield who lived in the time of Richard II., and who married the heiress of the Minniots, of Carlton Minniott, near Thirsk.



## AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

*(Concluded from p. 141.)*

THE Palace of Charles the Great was destroyed by the Normans in the tenth century, and has been the subject of much controversy, but whatever the ancient building was which stood upon this spot, it was not rebuilt until the fourteenth century, when it was turned into the town-hall. The very ancient tower, known by the name of the Tower of Granus<sup>a</sup>, was in all probability one of the towers of the old

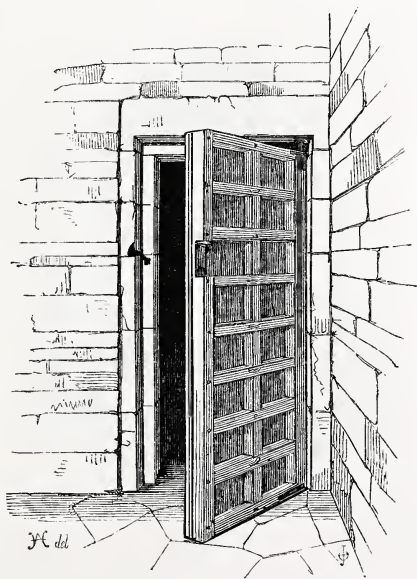


Portion of the Tower of the Palace of Charlemagne, shewing the Original Masonry.

palace which was preserved, and is valuable to us for an example of the mode of construction employed in a royal palace at the begin-

<sup>a</sup> The name of Granus is supposed to have been derived from Apollo Granus, believed to have been the God of Medicine. See an able paper on this subject by Professor Ritter, of Bonn, in the Rhenish Archæological Annals.

ning of the ninth century, and to some extent it shews also the plan and usages of the period. It is built entirely of rough unhewn stone, exactly the same as the old part of the cathedral, with cut stone dressings for the doors and windows and columns only. It is a large and lofty square tower with the staircase carried up the four sides, enclosing a small apartment in the centre of each floor; the ground room is vaulted with a domical vault, the two next floors have groined vaults, but all of rough stone merely trimmed into shape to fit the places they are in. The upper story is considerably larger, as it extends over the staircases, and has only a wooden roof; it never was vaulted, but has a series of deep recesses in the walls for sideboards or other articles of furniture. This was evidently the principal apartment, as was afterwards the custom in the Irish tower houses, and commonly in Norman keeps also<sup>b</sup>. It has long been the residence of the guardian, or watch-



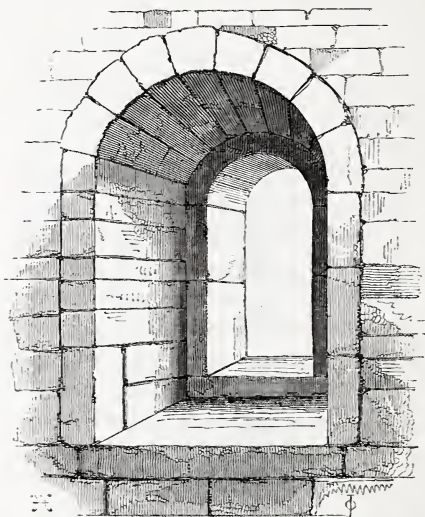
Door in the Palace of Charlemagne.

man, who gives notice of fires, &c., as the situation commands the whole city, and it may have always been used for this purpose; it has

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<sup>b</sup> Some considerable repairs have been made at an early period, either under Otho III. in the tenth century, or more probably under Frederic Barbarossa in the twelfth; part of the vault of the staircase seems to have been rebuilt at that time, and a quasi-Roman column in this part of the staircase has lost its capital, which is cut off by the vault.

all the appearance of being intended for the dwelling-house of an official of this kind, only a person of more importance than the one who now fills the office. This upper chamber is now only a lumber place, and the upper part of the walls has been rebuilt of brick in modern times, along with the hideous roof or bulbous spire with which it is covered. The bartisans, or small round corner-turrets, which project at the top are chiefly of brick also, but the lower part, with the corbels, is of stone, and appears to be original, or at least ancient, and the windows are mere eyelet-holes for arrows used again, and much worn. Most of the doorways are original, square-topped, and very rude, and one has what appears to be the original wooden door, working on a pivot instead of hinges (see opposite page), a custom also continued long after in Ireland. The windows are also for the most



Window of Palace.

part original, small, round-headed, and deeply splayed through the thick wall, and have evidently not been intended for glass.

The present Town-hall is of the latter part of the fourteenth century, 1353 to 1380, and is said to have been built by the same architect as the choir of the cathedral, with which it agrees in date, though very different in proportion. The principal upper chamber or hall is as much too low as the choir is too tall in its proportions. The pillars, or piers, are very massive, and are in fact chimney-stacks concealed, and are quite out of proportion to the room as pillars. The great want of height makes it appear probable that this room was never intended for a hall, but was originally divided into four apartments by wooden

partitions, but there are no traces of such an arrangement, and the room is always said to have been the dining-hall at the time of a coronation. A large winding staircase of the fourteenth century remains, now disused, not being thought good enough for modern emperors or burgomasters: a new staircase was built at the back of the hall about 1850, and the back windows all blocked up to afford a flat internal space for the Dusseldorf painters to paint their frescoes upon; these frescoes are good of their kind, but the old hall has been spoiled to receive them. Both the upper chamber and the lower chamber are vaulted in the usual style of the fourteenth century, with moulded ribs.

The fortifications of the town are chiefly of the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth century; the walls, begun in 1357, remain round the greater part of the large extent, and two of the old gatehouses have been preserved. One of these, called the *PONT-THOR*, is of the same age as the walls, and is only remarkable for having preserved the outwork called a Barbican, which has generally been destroyed. The exterior of this gatehouse is an evident imitation of the *Marschier-thor*, and is very picturesque, but the interior has nothing remarkable. The other gatehouse, called the *MARSCHIER-THOR*, is nearly two centuries older, and of this the interior is the most remarkable part; it belongs to the period of transition, probably, in this district, the first half of the thirteenth century, and is a small fortress of that period quite complete, with scarcely any alteration. Some of the arches are round, others are pointed; those of the archway below are pointed, but with mouldings more like those usual in the twelfth century than later, and the arches of the great hall at the top of the building are round where there is no necessity or occasion for making them so, except that round arches were still the fashion when it was built. The walls are of enormous thickness, 10 and even 12 ft. thick, and the material is a very hard and durable stone of the neighbourhood, now used for paving-stones only; this material probably accounts for the extreme simplicity and plainness of the building, and for its great durability. The chambers are all vaulted with rude, simple vaults. There are guard-chambers in the two flanking towers, and a central chamber over the archway for the portcullis grooves and windlass, and for the chief officer. On the upper story the hall occupies the whole extent of the building, with arches to separate the towers as a sort of aisles to it. The roof is a very fine piece of timber-work, and the main timbers seem to be original, though the covering is modern. There is a dungeon in the lower part of one of the towers, the only access to which is by a trap-door from the guard chamber above. There are the usual closets, and two small side doorways opening on to the *allure*, or walk behind the battlement on the wall, which in this



part is of the same age and construction as the tower. There are also machicoulis for throwing down stones, &c., on the heads of assailants, and the principal doorway is not on the outer face, but withdrawn about a third of the space under the tower, the outer part of which thus forms a sort of barbican to protect the gate. Over the gate is a platform for the defenders, with its battlement, and in the centre of this battlement under the tower is a trefoil-headed niche for an image. The windows on the staircase have seats in the jambs, which are widely splayed, and from the great thickness of the walls these window-recesses form a sort of small guard-chambers, with room for three or four men on each side. Altogether this building deserves a good deal more attention than it receives, and is quite worthy of the pencil of M. Viollet-le-Duc as an illustration of a gatehouse about fifty years earlier than those of Carcassonne which he has illustrated so well.

I am indebted to M. Ark for the following account of the building known by the name of THE GRASS:—

“The building on the fishmarket at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the centre of the town and in the immediate neighbourhood of the cathedral, known by the people under the name of Grass, is one of the oldest and most interesting architectural monuments. From the inscription, which is tolerably preserved and which is as follows:—

URBS·AQVENSIS·URBS·REGALIS·  
 REGNI·SEDES·PRINCIPALIS·PRIMA  
 REGVM·CVRIA·HOC·OPVS·FECIT·MA·  
 GISTER·HEINRICVS  
 REGNANTE·REGE·RICARDO·

Inscription on the Front of The Grass.

[From a plaster cast: the original is now more mutilated.]

“‘Urbs aquensis, urbs regalis, regni sedes principalis, prima regum curia’. (Hoc opus) fecit magister hei(nricus) . . . (regna)nte rege Ric(ardo):’—

<sup>c</sup> These are the first lines of a well-known hymn in honour of Charles:—

“Urbs Aquensis, urbs regalis  
 Regni sedes principalis,  
 Prima regum curia,  
 Regi regum pange laudes,  
 Qui de magni regis gaudes  
 Karoli clementia.

“Hic est magnus imperator,  
 Boni fructus bonus sator  
 Et prudens agricola,

it is evident that the building was erected during the government of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, (1257—1272). The character of the architecture, as well as the inscription, and the seven statues with their pedestals that are placed in niches and decorate the upper part of the building, correspond to the time above mentioned. Originally it was intended for the provost and the aldermen of the town, who passed judgment there, and it was called *prætorium curia regalis*. At a later period, 1398, it was known under the name of Town-hall (*burgerhuis*), and this name is still used in the Reports of the Riots, which were brought on by the discord between the Erbrath (hereditary council) and the community at large in 1429.

“At last the name of Grass springs up, which it still continues to have, and which is equally applied to the large adjacent place upon which stands the Corn Exchange, built 1755, and the Church of the Jesuits, built 1618. On this place the criminals were executed. It always served for public purposes. It became of the greater importance the more insignificant and deserted the adjoining building became, through the erection of the Town-hall on the spot where formerly the Palace of the Carolingians stood. The rooms on the ground-floor served as prisons up to the latter half of the last century.

“The Grass is thoroughly connected with the history of Aix-la-Chapelle up to the end of the fourteenth century, and is the only remaining building prior to that time chosen for public transactions, and its preservation is highly desirable from a historical point of view.

“The building is, however, in other respects very remarkable, namely, for statues on the upper part of the front of this building which represent the seven Electors, and give evidence of a remarkable development of civilization, which, at the time of their erection, the Constitution of the German empire had then achieved, inasmuch as the right of election of the German king for the first time, at the election of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and his successor Alphonso of Castile, went into the hands of the seven Electors. Three of the statues on the left of the front represent the ecclesiastical Electors (Cologne, Mayence, Trèves) in their episcopal garments. Two of them lift their right hand as if they were blessing the people, the third on the corner has his hand downwards and his face turned aside. This circumstance is explained by history. Conrad, Count of Hochstetten, Archbishop of Cologne, who had the disposal of the vote of the Archbishop of Mayence, Count Gerard of Eppenstein, who had been taken prisoner of war by the Duke of Brunswick, was in favour of Henry of England’s brother, the rich Prince Richard, Earl of Cornwall, if he would give each Elector 8,000 pounds of silver, and to himself 12,000 pounds. At this preference of his neighbour, the Archbishop of Trèves became furious, and gave his vote in Frankfurt in favour of Alphonso, King of Castile.

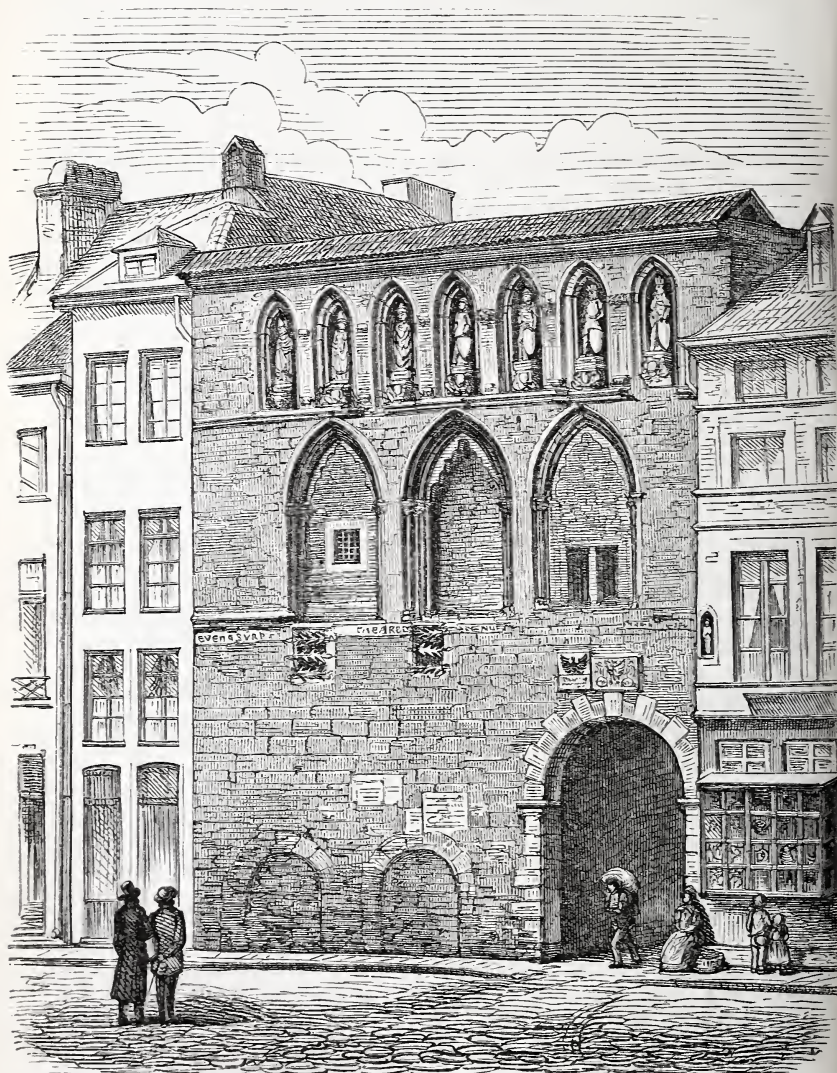
“The four other statues on the right side of the front represent the secular electors. Their garments consist of a shirt of mail and hood, and of a dalmatica; their weapons are a sword and a shield. The character of the statues is decidedly that of the thirteenth century, and if one compares them with those of the bishops and knights on the funeral monuments in the cathedrals of York and Salisbury, one is entitled to suppose that Richard, who partly lived in England, partly in Germany, and in fact in Aix-la-Chapelle, had the statues as well as the

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Infideles hic convertit,  
Fana, deos hic evertit,  
Et confringit idola.”

The whole hymn is in eight stanzas, and is printed at the end of the Life by Eginhard in Pertz’s Monumenta.

building erected by an English artist. If the second part of the inscription were thoroughly preserved—for only the birth-place or dwelling-place of *magister Heinricus* is wanting—there would be no room for doubt on the subject.



View of The Grass, or Court-house, A.D. 1257—1272 (built by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans), in its present state, 1864.

“Not less interesting are the pedestals upon which the statues rest; six of them are ornamented with a kneeling figure on each, with two heads of an animal, which puts its arms on the knees. On the seventh, however, is a little column embraced by two men: this subject may have reference to the commencement and



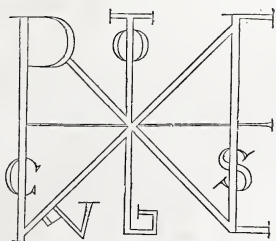
continuation of the building of Cologne Cathedral, through Conrad of Hochstetten, the first of the lords of the German empire, as Math. Paris the monk said, to which purpose Richard, Earl of Cornwall, contributed 12,000 pounds of silver.

"The town of Aix-la-Chapelle may boast that it possesses in these statues the only contemporary monument of art which owes its origin to the right of election of the Electors. For the painting, which probably was done at the same time, namely the seven Electors surrounding the Saviour in the palace of Oppenheim, has long been destroyed."

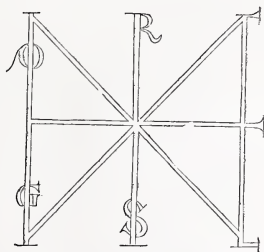
Among the archives of the town, preserved in the Town-hall, are a number of medieval charters in very fine preservation, and admirably arranged, with their seals appended. Among these are some of a very early date.

1018. Henry II.

1040. Henry III.



Henry II., 1018.



Henry III., 1040.

1166. Frederick I., commonly called Barbarossa.

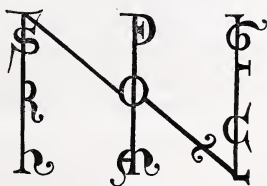
1194. Henry VI.

1215. Frederic II. confirms all the privileges of the town previously granted.

1244. The same emperor confirms the privileges of the Church.



Frederick I., 1166.



Frederick II., 1244.

1248. William, King of the Romans, confirms privileges.

1257. Richard, King of the Romans, confirms privileges.

1262. The same Richard [Earl of Cornwall] grants to the town the privilege of bearing the insignia of the empire.



1357. Charles IV. grants the privilege of fortifying the town, and raising murage dues for paying for them.

It has been already observed that the MARCHIER-THOR, and the portion of the wall attached to it, is of very different construction, and of much earlier character than the rest of the fortifications; it probably belonged to a castle, or keep which stood in this part, and was destroyed when the rest of the town was fortified<sup>d</sup>.—I am, &c.

*Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 1, 1864.*

J. H. PARKER.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.—The Academy of Sciences has recently received a communication on this subject from M. Ch. des Moulins, of Bordeaux, which derives peculiar interest from the author's remarks on the "patina," or kind of rusty crust with which flint implements that have lain long underground are often covered, and which is commonly accepted as a sign of their being antediluvian, and not merely Celtic. M. des Moulins contends that the word *patina* is not correct, because it is used by archæologists to denote the crust which covers metallic surfaces, and that it cannot therefore be applied to stone. M. Boucher de Perthes, he remarks, is aware of this, since he uses the word 'varnish' instead. But other observers, who have come after him, have noticed on other instruments a different kind of modification of the fractures of certain flints, modifications of colour and sometimes of texture, penetrating below the surface; and this has by them been equally considered a test of antiquity, and by degrees these two very different things have been blended together by a supposed assimilation under a common name which properly belongs to neither. Moreover this "patina," which is believed to distinguish the antediluvian from the Celtic specimens, is only found (as a varnish) on certain *sorts* of flint, and not on others, so that it does not offer a general characteristic; and, again, it is liable to disappear, and hence it does not constitute an absolute feature. It has been affirmed that every polished hatchet is Celtic and not antediluvian; and yet the other kind of "patina," which also exists on certain kinds of silex only, appears not only on the knives and hatchets made by chipping off large splinters, such as M. de Perthes considers antediluvian, but also on polished hatchets of the same species of flint. Hence of itself alone this "patina" signifies nothing, since it cannot, by its presence, prove a flint implement to be antediluvian when it may be post-diluvian; so that archæology has not sufficient resources of its own to rely upon, and must refer to the geologist in order to ascertain the nature and age of the deposits in which the flints are found.—*Galignani*.

<sup>d</sup> Since this memoir was in type, Count Reumont has kindly lent me a paper of his on the subject of "The Church and Sepulchre of Charles the Great," read to the Archæological Academy of Rome in 1863, which has supplied me with a few additional notes, and enabled me to correct some trifling errors.

## CARICATURE AND GROTESQUE IN LITERATURE AND ART<sup>a</sup>.

IN the wide domain of archæology another new and unexplored field is here opened by Mr. Thomas Wright, to whom the world of science and literature was already so deeply indebted. He has made a rapid, but masterly, survey of the comic literature of the Middle Ages, shewing how it was grafted upon and grew out of that of the Roman; and he has brought down his subject, step by step, aided by the facile and truthful pencil of Mr. Fairholt, to the days of our George III., and the Cruikshank family, in a manner so amusing as well as instructive, that while the gravest antiquary cannot fail to learn something novel in every chapter, the general reader will be charmed and excited by the pictorial attractions of almost every page; and he will be forced to read, and probably be astonished at finding himself coaxed or cheated into study. That the papers here brought together were first published in the "Art Journal," will not detract from their value, will be admitted by all who examine the compact and elegant volume in which they are now produced: so much enlarged, indeed, are they, and re-arranged so conveniently, that, in every respect, this re-issue is a great advantage both to the author and to the public.

A relish for, or sense of, the humorous is common to human nature. We trace it back to the earliest periods of historic life; it was ever rife among the most civilized nations; it is one of the more innocent instincts of savages; and it may be said to be not altogether wanting in some of the lower animals. It is sufficiently reflected in the paintings of the ancient Egyptians to convince us that the artists knew how to depict, and that the people were fully awake to enjoy the droll and ludicrous even in some of their gravest and most sacred representations. But it is among the Greeks we find the love of humour first assuming the settled form of caricature and burlesque, and conjointly employed with satire, that powerful weapon so fatal sometimes to the accomplished combatants who used it, as in the case of Anaximandrides, who so wounded the feelings of some evil statesmen by parodying a line of Euripides, that he was condemned to death for his joke as libel and crime against the State. The plays of Aristophanes present us with the finest examples of humour and refined satire, mixed with caricature and grotesque of the broadest kind. The comedies of this, the greatest

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<sup>a</sup> "A History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art. By Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c. With Illustrations by F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A." (London: Virtue Brothers and Co.)

of the poets of the old comedy, are wonderful for their searching penetration into the weaknesses and vices of political and social schemers and charlatans, giving literary pictures of contending parties and factions as finished and detailed as the best caricature sketches of our most eminent modern artists :—

“Genius of Comedy ! how just, how true to all that’s Greek,  
Whate’er in satire or in jest thy personages speak.”

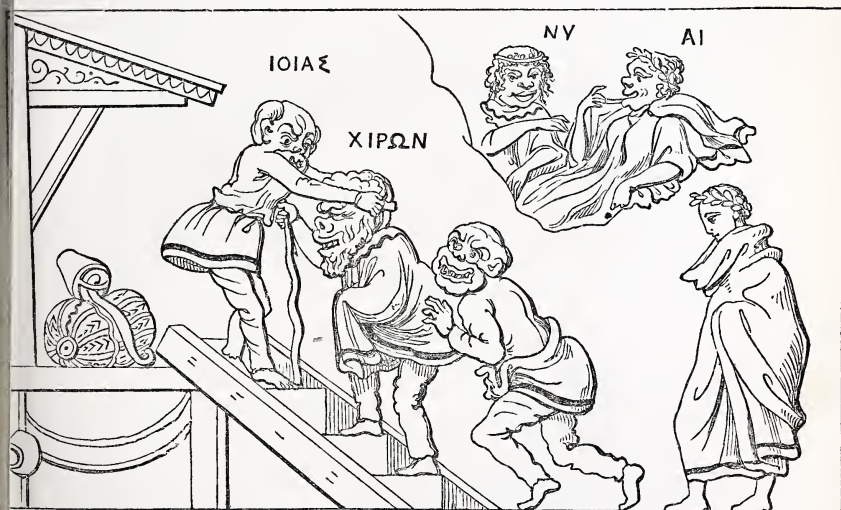
It is from the stage that the comic scenes upon Etruscan and Greek pottery seem to have been transferred : such is one conjectured to be a parody on the visit of Jupiter to Alcmena. The lover, in the comic mask and costume, mounts by a ladder to the window at which the



lady presents herself. He seems to be offering her apples instead of gold, but with no apparent effect ; the lady looks coldly on. In the other hand is, apparently, a fillet or band for the head, which the lover intends to present. On the other side stands on tiptoe, with anxious countenance, the torchbearer, who also holds what may be supposed to be gifts in a metal vessel, and a wreath. The posture, forms, and faces of the two males are highly grotesque ; and even the wreaths they wear seem to have a comic meaning. The lady is not exaggerated, but is becoming in appearance and costume. There is, at least, one more instance of a burlesque representation of the same scene in which Mercury, holding a lamp, assists Jupiter. Aristophanes has been ac-

cused of trying to subvert the national religion; and there can be but little doubt that most educated people treated all its fables with inward contempt, and often with outward derision.

Ancient writers mention several celebrated painters of comic subjects, in which, it appears, the gods of Olympus were treated with as little or less forbearance than mortals. Pliny cites one, by a pupil of Apelles, in which Jupiter, in a very ludicrous posture, was represented as giving birth to Bacchus. Upon one of those elegant cups which formed part of the dinner service (the *oxybaphon* or *acetabulum*), is one of the most remarkable Greek caricatures which have come down to our times. The subject is the arrival of Apollo at Delphi; and it is treated most elaborately, and with the highest comic humour, even in minute accessories. Apollo is an aged quack doctor upon a temporary wooden stage, approached by a flight of steps, up which Chiron, blind, old, and



infirm, is with difficulty ascending, supported by a crooked stick, and propelled upwards by an attendant, while the god himself clasps him round the head and pulls him up to the platform, all the countenances admirably depicting the various emotions of the characters: behind stands, in marked contrast, a graceful male figure, in drapery, looking on attentively; he is no doubt the overseer of the performance, and he alone wears no mask. Above are two seated ladies, in advanced life, who might well pass for two modern dames of the washing-tub over a cup of tea, did not their wreaths and superscribed name announce them as nymphs of Parnassus. Chiron's name is also given, and Apollo,



in the latter of which a pun on the word Pythian appears to have been intended.

Passing to Roman art there is a singular instance extant of the original and of its parody. It is the well-known subject of the flight of Æneas from Troy. This legend of ancient Rome, from the examples yet preserved, was very popular. There are at least two different copies upon intaglios, and one of these is caricatured in a wall-painting; the treatment of the group of Æneas, carrying Anchises, and leading the child Ascanius, being identical in the original and in the parody, the change from serious to comic being the substitution of dogs' or monkeys' heads for the human, an alteration in the costume, and a tail bestowed upon Ascanius. We have a valuable series of paintings in ancient manuscripts which illustrate the comedies of Terence; but though the masks render many of the personages grotesque, there is in them no express and determined aim at caricature, such as is so racy in the Greek pictures referred to: the masks, by the way, as Mr. Wright supposes, were most probably the origin of many of the grotesque faces so often met with in mediæval sculpture. The wall-paintings of Pompeii and Herculaneum have furnished several unmistakable and clever caricatures; such are the pigmies watching chickens feeding, a burlesque probably on the *collegium* of augurs, who professed to be able to interpret the will of the gods and the issue of enterprises from the feeding of birds: the *lituus*, or augur's wand, in the hand of one of the personages, seems to decide the intention of the artist. Of another kind is the painter's studio, but equally humorous and full of life; and curious also for the details it furnishes of the Roman painter's arrangements and processes which, by a change of costume, might illustrate a studio of the present day. There is also among the wall-paintings of Pompeii what evidently seems intended for a caricature of a triumphal procession. The same great storehouse of antiquities supplies some satirical sketches of a rude kind, executed by persons in the lower walks of society, but which are too curious to be passed over. They are what are termed *graffiti*, being cut on the stone, or scratched upon the plaster of the walls of houses or public buildings. Of this description of caricature there is a remarkable specimen at Rome, preserved in the museum of the Collegio Romano, which is particularly interesting, as an early evidence of the truth of Gospel history. It was executed by some pagan to ridicule a Christian named Alexamenus. The Saviour, under the form of a man with the head of an ass, is extended upon the cross, by the side of which stands a figure, with the left hand raised; an inscription in Greek informs us that "Alexamenus worships God."

Although the works of the very earliest Roman poetical comic writers are lost, yet their followers, Plautus and Terence, help fill the wide void

until Horace arose, the prince of the Roman satirical poets; and early in the Christian era come the great satirists, Juvenal and Persius. To the same school belong the prose romance writers, Petronius Arbiter, Lucian of Samosata, and Apuleius, the most remarkable of whom is, perhaps, Petronius. His caustic satires, which probe the failings and vices of the age to the quick, are unparalleled for art and humour; and though his genius may have been specially directed against living persons and the corrupt manners and luxury of the court and times of Nero, yet there is much that equally satirizes the vices that belong to all time. The character of the vain, vulgar, rich man, who takes such pains to be thought good and benevolent, who in the midst of well studied ostentation affects humility, was never more graphically drawn than in Trimalchio, the whole of whose sayings and doings, broadly burlesque as they appear, are perfectly justifiable, and true to human nature; the exaggeration is only in the grouping of the vices, and bringing them together in a prominent pictorial scene. In our own day we are not in want of an instance of a man erecting his own statue to ensure a remembrance of his benevolence by posterity; and for the same object we could point to the sculptured medallion of a living man of charity set up in a church. Lucian, a satirist of a different kind, has never been very popular; but Apuleius, who founded his celebrated "Golden Ass" upon the "Lucius, or the Ass" of Lucian, was held in high estimation in all subsequent times down to the present day. The "Golden Ass" is one of the most readable romances ever written, full of rich satire on the vices and weaknesses of contemporary society. Equally witty is this writer's "Defence" against an accusation brought against him for practising witchcraft. It is one of the most satirical as well as exhaustive compositions of the kind that has been preserved.

As Mr. Wright proceeds from the classical to the period of transition to the Middle Ages, the interest he excites does not flag for a moment. Of this period he observes,—

"We know very little of the comic literature; its literary remains consist chiefly of a mass of heavy theology and lives of saints. The stage in its perfectly dramatic form—theatre and amphitheatre—had disappeared; they perished with the overthrow of the western empire; and the sanguinary performances of the amphitheatre, if the amphitheatre continued to be used, (which was perhaps the case in some parts of western Europe;) and they gave place to the more harmless exhibitions of dancing bears and other tamed animals. But the *mimi*, the performers who sung songs and told stories, accompanied with dancing and music, survived the fall of the empire, and continued to be as popular as ever. St. Augustine, in the fourth century, calls these things *nefaria*, 'detestable things,' and says that they were performed at night. The Teutonic and Scandinavian nations had no doubt their popular festivals, in which mirth and frolic bore sway, though we know little about them; but there were circumstances in their domestic manners which implied a necessity for amusement. After the comparatively early meal, the hall of the primitive Teuton was the scene, especially in the darker months of winter,

of long sittings over the festive board, in which there was much drinking and much talking, and, as we all know, such talking could not preserve long a very serious tone. In the chieftain's household there appears to have been usually some individual who acted the part of the satirist, or, as we should perhaps now say, the comedian. Hunferth appears as holding some such position in *Beowulf*; in later romances, Sir Kay held a similar position at the court of King Arthur. At a still later period the place of these heroes was occupied by the court fool. The Roman *mimus* must have been a welcome addition to the entertainments of the Teutonic hall, and there is every reason to think he was cordially received. The performances of the hall were soon delegated from the guests to such hired actors, and we have representations of these in the illuminations of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts. Among the earliest amusements of the Anglo-Saxon table were riddles, which in every form present some of the features of the comic, and are capable of being made the source of much laughter. The saintly Aldhelm condescended to write such riddles in Latin verse, which were, of course, intended for the tables of the clergy. In a curious Latin poem, older than the twelfth century, of which fragments only are preserved, and have been published under the title of "*Ruoblieb*," and which appears to have been a translation of a much earlier German romance, we have a curious description of the post-prandial entertainments of a great Teutonic chieftain, or king. In the first place there was a great distribution of rich presents; and then were shewn strange animals, and among the rest tame bears. These bears stood upon their hind legs and performed some of the offices of a man, and when the minstrels (*mimi*) came in and played upon their musical instruments, these animals danced to the music and played all sorts of strange tricks.

'Et pariles ursi . . . . .  
 Qui vas tollebant, ut homo, bipedesque gerebant.  
 Mimi quando fides digitis tangunt modulantes,  
 Illi saltabant, neumas pedibus variabant.  
 Interdum saliant, seseque super jaciebant.  
 Alterutrum dorso se portabant residendo,  
 Amplexando se, luctando deficiunt se.'

Then followed dancing-girls and exhibitions of other kinds. Although these performances were proscribed by the ecclesiastical laws, they were not discountenanced by the ecclesiastics themselves, who, on the contrary, indulged as much in after-dinner amusements as anybody. The laws against the profane songs are often directed especially at the clergy; and it is evident that among the Anglo-Saxons as well as on the continent, not only the priests and monks, but the nuns also, in their love of such amusements, far transgressed the bounds of decency. These entertainments were the cradle of comic literature."

Popular stories, sometimes told in Latin verse, were among the chief amusements at the tables of the ecclesiastics, many of them originating in fables of the later Roman period. But, like their pagan predecessors, the mediæval clergy soon began to parody religious subjects and ceremonies; thus purgatory, hell, and paradise, were among the materials selected for satire. One of these parodies may be cited as a specimen from the very many stories introduced by Mr. Wright.

"Its title is simply *Cœna*. It is falsely ascribed to St. Cyprian, who lived in the third century, but it is as old as the tenth century. It is a sort of drollery founded upon the wedding feast at which the Saviour changed water into wine, though that miracle is not at all introduced into it. It was a great king of the

East, named Zoel, who held this nuptial feast at Cana of Galilee. The personages invited are all Scriptural, beginning with Adam. Before the feast, they wash in the river Jordan, and the number of the guests was so great that seats could not be provided for them, and they took their places as they could. Adam took the first place, and seated himself in the middle of the assembly, and next to him Eve sat upon leaves; Cain sat on a plough, Abel on a milk-pail, Noah on an ark, Japhet on tiles, Abraham on a tree, Isaac on an altar, Lot near the door, and so with a long list of others. Two were obliged to stand, Paul who bore it patiently, and Esau who grumbled, while Job lamented bitterly because he was obliged to sit on a dunghill. Moses and others who came late were obliged to find seats out of doors. When the king saw that all his guests had arrived, he took them into his wardrobe, and there, in the spirit of mediæval generosity, distributed to them dresses which had all some particular allusion to their particular characters. Before they were allowed to sit down, they were obliged to go through other ceremonies, which, as well as the eating, are described in the same style of caricature. The wines, of which there was great variety, were served to the guests with the same allusions to their individual characters; but some of them complained that they were badly mixed, although Jonah was the butler. In the same manner are described the proceedings which follow the dinner—the washing of hands and the dessert, to the latter of which Adam contributed apples, Samson honey, while David played on the harp and Mary on the tabor; Judith led the round dance, Jubal played on the psalter, Asael sung songs, and Herodias acted the part of the dancing girl :—

‘Tunc Adam poma ministrat, Samson favi dulcia.

David cytharum percussit, et Maria tympana.

Judith choreas ducebat, et Jubal psalteria.

Asael metra canebat, saltabat Herodias.’”

That the knowledge and practice of most of the arts and manufactures of the Romans were not extinguished by the fall of the empire, will hardly be disputed by any one who has studied ancient remains in connection with history and literature. Artistic skill had long been declining, and genius had departed; but life remained, though weak and spiritless, and architecture, painting, and sculpture, keeping pace with mental degradation, sank deeper and deeper towards utter barbarism. The pagan workmen would probably have rapidly recovered the skill of their predecessors had any directing ability survived; many specimens of architecture of what are termed “the dark ages” shew that the masters were more incompetent than the workmen, for it is to the former we must assign the tasteless and incongruous jumbles of pagan and Christian subjects introduced into churches often not wanting some good architectural features. In the earliest Christian edifices the old pagan modes of sculpture and decoration were followed with but little modification; and grotesque masks, monstrous faces and forms, and often subjects of the old mythology, were introduced. When the workmen became converted to Christianity, they continued to use as models the figures and emblems to which they had been accustomed, getting more and more removed from the originals, so that caricature and burlesque almost followed as a matter of course, and thus a still more de-



graded taste, uncontrolled, completed the ludicrous transformation. As early examples Mr. Wright gives from the church of Mont Majour, near Nismes, a monstrous head eating a child, as a caricature on Saturn devouring one of his children; and a much earlier sculpture from the church of San Fedele, at Como, said to be of the fifth century.

The diabolical in caricature occupies a wide field, extending from a very early period to, it may be said, our own times. Demons, whose personifications have been clearly taken from pagan sources, are constantly represented in paintings upon walls, and in manuscripts, and in sculpture, busily plying their unholy vocation upon the bodies and souls both of saints and of sinners. Very frequently they are in desperate contention with the Virgin or with angels over the living as well as the dead and dying; and the antagonism is frequently marked in intensity by the questionable life of the subject of dispute, whose virtues and vices have been pretty evenly balanced. One, pictured in this volume, is particularly curious, as it is of the better class, which conveyed an instructive warning to bad rich men. It is a death-bed scene. Three grotesque demons are attending by the couch of an expiring man with a perplexed aspect. The least horrible of the three suggests to him the words, *Provideas amicis*, 'provide for your friends,' while he on the opposite side whispers, *Ytende thesauro*, 'think of your treasure.' A male and female relative stand by unconscious of the presence of the demons.

The popularity of the "Fables of Æsop" must have been extremely great in the Middle Ages, had we no other evidence of the fact than the enormous number of sculptures in stone and wood which owe their origin to this book. They abound in churches and in other ecclesiastical establishments here, and throughout the continent. As Mr. Wright remarks:—

"Popular sculpture and painting were but the translation of popular literature; and nothing was more common to represent, in pictures and carvings, than individual men under the forms of the animals who displayed similar characters or similar propensities. Cunning, treachery, and intrigue, were the prevailing vices of the Middle Ages, and they were those also of the fox, who hence became a favourite character in satire. The victory of craft over force always provoked mirth. The fabulists, or, we should perhaps rather say, the satirists, soon began to extend their canvas and enlarge their picture; and, instead of single examples of fraud or injustice, they introduced a variety of characters, not only foxes, but wolves, and sheep, and bears, with birds also,—as the eagle, the cock, and the crow, and mixed them up together in long narratives, which thus formed general satires on contemporary society. In this manner originated the celebrated romance of 'Reynard the Fox,' which in various forms, from the twelfth century to the eighteenth, has enjoyed a popularity which was granted probably to no other book. The old sculptors and artists appear to have preferred exhibiting Reynard in his ecclesiastical disguises; and in these he appears often in the ornamentation of mediæval architectural sculpture, in wood carvings, in the illuminations of manuscripts, and in other objects of art. The popular feeling against the clergy was strong in the

Middle Ages, and no caricature was received with more favour than those which exposed the immorality or dishonesty of a priest or monk."

Accordingly we find the fox everywhere, and humanized in every possible way; and the same with the wolf, who was made the object of caricature of other vices congenial to the nature of this beast. To obtain a full notion of the extent to which this kind of satire was carried, we direct attention to the volume we are attempting to convey a notion of; but at the same time an example is here given of one of the most mild and innocent satires. A prelate is represented seated in his chair; his flock are a cock and hens, the former of which he holds securely in his right hand, where he appears to be preaching to



them, aided by another animal. This is from a stall in the church of Boston, in Lincolnshire.

The following story is translated by the author from the Latin text of the fables of Odo de Cirington, published in his "Selection of Latin stories." One day the wolf died, and the lion called the animals together to celebrate his exequies. The hare carried the holy water, hedgehogs bore the candles, the goats rang the bells, the moles dug the grave, the foxes carried the corpse on the bier. Berengarius, the bear, celebrated mass, the ox read the gospel, and the ass the epistle. When the mass was concluded, and Isengrin buried, the animals made a splendid feast out of his goods, and wished for such another funeral. Our satirical ecclesiastic makes an application of this story, which tells little to the credit of the monks of his time:—

"So it frequently happens," he says, "that when some rich man, an extortionist or a usurer, dies, the abbot or prior of a convent of beasts, i.e. of men living like beasts, causes them to assemble. For it commonly happens that in a great convent of black or white monks (Benedictines or Augustinians), there are none but beasts,—lions by their pride, foxes by their craftiness, bears by their voracity, stinking goats by their incontinence, asses by their sluggishness, hedgehogs by

their asperity, hares by their timidity, because they were cowardly when there was no fear, and oxen by their laborious cultivation of their land."

The popularity of the story of Reynard caused it to be imitated widely, and in a variety of shapes, one of which is the French romance of *Fauvel*, the hero of which is a horse. All kinds of people attend the court of Fauvel, and they supply copious materials for satire on the moral, political, and religious hypocrisy which pervaded the whole frame of society. At length Fauvel resolves to marry, and in a finely illuminated manuscript in the Imperial Library in Paris, the marriage is depicted. The engraving below will give a notion of one of the popular burlesque ceremonies of the Middle Ages, which is specially interesting :—

"It was customary," Mr. Wright states, "with the populace, on the occasion of a man's or woman's second marriage, or an ill-sorted match, or on the espousals of people who were obnoxious to their neighbours, to assemble outside the house, and greet them with discordant music. This custom is said to have been practised especially in France, and it was called a *charivari*. There is still a remnant of it in our country in the music of marrow-bones and cleavers, with which the marriages of butchers are popularly celebrated; but the derivation of the French name appears not to be known. It occurs in old Latin documents, for it gave rise to such scandalous scenes of riot and licentiousness, that the Church did all it could, though in vain, to suppress it. The earliest mention of this custom furnished in the *Glossarium* of Ducange, is contained in the synodal statutes of the church of Avignon, passed in the year 1337, from which we learn that when such marriages occurred, people forced their way into the houses of the married couple, and carried away their goods, which they were obliged to pay a ransom for before they were returned, and the money thus raised was spent in getting up what is



called in the statute relating to it a *Chalvaricum*. It appears from this statute that the individuals who performed the *charivari* accompanied the happy couple



to the church, and returned with them to their residence, with coarse and indecent gestures and discordant music, and uttering scurrilous and indecent abuse, and that they ended with feasting. In the statutes of Meaux, in 1365, and in those of Hugh, Bishop of Beziers, in 1368, the same practice is forbidden, under the name of *Charavallium*; and it is mentioned in a document of the year 1372, also quoted by Ducange, under that of *Carivarium*, as then existing at Nîmes. Again, in 1445, the Council of Tours made a decree forbidding, under pain of excommunication, 'the insolences, clamours, sounds, and other tumults practised at second and third nuptials, called by the vulgar a *Charivarium*.'"

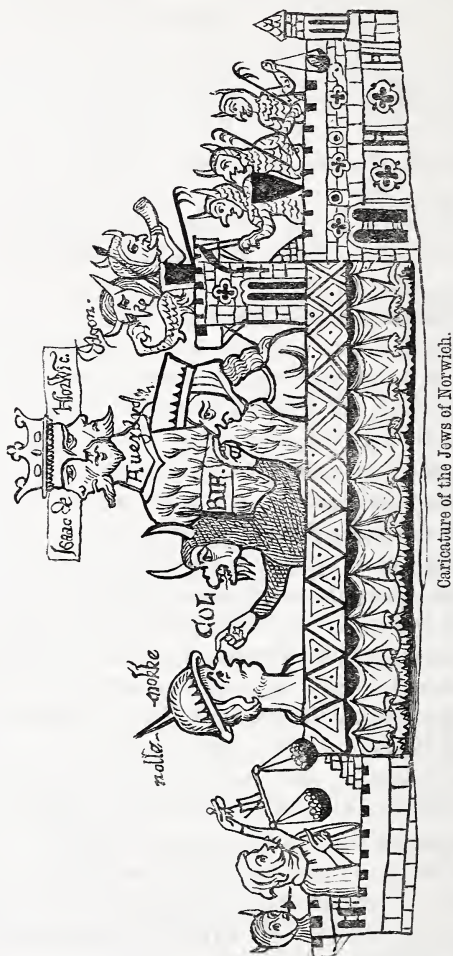
The illumination from which the cut is taken is divided into three compartments, one above another, in the uppermost of which Fauvel is seen entering the nuptial chamber: the middle represents the street scene, as given above, and as continued in the lowermost compartment.

The sculptures and wood-carvings of cathedrals and churches also supply almost infinite varieties of caricatures and grotesque representations of trades, professions, and occupations, in which very often peculiar delinquencies or frauds are satirized. The wicked ale-wife, holding the emblem of her calling and wearing a gay, horned head-dress, one of the vanities of the day, is carried off to hell's mouth (the jaws of a gaping, fanged monster) to the music of bag-pipes, while a third demon sits by reading from a scroll what we may suppose to be a list of the unhappy lady's cheatings. Domestic strifes, and the quarrels of man and wife, are also unsparingly ridiculed. But these representations, apart from their fun and humour, very frequently give us insights of manners and customs, the forms of household furniture, and implements of trade, which enhance their value and make them acceptable materials to the archæologist. Where the history of caricature and grotesque is so elaborately treated as it is in this volume of nearly five hundred pages, copiously illustrated, even a more extended review than we can afford room for, would give but an imperfect idea of the contents. In closing our notice, however, we draw attention to one more subject which stands apart, as it were, and which the learned author himself has not yet fully explained. It is a pen-and-ink drawing on one of the official rolls of the Pell Office, and is thus described by Mr. Wright:—

"Norwich, as it is well known, was one of the principal seats of the Jews in England at this early period, and Isaac of Norwich, the crowned Jew with three faces, who towers over the other figures, was no doubt some personage of great importance among them. Dagon, as a two-headed demon, occupies a tower which a party of demon knights is attacking. Beneath the figure of Isaac there is a lady whose name appears to be Avezarden, who has some relation or other with a male figure named Nolle-Mokke, in which another demon, named Colbif, is interfering. As this latter name is written in capital letters, we may perhaps conclude that he is the most important personage in the scene; but without any knowledge of the circumstances to which it relates, it would be in vain to attempt to explain this curious and rather elaborate caricature."



The chapters on political caricature in England, France, and Holland, embracing the Commonwealth and the contests which preceded



and followed it, the reigns of the first three Georges and the French Revolution, are full of interest, and independently of the wit and humour of the pictures, present rich subjects of amusement to the general reader, and matters for deep reflection to the grave student of history. It would not be just to dismiss this handsome and instructive volume without saying a word in praise of the elegant style in which the publishers have presented it to the world.

## SETTLEMENT OF THE NORMANS IN GLAMORGAN.

(Continued from p. 168.)

AFTER the defeat and retirement of Jestyn ap Gwrgan—the last of the native sovereign princes of Glamorgan—the victorious Normans were left in almost undisputed possession of his vast and magnificent territories, extending from the urban limits of Gloucester (the Forest of Dean included) to the eastern bank of the little stream of Dulas, which separates the present counties of Caermarthen and Glamorgan. The richest portion of the country, namely, the *bro*, or ‘the Vale,’ lay before them with scarcely an enemy to oppose their further progress or settlement in it. The inhabitants, no class excepted, were overwhelmed with dismay and consternation by the completeness and suddenness of the calamity which had befallen their fugitive lord. Instead of combining for the purpose of resisting the invader, and making an effort, at least, for the preservation of their hearths and liberties, the chief of them followed his example, and fled precipitately with their wives and families to the *blaineu*, or ‘mountainous district’ in the north, and there buried themselves for a while in its deepest recesses. This pusillanimous conduct sealed their fate, and confirmed the good fortune of Sir Robert Fitz-Aymon. That knight, who is reported to have been as politic as valiant, used the precious time thus unadvisedly allowed him in consolidating his power and in strengthening his position. He summoned fresh retainers from his baronies in Gloucestershire, and garrisoned the towns and all other strongholds between Cardiff in the east and Neath in the west. But his primary act was to despatch advices to his master and kinsman, William the Red, “signifying unto him his prosperous success and new-gotten sovereignty, and requesting his aid to stablish the governance thereof.” The King not only granted his suit, by creating him “Prince of Glamorgan, with *jura regalia* in as ample a manner as the former lords enjoyed,” but sent him also new supplies “with all speed.”

As the news of Fitz-Aymon’s success spread throughout the bordering counties of England, hundreds of ardent adventurers flocked to his standard—rumour, as usual, having magnified, truly great as it was, his fortunate achievement. These new-comers, like vultures scenting carrion from afar, were allured by the prodigious quantity of agricultural and household stuff which, being heedlessly abandoned by the affrighted owners in their headlong retreat, had fallen into the hands of the invader. The pillage of four considerable towns (Cardiff, Cowbridge, Lantwit, and Kenfig) besides numerous villages, dotted over

many hundreds of square miles of a fairly cultivated territory, afforded him a rare opportunity of gratifying to the utmost the greed of his followers. Not one was disappointed of his hope. Whilst the lions were gorged, the least of the jackals was daintily feasted. So great, in fact, was the amount of the spoil that, apart from any motives of pity or prudence, the Norman leader was able to exhibit no little generosity towards the fallen. But, to do the conqueror justice, he was singularly free from those vices of malevolence and avarice which too frequently characterized the proceedings of his countrymen wherever they had succeeded in establishing their authority. Fitz-Aymon made partial restitution to those of the "gentry" who were submissive to his rule, or peaceably inclined towards him. To men of lower degree and similarly affected he shewed greater liberality, bestowing upon many of them much more than they possessed prior to his advent. He hoped by this unusual display of generosity not only to preserve the allegiance and goodwill of these people, but to win back others to their villages and domiciles, whom he concluded had fled to the mountains as much in terror of their chieftains as of himself.

Considering how few in number were the original invaders of Glamorgan, the share of each in the partition of the soil was almost unprecedented, even in that age of conquest. Both in extent and value it greatly exceeded that which had fallen to the lot of the most fortunate of their elder brethren, the conquerors of England. A single turn of the wheel of fortune lifted the companions of Fitz-Aymon from the depths of obscurity and poverty to the heights of power and riches. In the language of Thierry, the popular historian of their nation's marvellous progress, "they had each of them whole villages and vast domains, and from poor hirelings became, in the eye of posterity, the stock of a new race of nobles and powerful barons." At their coming into Wales ten out of the twelve of these errant knights were in a more abject condition than their celebrated countryman, the first lord of Coningsby, whose flitting from his native state and alighting in England, with all his possessions, has been perpetuated in doggrel:—

" William de Coningsby  
Came out of Brittany,  
With his wife, Tiffany,  
And his man, Manfras,  
And his dogge, Hardigras."

The mercenaries of Fitz-Aymon, with two exceptions only (his brother, Sir Richard de Granville, and Sir Payne Turberville, Lord of Crickhowel), issuing from the same unsatisfying quarters in Normandy, carried all their wealth in their scrips, and, being bachelors to a man, brought therefore none in their trains, save a couple of gentlemen or esquires each, who, if inferior to them in military rank, were

their equals, and not improbably, in some instances, their superiors in birth and fortune. Even the luxury of possessing a dog seems to have been unknown to them; the fact, at all events, has not been noticed by contemporary chroniclers and bards, who have left little unsaid or unsung of those needy "red Normans" who, like a swarm of locusts, suddenly overspread the fairest portion of their country, and devoured everything in their passage.

There can be little doubt, notwithstanding the assertions of his enemies to the contrary, that Fitz-Aymon possessed, in an eminent degree, all the requisite qualifications, administrative as well as military, for regulating and maintaining his easily-acquired principality.

"He had gotten by experience (remarks Meyrick) a perfect habit, not only by his practice in martial affairs, but also by the establishment of the estate of England, after that famous conquest (by William Conqueror) lately atchieved, whereby he attained not only profound understanding to use present fortune, but also providential foresight to withstand events and chances to come."

Meeting as yet with no armed resistance from the inhabitants of the vale, nor in immediate danger of being molested by the Welsh who had retreated to the hills, the conqueror proceeded to divide the soil in nearly equal proportions among his twelve companions in arms, or "peers" as he usually designated them, and to institute the feudal system of government as practised by his countrymen in England.

In the general partition of the richest portion of the territories (i.e. the *bro*, or 'Vale') of Jestyn ap Gwrgan, the conqueror reserved for himself, with all their rights and royalties as lately enjoyed by the dispossessed prince,—

"the Castle of Cardiff and its attached lands; the Castle of Kenfig and its estate; the royalties of Tŷr Jarll (Earl's land) and Glynn Rhondda, with the manor of Cowbridge and its liberties; also the manors of Baverton and Lantwit Major, with their liberties; the two last-mentioned manor-towns being appropriated for the corn and dairy of the splendid mansion that he had at Baverton, where he usually resided and held his courts in summer."—(Jolo MSS.)

To his twelve companions in arms Fitz-Aymon distributed lordships and manors in the following order:—

1. To Sir William de Landres the lordship of Ogmores and manor of Corntown.
2. To Sir Richard de Granville (a younger brother to Fitz-Aymon) the castle and lordship of Neath.
3. To Sir Pagan (or Payne) Turberville the lordship of Coity with the manors of Old Castle and Court Colman.
4. To Sir Robert St. Quintin the lordship of Llanblethian.
5. To Sir Richard Siward the lordship of Talavan, or San Tathan, and the manor of Merthyr Mawr.



6. To Sir Gilbert Umfraville the lordship of Penmark and manor of Cwmkidy.

7. To Sir Ranould de Sully the lordship of Sully and manors of St. Andrews and Denyspowis.

8. To Sir Roger de Berkerolles (or Berkeley) the manors of East Orchard and Lamphey.

9. To Sir Peter le Sieur the manor of St. Fagan's with the castle of Peterstone-super-Ely.

10. To Sir John le Fleming the lordship of Wenvoe with the castle and manor of St. George's.

11. To Sir Oliver St. John the castle and lordship of Fonmon and manors of Lancadle and Porthkerry.

12. To Sir William l'Esterling (alias Stradling) the lordship of St. Donat's and the manors of Colwinstone and Llanmaes.

Upon what principle these several lordships and manors were distributed is not very clear. It is reported by Meyrick that Sir Richard Granville, brother to the conqueror, had great possessions both in Normandy and England, and that "he was a very valiant knight, as the Register of Neath testifieth, for that he was placed in the utmost bounds of the Seignory of Glamorgan and Morganwg, even in the mouths of his enemies." The disposition of Sir Richard appears, therefore, to have been an act of settled policy on the part of the conqueror. Unlike the majority of his compeers, Sir Richard was no needy adventurer, and his military genius rather than his necessities determined his present fortune. With the Lord of Crickhowel, Sir Payne Turberville, it seems to have been otherwise. A most remarkable, indeed a most romantic story is reported of him.

"After eleven of the knights (says Sir Edward Mansell\*) had been endowed with lands for their service, Pain Turbervil asked Sir Robert [Fitz-Aymon] where was his share? To which Sir Robert answered, 'Here are men, and here are arms; go, get it where you can.' So Pain Turbervil with the men went to Coity, and sent to Morgan [the son of Meyryg, the grandson of Jestyn ap Gwrgan], the Welsh lord, a messenger to ask if he would yield up the castle. Upon this Morgan brought out his daughter, Sara [Assar], in his hand, and passing through the army with his sword in his right hand, came to Pain Turbervil and told him, if he would marry his daughter, and so come like an honest man into his castle, that he would yield it to him quickly; and if not (said he), let not the blood of any of our men be lost, but let this sword and arm of mine, and those of yours, decide who shall call this castle his own. Upon this Pain Turbervil drew his sword, and took it by the blade in his left hand and gave it to Morgan, and with his right hand embraced the daughter, and, after settling every matter to the liking of both sides, he went with her to church and married her, and so came to the lordship

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\* From "The Winning of Glamorgan," a MS. of the sixteenth century, formerly in the possession of Taliesin Williams (ab Jolo), and now in the library at Llanover, Monmouthshire.

by true right of possession, and, being so counselled by Morgan, kept in his castle two thousand of the best of his Welsh soldiers."

Such is the romantic tale of the entry of this Norman knight into the first lordship in the vale of Glamorgan. After the lapse of so many centuries it is now impossible to authenticate it. It must be admitted, however, that the Welsh had some reason for exaggerating on this head. "The Royal Lineage of Coetty," as it is pompously styled in the ancient documents contained in the Jolo MSS., was the last to exercise sovereign authority in South Wales, and native bards and chroniclers were wont to dwell, with a melancholy satisfaction, upon the final glories of a British "kingdom" which survived to the age of the Tudors. They considered it unjust "to call the Turberville a knight of spoliation," seeing that he acquired his "royal" dignity and possessions "by heirship;" and, as will be presently seen, Sir Payne was no less eager to support this character and right than the most ardent and patriotic of Welshmen could desire. He had the wisdom and prudence to cast in his fortunes with the friends and vassals of his father-in-law, and to thoroughly identify himself with their cause. Hence the reason of his popularity in the country, and the numerous arguments to support his own and posterity's extravagant pretensions.

Most probably the other adventurers, as in the instance of Sir Richard Grenville, were placed according to the pleasure or will of the conqueror. Be that as it may, from their first footing in the land all experienced more or less difficulty in maintaining themselves in their respective manors or lordships. Thus, Sir Robert St. Quintin, who settled in Llanblethian, and then built himself a castle (the ruins of which are still considerable), refusing to follow the example of his brethren, by granting lands to the Welsh in frankpledge, was thrice besieged, and had his walls knocked about his ears.

"He new builded the Castle of Llanblethian (says Mansell) three times, and at the last time made it but little to what it had been before, saying, it was men with strong hearts he wanted, for he had found castles with strong walls of no service against the Welsh. For he had builded the castle very large and strongly walled two times, and it was beaten to pieces by the Welshmen of the mountains."

But before relating in greater detail the opposition, spasmodic or general, which the conqueror and his fellows encountered, according as the weight of their yoke was felt in various districts by the inhabitants, let us take a nearer view of that part of the country in which the Normans had found so pleasant a resting-place. All their manors and lordships lay within the limits of the Vale, which was then as now as highly distinguished for the fertility of its soil as for the salubrity of its climate. In these respects it was unsurpassed by any district in the principality. From the days of the conqueror to those of Queen

Elizabeth it had undergone, most probably, few if any changes, either in its outward aspect or in the system of cultivation pursued there. Nature had strewed her gifts thereabouts with a lavish hand. Beyond the labours of sowing and reaping there was little for man to do in order to secure her blessings. In the immediate vicinity, too, among the hills which formed an impregnable rampart to this secluded garden, limestone and coal abounded. Whether the value of the former was known may be doubted, but the latter had been economized from time immemorial. The wildest race of men, looking down upon the spot from the surrounding heights, would be instantaneously struck with its wealth and repose. Rude, in comparison with the denizens of the vale, as were the Normans, they were not insensible of the least particular of the good fortune which had befallen them. Nomadic propensities had not destroyed their notions of the value of a settled life or of ease. Their wanderings from Germany to the northern coasts of France, and from thence to England and Wales, were actuated as much by the desire of a commodious location as by the love of adventure. As in the flow of the tide every following wave marks the gradual advance of the mass of water, so each succeeding family of adventurers retained its foothold on the soil whither their instincts or their interests carried them, the one acting as pioneers to the other. There was no receding from a position once occupied, no ebbing in their tide of emigration: where they settled there in time they were slowly but surely absorbed—sucked in by the nations whom they had invaded and mastered.

The Vale is thus clearly pourtrayed by Meyrick, who flourished in the sixteenth century; his description, in the main, holds good to this day.

“This part of the country (he writes) was always renowned as well for the fertility of the soil, and the abundance of all things serving to the necessity or pleasure of man, as alsoe for the temperature and holesomnes of the ayre; and was a champyon or open country, without great store of enclosures. For in my time old men reported that they remembered in their youth that cattell in somer time, for wante of shade, to have from the port-way [or mouth of the Taff?] runne to Barry, which is four miles distant, whose florefathers told them, that great part of the enclosures was made in their dayes. This, for the most part, was a playne even soyle, saving low swelling hills, rysing in respect of the low bottoms or vales, where rivers runn in, wherewith it is well replenished; whiche rivers plentie of deepe moores do compasse, and neere towards the playnes pleasaunt meadows and pastures; the playnes fruitful and apt for tillage, bearing alundance of all kind of grayne, replenished with great store of cold and sweet springes.”

Such was the fruitful country which the Normans despoiled of its original possessors, and ruled with unabated power for a period of three centuries and upwards. In dealing with Einion ap Collwyn, to whose vindictiveness and treachery they owed their easy entrance into it, Fitz-Aymon, according to the ancient Welsh proverb, allotted “the

menial's share of the dainty chicken," (*rhan y gwas o gig y iar*). He gave him in marriage Nest, the youngest daughter of the unfortunate Jestyn, and with her, by way of dowry, the small lordships of Senghenydd (Caerphily) and Meisgwn (Miskin). If by thus placing the *bradwr* so near to himself, and on the extreme eastern limit of his seignory, and consequently apart from his fellow countrymen, the Norman conqueror hoped to bridle the disloyal propensities of his neighbour, such policy succeeded, at least for a season. Throughout the remainder of his life Einion not only proved faithful to his new lord, but likewise the best friend of those who persistently withheld their allegiance from him, and who, by their incursions and robberies, kept the country in a perpetual state of disorder and alarm. But after his death the succeeding lords of Senghenydd and Miskin, insignificant as were their respective territories, became the sharpest thorns in the sides of the foreigners. For many years they maintained a predatory warfare, which for its fierceness and obstinacy had no parallel, even in that sanguinary age, along the whole course of the marches.

It was a much more difficult task to conciliate the good-will of Jestyn's four sons, and to satisfy their demands, than to provide a husband and a portion for their sister. At first they severally bid the conqueror defiance. Caradog, the eldest of them, not only assumed, but pretended to exercise, all the titles and prerogatives of his exiled father. He persistently refused to recognise, much less pay any kind of homage to, the usurper of his territories, and enjoined his countrymen to follow his example. Nevertheless it would seem that Fitz-Aymon, in his repartition of the soil, allotted a portion to Caradog: it comprised the small and sterile tract lying between the rivers Nedd and Avon; there, when he had lost all hope of expelling the hated foreigner from his country, the eldest son of Jestyn established himself, and in due time founded the town of Aberavon ('mouth of Avon'), to the inhabitants of which he granted certain lands and municipal privileges. Some ancient writers affirm that his "principality," or seignory, including the lordship of Margam, extended from the eastern bank of the Nedd to the western bank of Ogmere, one hundred and fifty square miles at least, and which, it is added, was confirmed to him by Sir Richard Granville *pro bono pacis*. This account, however, is very questionable, for within a comparatively few years later (and probably during the lifetime of Caradog) the Abbey of Margam was founded, and a body of Cistercian monks established there by Robert Consul, Earl of Gloucester, and son-in-law of Fitz-Aymon, in whom that lordship was then undoubtedly vested in right of his wife.

(*To be continued.*)



## THE SHIELD OF TELEMACHUS.

SIR,—The following task, by the late John Shute Duncan, will gratify the many who hold his name in reverence, and form no unfitting sequel to the *Musæ Wiccamicæ* which from time to time I have submitted to your readers. In the Roll of 1785, the nearest in date which I possess, Mr. Duncan's name occurs as third College Præfect; the senior, G. Wells, was Prebendary of Chichester; another was the late Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, G.C.B.: and among the Commoner Præfects I notice the names of the Right Hon. Sturges-Bourne, Sir J. H. Newbolt, Chief-Justice of Madras, and Sir Thomas Rivers, Bart. Bishop Maltby was then in the senior part of the Fifth.—I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

By fair Salentum's wall, in warlike state,  
The heaven-taught son of wise Ulysses sate:  
The Gorgon's head glared ghastly o'er his breast,  
Dismay and dread sat on his waving crest;  
Near him refulgent on the slaughterous field  
Lay, gift celestial, the mysterious shield.  
Its burnish'd orb shot forth a length of rays  
That rivall'd Phœbus with reflected blaze.  
The workman god had all his art display'd,  
And saw astonish'd what himself had made.  
Fair groups of sculptur'd forms in order plac'd,  
Sublime, throughout the bright broad convex grac'd.

High o'er the west appear'd, in sun-bright car,  
The goddess dread of wisdom and of war:  
Her ægis terrors laid aside, she strove  
In happier contest with the wat'ry Jove.

His pon'drous trident grasp'd the hoary god,  
And seem'd to stamp and give the mighty nod.  
Earth bursts beneath his feet, with whirlwind speed  
Forth rushes from the chasm a lofty steed;  
His neck with thunder swath'd, in arched pride  
Swells terrible—high beats his panting side;  
Like Jove's fierce flash that awes the trembling skies  
Gleams the red radiance of his rolling eyes:  
Glowing in matchless force, he paws the plain,  
And shakes his foam in air, and tramples on the rein.

In majesty less dreadful, o'er the land  
The bounteous goddess waves her potent hand.  
Half rising from the yielding earth appears  
The peaceful olive, joy of after years;  
The verdant branches a mild brightness shew,  
And shed soft influence on the plain below.

War yields to Wisdom's power the prize of fame,  
And the new nation boasts Minerva's name.

Again in sculptur'd state the goddess shone,  
And the same olive crown'd her heavenly throne.  
The Arts, an infant train with trembling wing,  
Fly to her bosom, round her vestments cling.  
While stalks behind the fell gigantic Mars,  
Red in the horrors of eternal wars.  
(So while the hungry lion prowls for food  
And fills with ceaseless roar the echoing wood,  
Swift round their shepherds on the neighbouring rock  
With timorous bleatings flies the panting flock.)

Next, by her own presumption fall'n, appear'd  
The nymph who nought heaven's majesty revered ;  
And by ambition swollen and selfish pride,  
To contest vain Minerva's power defied.  
Dread glares the goddess, and with vengeful hand  
Quells the weak pride that durst her force withstand.  
With alter'd features and contracted size,  
Prostrate the half-transform'd Arachne lies.

Again appears in Gorgon terrors bright  
Minerva, foremost in the giant fight.  
Again stands aghast in fixed amaze,  
Huge Tityus sinks before the ægis blaze.  
Starting, amaz'd, is seen the thunderer Jove.

The lively forms in gold appear to move.  
Next rise to view (how changed the sculptur'd scene)  
The fields of Enna, ever fair and green.  
There round a form, sublime but mix'd with grace,  
Throngs eager an untaught, unpolish'd race.  
In flowery chaplets, bright and golden vest,  
Ceres, all-bounteous goddess, stands confest ;  
With hand instructive shews the ploughshare's use,  
And bids her willing soil the promis'd crop produce.  
Here golden harvests o'er the fruitful plains  
With treasures rich repay the lab'rer's pains.  
Light o'er the verdant bank in sportive dance  
A joyous band of laughing nymphs advance.  
While Pan, reclining on the ilex root,  
Breathes dulcet warblings from his oaten flute.  
The Satyrs, forms uncouth, disport around,  
And mark with heavy hoofs the echoing ground.  
Next whom, enthron'd, is cheerful Bacchus seen :  
Soft are the glories of his rosy mien ;  
He sits in easy indolence reclin'd,  
An ivy chaplet round his temples twin'd.  
Such was his form as when he woo'd of yore  
Fair Ariadne on the naked shore.  
Glad crowds around him willing offerings bring,  
So had the wondrous summer join'd with spring.

Here sweaty reapers wind their weary way,  
At eve returning from the toil of day;  
While haste their spouses with endearment sweet,  
The happy partners of their loves to meet!  
Their babes around them sport with winning wile,  
And strive to gain the first parental smile.  
Sports, joys uncheck'd, the minds of all engage,  
Throughout re flourishes the golden age.  
These, *Fenelon*, blest scenes thy fancy drew,  
Like thine own Mentor for this prince's view!  
All hail! sage bard, whose bold but graceful lay,  
Dared to a despot point the better way,  
Fair peace in all her brightest colours shew'd,  
And mark'd to virtuous fame the glorious road;  
Thyself the Pallas that from Lemnos' shore  
To the lov'd warrior Prince th' instructive buckler bore.

1786. DUNCAN.

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FOSSIL REMAINS.—In a paper recently addressed to the Academy of Sciences, M. Van Beneden gives an account of certain human remains discovered by him in a grotto situated in the valley of the Lesse. These remains, consisting of nearly complete skeletons, he considers as having been buried there by the waters during some great cataclysm. The grotto is situated at forty metres above the level of the Lesse. All the bones are dispersed in the mass of earth, the long bones always in a horizontal position. A skull in perfect preservation was found under a stone embedded in stalagmites. This skull was half filled with stones not much smaller than the occipital foramen, through which they had penetrated. In front of the cranium there was an omoplate, clavicles, ribs, long bones, vertebræ of children and adults. Bones were found firmly wedged between stones, so as to leave no intermediate space. Such effects, the author thinks, could only have been produced by water. In the midst of a solid bed composed of stones there was another cranium, the parietal bone of which was fractured. These skulls denoted a well-developed human race. The bones situated where water could penetrate during the winter were either reduced to atoms or would fall to dust on being touched; the others were in a perfect state of preservation. These human bones were found together with those of bears (but not of the *Ursus spelæus*, being rather nearer to the present species), of oxen, horses, reindeer, beavers, several beasts of prey, birds, fish (trout and pike), helices, and the *Unio batava*, which still lives, together with helices, in the immediate vicinity. Mixed up with these bones there were flints of the most primitive form, bits of coal, calcined bones looking as if they had just come out of the fire, and fragments of very old pottery. There were also some of the antlers of the reindeer, with marks upon them evidently made by human hands, but not forming any particular design. The ground where these remains were found presented no signs of having been disturbed, and there was no communication from without with the grotto except by the entrance only.

—*Galignan's Messenger*.

## THE PUBLICATION OF CALENDARS OF THE IRISH CLOSE AND PATENT ROLLS.

ON this important subject, which has more than once occupied our pages<sup>a</sup>, we have received a communication from an esteemed correspondent, which we print entire, merely remarking that it seems unfortunate that the most important part of the Ministerial communication should not appear in the London papers :—

“In the report given by the London ‘Times’ on Friday, Feb. 17, of the proceedings of the House of Commons on the preceding evening, we find the following :—

“Colonel Dunne asked whether the Government intended to proceed at once with the publication of the Patent and Close Rolls and other Irish Records ; in what form they would be published, and by whom and in what manner they were to be edited ; and when the Bretean [of course Brehon] Laws would be published.

“Mr. F. Peel said that the preparation of the Index or Calendar, like the English Calendar, had been placed in the hands of Mr. Morrow, an officer of the Irish Record Department. After two or three volumes had been published, in consequence of complaints which were made in that House, and of a pamphlet which had obtained considerable circulation<sup>b</sup>, as to the imperfect manner in which the work had been executed, the Government directed the further progress of the work to be suspended in order that an inquiry might be made into the merits of the publication. The Master of the Rolls in this country, at the request of the Government, appointed Mr. Duffus Hardy and Mr. Brewer to make the inquiry, and the result of their report had been to exculpate Mr. Morrow. Under these circumstances the publication of the work had been resumed. It was hoped that the Bretean [Brehon] Laws would be published this year, and an estimate of the expense would be laid before the House.’

“The report of the same discussion given by the ‘Irish Times,’ supplies some additional particulars of importance, although brief enough. The statement of Mr. F. Peel is made to conclude thus :—

“An inquiry was then instituted into the matter by Mr. Duffus Hardy and Mr. Brewer, who were appointed by the English Master of the Rolls, and the result had been to exculpate Mr. Morrow. He, however, expressed to the Master of the Rolls in Ireland an unwillingness to proceed with the work, but he proposed to prepare *corrigenda* to the three volumes already published, and an index of the names of places and persons referred to.’

“The *corrigenda*, doubtless, will require to be pretty extensive, and a new index of the names of places and persons referred to is absolutely necessary. But all this is quite unsatisfactory in the absence of the report made by Messrs. Hardy and Brewer, which would enable the public to judge of the grounds on which the decision has been come to. Sir Coleman O’Loughlin would appear to have given notice of a motion, for Thursday last, Feb. 23, for the publication of the report, but we have since seen nothing in the parliamentary proceedings on the subject. The document ought to be at once made public, in justice to all concerned, and for the information of the country at large. In the meantime, as we gather from the statement of Mr. Peel, as given in the ‘Irish Times,’ that a new editor is to be appointed for the future publication of the Irish Rolls Calendars, we trust that due care will be exercised in the selection of a well qualified and scholarly person.”

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., May 1863, p. 433 ; June 1864, p. 725.

<sup>b</sup> “On the History, Position, and Treatment of the Public Records of Ireland. By An Irish Archivist.” Second Edition. (London: J. R. Smith; Dublin: W. B. Kelly.) GENT. MAG., April, 1863, pp. 434 *et seq.* ; June, 1864, pp. 725, *et seq.*



## Original Documents.

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### EARLY CHARTERS RELATING TO THE CITY AND COUNTY OF CORK.

SIR, — I beg to send you the first part of a short series of records connected with the history of this city and county. The originals from which I made the abstracts are mostly preserved among the family papers of T. Ronayne Sarsfield, Esq., D.L., Doughcloyne. They will prove of inestimable value to the future historian of this place, who, I doubt not, will often refer with gratitude to the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. The following document, written about the time of Queen Elizabeth, throws much light on the topography of the places named in the subsequent deeds; it is from the same collection.

I am, &c.

RICHARD CAULFIELD, B.A., F.S.A.

*Royal Institution, Cork.*

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Sarsfelds Courte and Currindillor<sup>a</sup> lieth from the river or water of Glenmayer on the W., along the high way of Kyallhnydairryhili, benorth a smale running water between the said lands of Sarsfelds Courte and Currindillor and the land of Dromlich on the E., and as the said smale brooke or water runneth or goeth along southward unto the foresaid river or water of Glenmayer.

Curryhillagh Bally Rosyn<sup>b</sup> lieth from the way that goeth from Biallyn-tawndrohdud by Castle Kirky to the Shanny Curry on the S., to the stone on the N., from which stone there is a lyttle path way descending to both the glens on the E. and W. which they call Brishlyerihy.

Kyllygonoghowe and Dromlich<sup>c</sup> lyeth from the said stone on the S. to the high way betweene it and Ballynpersen on the N., to a smale way coming from Ballynpersen as it goeth eastward to the water at Kylaspugmillane, the water runeth between it and Sarsfelds Courte on the W. to the water of Kyllaspugmullane on the E.

Ballynpersen and Naglish<sup>d</sup> lieth from a smale running water between it and Tamplelosky on the W., a hedg or banke between it and Crossyreirie (als' Ballynvodig) on the E., as it goeth to a bog or marish by Ballyncapie to the N., and as a hedg goeth from the said marish westward to the high way between it and Ballynveylery benorth the two heape of stones or Laugh-tinelichy.

Kyllyloughy<sup>e</sup> (as it is nowe meared) from the water of Glashyvyenyne on the N. to the way going betweene it and Kyllygonoghow to Kyleaspugvillane

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<sup>a</sup> A plow land.    <sup>b</sup> A plow land.    <sup>c</sup> A plow land.    <sup>d</sup> Half a plow land.

<sup>e</sup> Now meared for half a plowland; though it ought to be but 10 acres, viz. the wood only, as it is enclosed.

on the S., from the way betweene it and Dromlieh on the W., to the water of Kyllaspugvillane on the E.

Crossyreiry<sup>f</sup> lieth from a smale running water between it and Malmahane on the N., the water of Glashyvyenyne on the S., the water of Kyleaspugvillane on the E., to hedg between it and Ballynpersen on the W.

Cowllynowny<sup>g</sup> lieth from a smale running water between it and Ballynveylery descending from the heap of stones called Laughtyliehy on the E. to Glengady on the N., and as the hedg descendeth westward from the said heape of stones to Byellhyny Brusky or Glengady on the S., the water of Glengady on the W.

Ballynveylery<sup>h</sup> lieth from Fernocycurry or Ardnwgwyhy on the N., to the smale running water of Coullynowny on the S., the water of Glengade and the Bohyrballybrack on the W., to a hedg<sup>i</sup> or banke as it goeth northwards to Ardnwgwyhy by Ballynceaple, Ballyndraky, and Ballynliegane on the E. by the high way.

Tamplelosky<sup>k</sup> lieth from the water of Glengady on the W. to the water of Ballynpersen on the E., and as a banke descendeth from the two heape of stones commonlie called Laughtyliehy to a smale water running betweene Cullynowny and the lands of Tamplelosky aforesaid on the N., to the highway of Byahynydarrihy on the S.

S. p. et f. q'd ego Adam de Stantoun concessi, &c., Thome de Sarnesfeld pro homag' et servic' suo Degynocacherin cum omnib' ter' usque ad Fernocycurr ac sicut F. descendit ad aquam quæ currit inter Degyn et Kylescobmellan et per medium illius aquæ sicut ipsa aqua descendit in aqua de Glynmayr et per mediet' aquæ de G. usque ad aquam de Glyngade et per mediet' aquæ de G. usque ad exitum quem perambulavi ad Ajoumor et per Bopher q'd jacet ab exitu suo usque tres lapides qui sunt desuper Fernocycurr et a tribus petris usque F. pro decim' carrucat' ter' faciend' inde michi et hed' meis ter' partem serv' unius mil' pro omni red' et serv' ita q'd predict' Thomas et hed' sui habeb' duas uncias pro levac' predicti serv'. Habend', &c., in molend', eccles', capel', decim', jure patrocini', nativis, viis, semitis et in commun' montis, &c. Test' Thoma Biget, Galf' fz. Ade, Michæl de Brisky, Rob' de Vere, Will' de Wrineleche, Galf' de Racheford, Milon de Sauge, Will' capellano qui hanc cartam scripsit, et aliis.

S. p. et f. q'd ego Rie'us fil' Joh'is de Bradlege dedi, &c. Johi' f. Rogeri f. Willi' f. Willi' f. Mauricii pro summa pecuniæ, &c., decem et octo acras ter' cum pertin' qui jacent in ten' de Lysbecan in Coulroeh vid' inter foveam de Bathneusk quæ est in eod' ten' a boreali et ter' Tho' Bernard aust' in lat' et extend' se in long' a via regali quæ ducit versus Botoma orient' usque ad aquam de Currachdirn occid'. Red' annat' duos denar' argenti. Test' Tho' de Sarnesfeld, David f. Simon, Will'o f. Petri, Joh'e de Hallem, Bermundo (?) Bernard, Steph'o de Sarnesfeld, Walt'o f. Joh'is, et aliis.

S. p. et f. q'd nos Walterus Newlond et Margeria Forester ux' mea ded', &c. David le Blound un' mes' cum pertin' in vico Sci' Johan' Baptisti juxta Cork q'd extend' in long' a predicto vico ex aust' usque ad viam quæ ducit de vico

<sup>f</sup> A smale plowe land.      <sup>g</sup> A plow land reputed, yet scarce half a plowland.

<sup>h</sup> A plow land.      <sup>i</sup> The hedg is the further east hedg of two.      <sup>k</sup> A plow land.

[These notes are on the margin of the original MS.]

Sci' Joh'is Evang' ad domum fratrum Ordinis Sci' August' ex boreali in lat' a com' venella quæ ducit de vico S'ti Joh'is Bapt' ad mare ex orient' ad quoddam curtilag' predict' frat' occid'. Habend' in perp' d'nis feodi, &c. Dat' Corke die martis prox' post ann' un' beatæ Mar' Virg' anno reg' Edwardi fil' reg' Edw' sextodecimo. Test' Hen' Galegre tunc maiore C., Will'o Droup et Ad. Newlons ballivis ibi, Waltero Kerdif, Percevallo Vincent, Ad. Rych, Joh' f. Henri', Ric'o Reyche, Walter Waldings, et aliis.

S. p. et f. q'd ego Matheus Sumery capellanus dedi, &c., Thome f. Joh'is de Sarisfeld et hed' masculis duas partes maner' meorum de Glynmair et Culysyl cum advoc' et jure patronat' eccles' de G. una cum revers' ter' partis maner' predict' quam ter' pars Amabilla quæ fuit ux' David de S. tenet ad ter' vitæ suæ nomine dotis. Tenend' capit' d'nis feodi, reddend' annatime unum denar' argenti, &c. Remainders 1. Philippo f. Joh'is de S. et h. m.; 2. Hen' frat' predicti Johan', &c.; 3. Rob'to frat' predic' H., &c.; 4. Will'o frat' R., &c.; 5. Petro frat' R., &c.; 6. Jacobo frat' P., &c. Et si predicti decedere sine h. m. tunc predicto M. et hed' revert'. Dat' apud Cork, quarto die Junii, anno reg' Edwardi tercii primo. Test' Mag' David le Blund, Persevallo fil' Vincent', Joh'e fil' Vincent, Joh'e f. Henri', Waltero Curtill, et aliis.

S. p. et f. q'd ego Johan' f. Petri de Staunton, dedi, &c., Petro f. David de Saresfeld un' mes' quatuor viginti acras ter', duas acras prati, duas acras bosci, decem acras pastur' cum pert' in Gogheston una cum domin' de demid' unius carruc' ter' et dimid' unius quarent' ter' in Synodeston et octo solid' et duos denar' argenti annat' reddit'. Test' Ric'o de Staunton, Ph'o Saresfeld, Tho' f. Laur' le White, Hen' Bernard, Petro Vall, et aliis. Dat' apud Gogheston die Vener' prox' post fest' Sci' Martini Epi' anno reg' Edwardi tercii post conquest' Ang' vicesimo nono.

UNIVERSIS has lit' visuris, &c., Joh'es de Staunton f. Petri Salutem. Licet Petrus de Saresfeld feoff' me per carta sua de una gurgite quæ vocatur Athymolawnych juxta Inyserchir cum pertin' in perpet' solvend' mihi, &c., xxivs. ivd., argenti vel rationab' pret', excepto pretio equor' jument' et affror' quæ excedent etat' octo annor' apud Cathirlags ad fest' beati Mich' Archang'. Dat' apud Dounkytill die lunæ prox' post' fest' Sci' Martini Epi' anno reg' Edwardi tercii vicesimo nono.

P. U. p' p' me Ric'um f. Petri de Saresfeld constituisse, &c., dilect' meum Johan' f. Will'i White balliv' meum adponend' Will' f. Ade de Barry in plenar' scisinam unius mess' et omniu' ter' cum pertin' in Gocheston in paroch' de Kylaspukmallan, &c., prout Will' in carta mea sibi confecta, &c. Dat' apud Balydoulochir die Mercurii prox' ante fest' Sci' Patricii Archiep' Anno reg' Edwardi tercii quinquagesimo.

S. p. et f. q'd ego Phil' f. Will'i Saresfeld dedi, &c., Will'o f. Ricardi Saresfeld et Tho' f. Phi' Saresfeld maner' meum de Cowrton Cowlycyll in dominio de Glynmayr ac omnia quæ habeo, &c., in com' Cork. Hend', &c., predict' W. et T. in feod'. Dat' apud C., xv. die Januar', anno reg' Henrici quarti duodecimo. Test' Rob'to Garden maiore civ' C., Joh'e Lawelyn et Thoma f. Mich'is Walsh ballivis, Will'o f. Walteri Waldyngs, et aliis.

S. p. et f. q'd ego Robertus Myles dedi, &c., Willo' f. Ricardi Saresfeld omnia maner' quæ habeo ex dono ipsius Will'i in Glynmair et Culysyl, &c., cum jure patrocini eccles' de Glynmair. Hend' predict' Willo' et h. m. in

perpet' de capit' d'nis feodi. Remainders 1. Galf' f. Will'i S.; 2. David f. Thome S.; 3. Thome f. David S.; 4. Rob'to f. Ade S.; 5. David f. Ade S.; 6. Jacobo f. Will'i S.; 7. Thome f. Galf' S.; 8. Will'o f. Steph'i S.; 9. Maur' f. Steph'i S.; 10. reetis hed' supradicti Will'i f. Ricardi S., &c. Dat' apud C., x. die Julii, anno reg' Henrici quinti octavo. Test' Galfrido Galvy maiore Civ' C., Joh'e Heyne et Ph'o Tyrry ballivis ejusd' Civ', Thoma Meagh, Will'o Any, Joh'e Meagh, Thoma Martyne, et aliis.

JORDANUS Dei gra' Cork et Clonen' Epus' Venerab' magist' Joh'i Brasyll nostræ eccles' Cork Archidiacono Salutem. Nos ad rectorium et vicar' eccles' beate Marie de Glanmayre nostre dios' ad presens vacant' et ad present' Ricardi Sarsfeld spectant' dilectum nobis in Christo dom' Nicholaum Cotterell capellanum ad eadem rect' et vicar', &c., admisimus, &c. Dat' apud Cork die sexto mensis Augusti, anno M cccc xxxvii.

Et nos magist' Johan Brasyll Archid' Corcagen' presens mandat' nobis direct', &c., sigillum nostrum apposuimus, &c. Dat' loco et anno supradictis.

HÆC indent' facta apud C., xvi. die Augusti anno reg' Edwardi quarti vicesimo, inter Phil' f. Will'i Sarsfeld et Margaretam Kery quond' ux' Ric'i S. tutores, &c., Petri S. et Joh'is S. f. et h. predicti R. ex parte una et Joh'em f. Donati O'Couhy parte ex alt', test' q'd predicti P. et M. conces', &c., predicto Joh'i unum gurgitem cum pertin' in portu Cork in aqua de lie qui nuncupat' Tollymore. Hend' ad tern' sex annor'.

HÆC indent' fac' apud C., v. Maii, anno reg' Henrici septimi sexto, inter Petrum S. et Joh'em Ochohys et Marger' Kery ipsius J. ux'. Test' q'd predict' P. conces' predict' J. et M. un' gurgit' in portu C. nuncupat' Tullymor jac' ex parte boreali de Lee. Hend' ad ter' v. annor', red' annat' vis. viiij. &c.

HÆC indent' fac' apud C., septimo Junii, anno reg' Henrici sept' sexto, inter mag' Phil' Ronan et Johan' Nagill fil' David, test' q'd P. dedit J. unum ort' vulgar' nuncup' Walshemans gerdene juxta pontem Capitum civ' C. Hend' ad ter' xii. annor', &c.

OMNIBUS, &c., ego Phil' Sarsfeld civ' C. Salutem. Nov' q'd licet Olyverus Tyrry civ' C. me de uno celario q'd habuit ex dono Edmundi Tyrry juxta curiam regalem dictæ Civ' ex parte orient' situat' seofavit et hed' meis in perp' concessit, nihilominus ego antedictus P. volo q'dcunque dictus O. T. xv. marcas argent' vel auri hed' meis solverit, liceat antedicto O. in predictum celar' reintrare. Dat' apud C., die Sci' Vincentii martyris, anno M ccccc sexto.

HÆC indent' fac' apud C., xxii. die Octob', anno reg' Henrici octavi tercio, int' Petrum S. ex una parte et Philip' S. et Margaretam Martel ux' ejus ex alta', test' q'd predict' P. dedit et in pignore quinque marc' tradidit prefato P. unam piscar' seu gurg' in portu civ' C. vocat' Thulymor. Hend' P. et hed' ad ter' xvi. an' redd' inde annat' viiis. ivd. argent'.

S. p. et f. q'd nos dns' Walterus Stanton n're nacionis capit' ded' et Phil' S. civ. C. totum domin' redd' et om' serv' n'ra quæ facere debet et solet nobis Petrus S. suæ nac' eciam capit' de omnib' ter' et quæ idem P. tenet de nobis in Sarsfeldes Courte cum pertin'. Hend' de capit' d'nis feodi'. Dat' apud C., xi. die April', anno reg. Henrici oct' duodecimo. (Seal, A lion rampant, legend SILLM. MILLONIE. STANTON.)

S. p. et f. q'd ego Petrus Sarsfyld meæ nacionis capit' dedi Phil. S. patruo

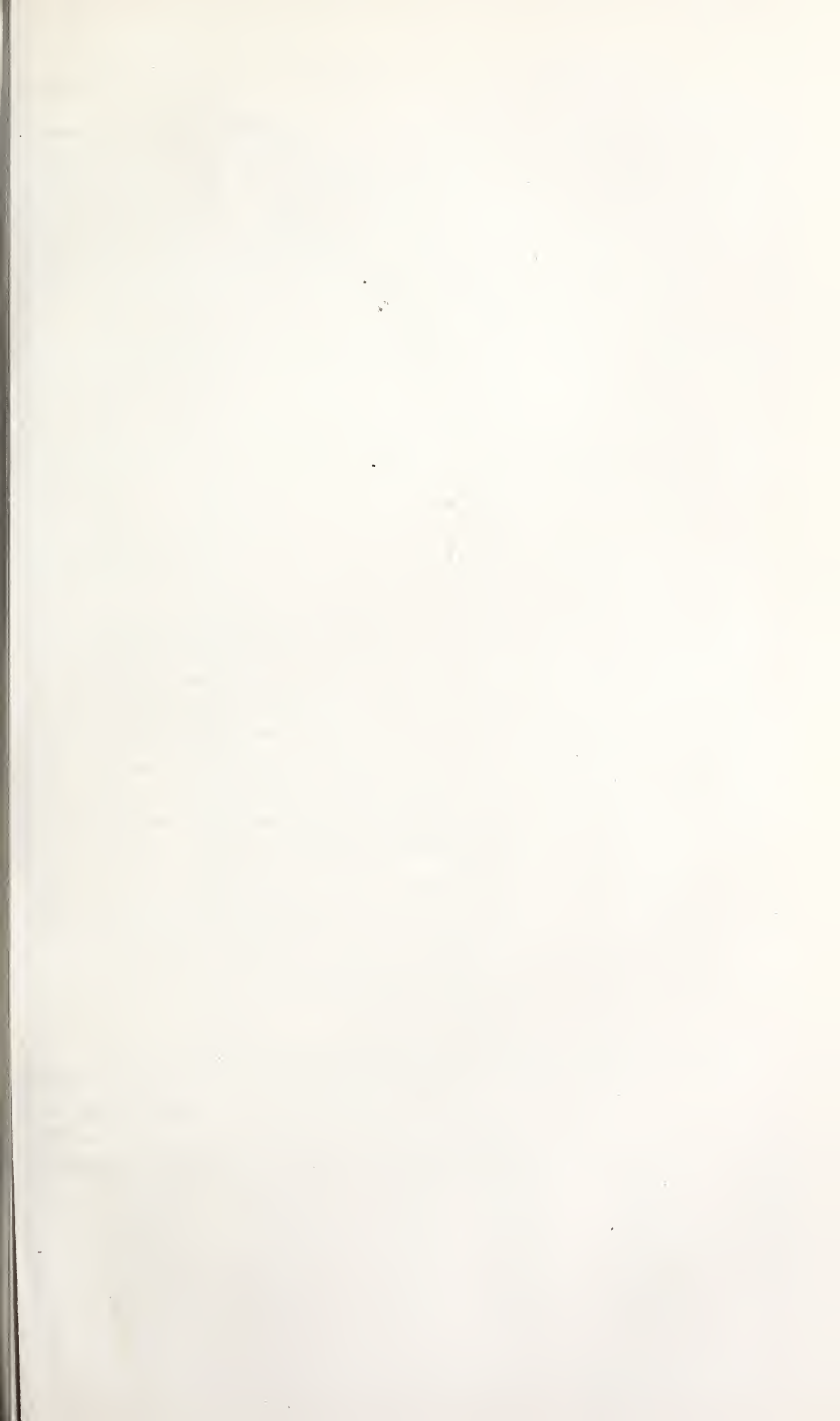


meo civ' C. unam piscar' quæ vocat' Twllymor in portum C. prout situat' inter profunditatem. . . . Cownayll de Gleanmeyr ex orient' et piscar' Edmundi S. ex occid' in long' et lat' a principali profund' aquæ de le Ley sive ipsius portus ex aust' usque ad basun sive lagdyppe ex boreali sicut peramb' per certas met et bund'. Hend' predicto P. in perp' de capit' dns' feodi, &c. Dat' apud C., v. Nov., anno Henrici Oct' xiii' Test' David Martell et Dominico ejus filio civ' C. d'no Will'o Gowlld not' pub', et aliis.

A power of attorney to Tho' Sarsfyld and Patrick Mahoune "cives et mercat' Cork."

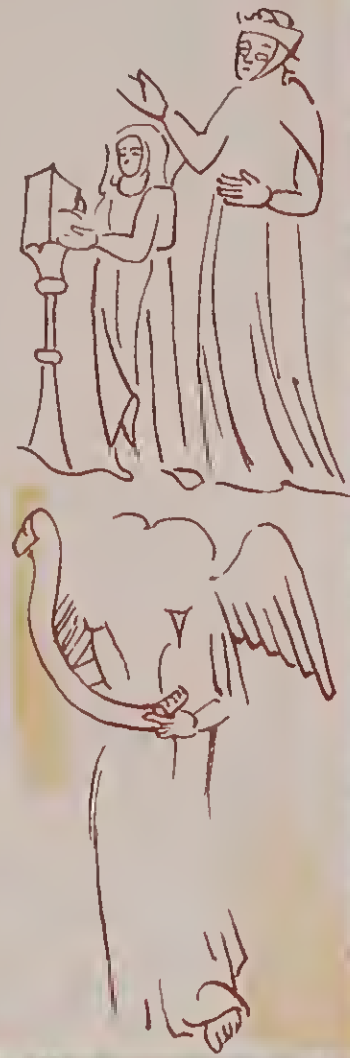
*(To be continued.)*

ELY CATHEDRAL.—The work of painting the ceiling of the nave of Ely Cathedral, commenced by the late Mr. Le Strange, and continued by Mr. Gambier Parry, has been completed. The principal subjects occupying the central portion of the ceiling, beginning from the west, are as follows:—1. "The Creation of Man;" 2. "The Fall of Man;" 3. "The Sacrifice of Noah;" 4. "The Sacrifice of Abraham;" 5. "The Vision of Jacob;" 6. "The Marriage of Ruth;" 7. "Jesse;" 8. "David;" 9. "The Annunciation;" 10. "The Nativity;" 11. "The Adoration of the Shepherds and of the Magi;" 12. "The Lord in Glory." The principal subjects are supported by figures, which are for the most part representations of patriarchs and prophets, carrying scrolls, upon which are written words of their own, bearing more or less forcibly upon the coming of the Messiah. The eleventh subject has, properly speaking, no supporters; but the Magi and the shepherds are so arranged as to carry on the artistic effect of a central group with conspicuous lateral figures. The twelfth and last subject has also no supporters, the picture extending entirely across the ceiling. Mr. Strange began this interesting decorative work by inscribing at the west end the prayer, SIT SPLENDOR DOMINI DEI NOSTRI SUPER NOS, ET OPERA MANUUM NOSTRARUM DIRIGE SUPER NOS, ET OPUS MANUUM NOSTRARUM DIRIGE. Mr. Gambier Parry has finished the work by inscribing at the east end the thanksgiving, NON NOBIS, DOMINE, NON NOBIS SED NOMINI TUO DA GLORIAM. The whole of the painted ceiling, as above described, is bordered by a series of heads which form, as it were, a cornice to the roof and connect it with the walls. These heads represent the ancestors of Our Lord, according to the genealogy in St. Luke's Gospel. Besides being an elaborate work of pictorial art, the ceiling of the cathedral is a carefully studied epitome of sacred history as recorded in the Scriptures. It may be mentioned that the general size of the figures throughout the painting is 9 ft.





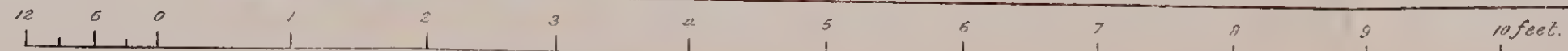
# HEADINGTON CHURCH, OXON.



MURAL PAINTINGS IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

C. A. Buckler.

June, 1863.





## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND MEETING, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1863.

Dec. 10. The second meeting was held (by permission of the Curators) in the lecture-room of the Taylor Buildings, PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, President, in the chair.

The Rev. P. G. MEDD asked permission of the Chairman to propose a vote of thanks to the late President. He could not do so without referring to the constancy with which he (the President) had attended, not only the general meetings, but the committee meetings also; and to the great attention which he had on all occasions paid to the interests of the Society.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—

The Rev. E. Wykeham, M.A., New College.  
A. R. Maddison, Esq., Merton College.

The PRESIDENT then called upon the Rev. P. G. Medd for his remarks on "The Crypt of St. Gervais at Rouen, and on some Churches in France."

Mr. MEDD began with some remarks on the general characteristics of continental cathedrals as compared with our own, such, for instance, as the more frequent non-completion of the design, especially the frequent absence of the central tower, as well as of one of the western towers; their greater height, of which perhaps Amiens and Beauvais are the most remarkable instances. Inside, he said, one could not help being struck, notwithstanding one's admiration of the indestructible beauty and proportions of the fabric, with the general dirtiness of everything, the execrable taste exhibited in tawdry decorations and trumpery paintings, and the renaissance, or even Louis Quatorze altars in the choirs of Gothic churches, e.g. a most obtrusive one at Amiens, which, however, he was happy to learn was about to be removed. He certainly thought that, although there were very visible signs of improvement, at present ecclesiastical and architectural taste were not nearly so advanced in France as in England.

He then proceeded to describe the remarkable crypt under the church of St. Gervais at Rouen, a building in itself interesting from its antiquity, although it is the third church on that site, and from its having belonged to the priory where William the Conqueror died, after the siege of the neighbouring town of Mantes. A full description of it, with illustrations, is given in a work entitled, *Saint-Gervais de Rouen, Eglise et Paroisse*, par Jules Thieury, 1859.

The crypt is entered by a flight of twenty-eight steps, descending



from the interior of the upper church. It is about 34 ft. long, 16 ft. wide, and 16 ft. high. The first view of it, dimly lighted as it is by a small round-headed window of later construction at the east end, carries one back at once to the days of the Church in the Catacombs, ere Christianity was yet a *religio licita*. Constructed about A.D. 287 by St. Mello, who was the first preacher of Christianity in Northern Gaul, under the government of Constantius Chlorus, the father of Constantine, it is the earliest scene of Christian worship in that part of France. Its plan is such as one would have expected at the period—a parallelogram whose length is about twice its width, with a semi-circular apse at the east end. The first two-thirds of the rectangular space constitute the nave, separated by an arch resting on bold projecting piers from the remaining third, which would seem to be a sort of choir. From this, under another arch, you rise a step into the apse or presbytery. A low stone bench extends against the wall on both sides of the nave and choir, if we may use those terms, and from its still remaining on either side of the apse seems originally to have run, according to ancient custom, all round the east end, the altar in all probability standing clear in front of it. Now, however, the altar stands in its later position, against the east wall close under the window. It is a thick slab of stone, resting on an upright slab at either end, but not built up solid in front. In the front edge of the upper slab are some holes bored in the thickness of the stone to some distance, for the insertion of relics. On either side of the arch, at the entrance of the apse, there still remains a strong iron hook, fixed into the wall at the height of about 8 ft. From these, as it seems, used to hang the veil, which, according to the custom still retained in the Eastern Church, concealed the altar and the officiating priest during the celebration of the Mysteries. Some faint indications of fresco-painting still remain on the roof and walls, which exhibit courses of the flat tile-like Roman brick inserted at intervals in the stone masonry. On the right and left, immediately as you enter the crypt, are two arched recesses in the walls, exactly like the *arcosolia* of the Catacombs. These are the tombs of St. Mello, and his successor St. Avitian, who assisted at the Council of Arles in 314. The body of St. Mello was removed in 880 to Pontoise, for fear of the ravages of the Northmen.

This most interesting relic of Christian antiquity is situated on a rising ground a short mile outside the city of Rouen. The spot was probably covered with forest at the time when the first Christians of *Lugdunensis Secunda* selected it, doubtless with a view to privacy and concealment, as their subterranean place of worship. No one ought to visit Rouen without making a point of seeing it.

On the conclusion of Mr. Medd's lecture, Mr. J. H. PARKER observed that the crypt of St. Gervais is probably one of the crypts of that early age which were built in imitation of the churches of the Catacombs. He also pointed out that, as regards Strasburg, it should not be classed as a French cathedral, but as a German one, though it was now in the French dominions.

Mr. BRUTON enquired as to the dimensions of the crypt, which were explained by Mr. Medd.

The PRESIDENT referred to the height of the French cathedrals. This height was also remarkable in their houses.

Mr. FREEMAN said he had also seen the crypt of St. Gervais, but it was quite accidentally he came upon it. It was a pity more people did not go to see it. It was, if not one of the most curious things anywhere, certainly one of the most interesting in that city. He referred to the fact of Hume stating that the Conqueror died at St. Gervais, but omitted saying what church of St. Gervais it was. He then remarked upon the error which Mr. Parker had referred to, of looking at Strasburg as a French church, an error into which Mr. Petit had fallen in his work on the French churches. With regard to what was said about the grandeur of French churches, he thought persons looking at a few specimens only were too apt to jump to a conclusion. We had nothing to be ashamed of if the buildings of the two countries were fairly compared. It was true, perhaps, they had five or six larger, but the average, he thought, were rather smaller. He could not admire the striving after height which comes out in the smaller as well as in the larger ones. Taken as a whole, he would not rank York and Westminster below Beauvais, Amiens, or Rheims. He thought, too, the absence of a central tower—an important feature in the beauty of a church—might arise from the habit of giving such height to the walls; he contended that St. Ouen at Rouen was the finest church in the world, as it combined the beauty of the French churches with the central tower of English churches. He might add to Mr. Medd's remarks, that there was a tendency in French churches to build towers in odd places, especially against transepts. It is seen at St. Denis, and it is remarkable at Bordeaux, where there are four towers, but they are at the ends of the transepts. There is, again, no distinction in France between minsters and parish churches. Here the churches presented two distinct types, but the parish church in France did not exist—it was a small cathedral, and the Somersetshire type of church was unknown. The absence, too, of good square towers, complete in themselves, was also remarkable; they all either had or required spires. He agreed with Mr. Medd as to the imperfect state of the churches in France; it is true that the majority were never completed, but still he thought that there were a few exceptions. The mere absence of a tower at the west end was not to be considered as a mark of incompleteness.

A. D. TYSEN, Esq., of Merton College, read a paper "On the Old Churchwardens' Account-books in St. Peter's-in-the-East, at Oxford."

Mr. PARKER then exhibited drawings of the interesting wall-paintings discovered on the south wall of Headington Church during the restorations. A facsimile of Mr. Buckler's very accurate drawing is presented with the Report:—

"These paintings were on the south wall of the south aisle, and were discovered in the summer of 1863 during some repairs which were much required and the enlargement of the church under the direction of the Messrs. Buckler. The wall was so much cracked and decayed that it was necessary to rebuild it, and the paintings therefore could not be preserved, but Mr. C. A. Buckler made a careful drawing of them, of which a facsimile is here presented to our readers. These paintings were on the sloping jambs or splays of two lancet windows, and on the wall adjoining to them. The subjects are, 1. The Nativity, with the infant Christ in a singular cradle resting on an Early English capital, with rude figures of the Virgin and St.

Joseph and the heads of asses; 2. The Flight into Egypt; 3. Herod receiving the Wise Men; 4. The Wise Men carrying Gifts; 5. The Murder of the Innocents; 6. Shepherds directing the Kings; 7. Christ's Entry into Jerusalem, with Zacchæus in the tree; 8. The Shepherds watching their Flocks (?).

"To the right of the windows is a figure of St. Christopher, to the left St. Anne teaching the Virgin to read. Over the subjects in the jambs of the windows are the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Virgin and a Bishop, probably St. Nicholas (?). Under the windows is a very elegant Early English scroll of foliage and flowers.

"The whole of these paintings were executed in distemper with red and yellow ochre; they belong to the class usually called frescoes, with which it appears that all our early churches were originally ornamented."

The meeting then adjourned.

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

*Feb. 2.* The Very Rev. CANON ROCK, D.D., in the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman alluded with deep regret to the severe loss which the Institute had sustained during the previous month through the decease of two of their earliest and most valued friends, one of them being the Earl of Ilchester, for several years a member of the committee, and who had very kindly consented to take the part of Local President at the congress of the Society in his county in the ensuing summer. The other kind supporter, now no more, through whose encouragement the Society had been fostered from the outset, was Dr. Markland, of Bath, formerly Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and whose friendly interest had frequently cheered the annual gatherings of the Institute.

The Rev. C. W. King gave a notice of the use of antique gems in the Middle Ages, when they were much esteemed for privy seals and signet rings, the devices engraved upon them being frequently interpreted as allusive to scriptural or legendary subjects of more recent times. Thus Jupiter with the eagle did duty amongst the jewels of Charles VI. for the Evangelist St. John, and the monks of Durham took a fine antique head of the same deity as that of St. Oswald, and the Apotheosis of Augustus was treasured at St. Denis as typifying the glory of Joseph at the court of Pharaoh. Mr. King offered some remarks on the curious inscriptions which occur on the silver mountings of numerous antique intagli used as *secreta*, or privy seals, of which a remarkable series has been published by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua*. He alluded also to the use of gems to enrich shrines and Church plate, from an early period, and cited as an instance the shrine of the Confessor placed by Henry III. in Westminster Abbey, and decorated with fifty-five large camei, besides other jewels. Several other remarkable examples were described, such as the shrine of the Three Kings at Cologne, that of St. Elizabeth at Marburg, constructed about 1250, the Carolingian treasures at the Abbey of Conques, and those formerly preserved at the Abbey of St. Denis near Paris.

The Hon. Robert Curzon described a fine series of ancient head-pieces, heaumes, and hoods of mail from his armoury at Parham, Sussex, which were brought for examination. In that collection are preserved



three complete suits of the dates of 1160, 1250, and 1350 respectively, and four complete suits of Gothic armour, prior to 1450, with many detached pieces and weapons of very early date. The remarkable specimens exhibited by Mr. Curzon consisted of a fine Greek helmet of bronze from Athens; a hood of mail, date about 1150; a flat-topped helm of the same period, being the best example hitherto noticed; an unique helm of the time of Edward III., bearing some resemblance in form to that of the Black Prince at Canterbury, but varied in some curious particulars; a very early visored bascinet of steel; a salade with moveable winglets attached at the sides—it was obtained at Vienna; an armet or tilting-helmet of the fifteenth century, with very unusual details of construction; and some other head-pieces of great rarity and interest.

Mr. Burt read a short account of a Book of Ordinances of the city of Worcester, which was submitted to the meeting by Mr. Charles Woof, F.S.A., the Town Clerk. It contains, besides the Ordinances of the time of Henry VII., which have been printed by the local historian Valentine Green, a similar code of regulations passed in the reign of Edward IV., and transcripts of several early charters and documents of importance relating to the privileges granted to Worcester. Mr. Burt cited several curious passages in the ordinances, regarding supplies of provisions, precautions against fire, the regulations for tolling the “day-bell” and the “bow-bell,” the latter being doubtless the curfew; and he stated the explanation of the term proposed by Mr. Woof, with much probability, that as the curfew was rung in London at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, the term found in the Worcester Ordinances was thence adopted in that city, and also probably elsewhere.

A communication having been addressed to the Committee of the Institute, stating that, in the proposed arrangements for the allotment of a considerable part of Wimbledon Common as a place of public recreation, it was apprehended that the remarkable entrenchment known as Cæsar’s Camp was threatened with injury, by the construction of new roads crossing the fosse and rampart of the work, as shewn in a map sent for the inspection of the Society,—some discussion took place on the subject, and the hope was strongly expressed that so remarkable a relic of the tribes occupying Britain at a very early period might be carefully preserved in any operations which may be contemplated.

Mr. Walter Tregellas then read a detailed memoir on the camp in question, and stated the various suggestions of writers on ancient vestiges in Surrey, from the days of Camden. The work has been assigned to the Pastoral period, when the Britons are supposed to have kept their herds in fortified enclosures on the higher grounds; but Cæsar’s Camp seems of greater strength than might be expected from such bucolic requirements, and Mr. Tregellas is of opinion that it may be classed with certain strong military positions, such as the camps near Winchester, Stockbridge, Folkstone, &c. He noticed an account by the Rev. T. Hugo of a group of hut-circles, supposed traces of very early dwellings, on the south side of Cæsar’s Camp, and also a cruciform tumulus, which it is feared have totally disappeared. According to certain writers the fortress has been assigned to the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes; it has been even conjectured that it may have been



occupied by Cæsar's legions in the campaign against Cassivelaunus; whilst Camden suggested that the ancient name of the camp, Bensbury, may be a corruption of Cnebensbury, and point out a conflict between Ethelbert and Ceawlin, in which Cnebba, the alderman, was slain.

Dr. Robson, M.D., of Warrington, sent an account of some interesting remains of salt-works found at Northwich, consisting of large leaden vats, on which certain characters had been deciphered leading to the conclusion that these relics, which lay at a considerable depth near the river Weaver, are of the time of Roman occupation, and supply interesting evidence of Roman workings for salt in that part of Cheshire.

The Rev. E. Venables gave a description of a curious mural painting, of which a drawing by the Rev. R. Oliver was exhibited, lately found on the south wall in the church of St. Mary and St. Rhadegund at Whitwell, Isle of Wight. The subject appeared to be the martyrdom of St. Erasmus: the figures are curious in costume, but much mutilated. The painting may be assigned to the fifteenth century.

The Rev. Canon Scarth sent representations of some sculptured fragments lately found during restorations of the chancel of the church of Bradford-on-Avon. One of these relics, of which a coloured drawing was sent by Mrs. C. Beckett, is the upper part of a well-carved effigy of a lady, date early in the fourteenth century; the head-dress is remarkable, and still displays elaborate painting. Unfortunately, the head and upper part of the torso only have been brought to light.

Among antiquities exhibited were a bronze celt of unusual type, found at Wrotham, in Kent, and brought by the Rev. R. P. Coates; also two large iron torques which had apparently been coated with bronze, of which small traces are now visible; they were found with some other relics of metal at "The Rath," near Haverfordwest, and were presented to the Institute, through Dr. Wollaston, by Mr. W. Owen. Bronze neck-ornaments of early date have been brought under the notice of the Society, in which an iron ring served as the core or inner support of the decorative work of the collar.

The Rev. G. Rhodes brought a fragment of an admirable intaglio on sard, found near Kertch—a work of the finest Greek period of glyptic art. The subject is the head of Isis, or possibly of Juno.

Sir George Bowyer, Bart., M.P., contributed some relics of Roman occupation—pottery, calcined remains, with the dorsal scutum of the broad-nosed sturgeon. They were found on his property at Barton Abbey Farm, near Abingdon. This species is taken occasionally in the Solway Firth, but less commonly than the sharp-nosed fish, *accipenser sturio*, abundant in the northern part of Europe.

Mr. Beldam, F.S.A., brought a mediæval stirrup encrusted with flints, and a Roman horse-shoe, found near the Icknield-street at Royston.

Dr. Wynn Williams exhibited a Flemish mortar of bronze, from Caernarvon Castle, bearing the date 1598. Photographs of Maxstoke Castle, Warwickshire, were brought by Mr. Fetherston, and a series of photographs of the Beauchamp Chapel and monuments, by Mr. Bedford. Some fine photographs also of the Gothic crowns discovered near Toledo, and now in the Musée de Cluny at Paris, were exhibited by Mr. Burt; they had been presented by the Director of the Museum, M. du Sommerard.

At the meeting in March some remarks on the hindrances suffered by archæology through the law of treasure trove, will be offered by

Mr. Faussett. Memoirs will also be read on excavations at a Roman site at Barton Abbey Farm, Berks., by Professor Rolleston, of Oxford; architectural notices of the churches of Rowington, Lapworth, and Packwood, Warwickshire, by Mr. E. W. Godwin; and of a Roman kiln for pottery, found in Somerset, by the Rev. Canon Scarth. The proposed exhibition of drawings of painted glass by the late Mr. C. Winston, will be opened in the rooms of the Arundel Society, on March 27, and a discourse will be delivered on these illustrations of art by Mr. Gambier Parry, on March 29.

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*Jan. 25.* GEORGE VERE IRVING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Giles, Greville H. Palmer, Esq., J. Heseltine Barclay, Esq., and John Henry Bly, Esq., were elected Associates.

Mr. Powell exhibited two finely-sculptured marble busts of Jupiter and Cleopatra, recently obtained from Pompeii.

Mr. Edward Roberts, F.S.A., exhibited a part of a wooden window-frame from Framlingham Church, entrusted to his care by the Rev. Mr. Manning, of Diss. It is of early Norman date, circular, about 10 in. diameter, with perforations round the edges for lacing. Mr. Roberts accompanied the exhibition with remarks upon the earliest lattice windows referred to in the Old Testament, and the continuance to this day of similar lattices in the East, and to the modes of carving and lacing windows prior to the introduction of glass.

Mr. Augustus Goldsmid, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze miniature figure of a caryatide found at Herculaneum. It is in the form of a semi-nude dancing girl, with legs crossed, and in elegant *pose*.

Mr. Charles Faulkner, F.S.A., exhibited rubbings of two diminutive coffin-lids found upon digging a grave last summer in Deddington Churchyard, Oxon, measuring only  $20\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 1 ft.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. in thickness. They are of local marl stone, sculptured, and represent a floreated cross. The edge of one is also sculptured. They belong to the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. Mr. Carmichael said he had met with one  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in length by 1 ft. 3 in. Mr. Planché suspected they were memorials of children.

Dr. John Harker, of Lancaster, forwarded drawings and a paper on the discovery of a number of British funereal urns. They were at the depth of 8 ft. beneath the earth. They were placed in pairs at intervals of a yard in a long line extending east and west. One was inclosed by four flags forming a box, a flag also at the top, the whole filled with ashes. The urns are of half-baked clay, in which pounded gravel is mixed. They vary much in appearance, some are thick and clumsy whilst others are neat and decorated, with various lines, circles, and dots forming patterns. One of the vessels contained the bronze blade of a spear or dagger, and the human bones indicate a small type, fine and thin and well calcined.

Mr. Murton, of Silverdale, Lancashire, transmitted numerous specimens of pottery obtained from his neighbourhood, where also are found the remains of several ovens or kilns for their manufacture. Mr. Cuming assigned them to the early part of the seventeenth century. Hitherto the only Lancashire wares of which we have received notice

have been from Liverpool and Prescot, this communication therefore offers a new instance to the history of British pottery in this country.

Lord Boston forwarded some elegant card purses belonging to the reign of the Stuarts. They are highly ornamented with gold and silver thread and variously-coloured silks. Mr. Cuming read some Notes on Purses, in continuation of a previous communication printed in the Journal.

*Feb. 8.* NATHANIEL GOULD, F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

R. M. Phipson, Esq., of Norwich, was elected an Associate.

Presents to the Library were received from the Baron de Koehne, Royal Society, Archæological Institute, Salisbury Museum, &c.

Dr. Wake Smart sent a drawing of a bottle which was found with one similar upon lowering the floor of the Grammar School at Wellingborough, Northampton. They were associated with some human bones. Mr. Cuming alluded to a similar case and exhibited two small bottles found in 1845, having been built into a chalk wall in Wood-street, Cheapside, which it was supposed had formed part of the church of St. Peter, erected in the fifteenth century. Although these bottles may have been made for domestic use, they would appear to have been connected with a sepulchral deposit. There being no evidence, however, as to the particulars under which they were found forthcoming, the Rev. Dr. Giles submitted that it might be dangerous to come to any conclusion upon the subject.

Dr. Pettigrew exhibited some fine objects lately obtained at Brussels: an etui, very finely chased in silver-gilt, representing figures illustrative of music and dancing, belonging to the early part of the seventeenth century; a brooch, silver gilt, finely chased and set with large turquoise, said by jewellers to be *Turquoise de nouvelle Roche*, and pearls. The head of a Moorish figure, well executed, forms the centre. The work is Oriental. Another object was an enamel, deemed to be the portrait of Shakespeare, of modern execution (probably by Bone), put into old French setting, with rows of turquoise and globules of bone in a silver frame. Also an exquisite *bonbonnière* with Watteau figures and scenes within and without, truly beautiful.

Mr. George de Wilde, of Northampton, forwarded an account, accompanied with drawings, of Roman remains found at Towcester, in cutting through "Clay Hill" for a new line of railway. They consist of a vase nearly six inches in height of a buff-coloured paste, with a blueish grey tint produced in a smother kiln, similar to what have been met with at Castor where there was a large manufactory; another vase impressed at the sides by the thumb, and with marks made by a pointed tool. A third fragment was jar-like, and of a pale yellow colour, with a neck above the brim, giving to a first sight the appearance of being corked. There were also portions of Samian ware, one with the potter's mark at the bottom, LVPINI. M. a name found in some of the London pottery. Towcester was the *Lactodorum* of the Antonine Itinerary; and Mr. de Wilde enumerated the several objects found, among others an example of what is generally now regarded as shoes for horses.

The Rev. Mr. Kell transmitted a copious and interesting paper on the ancient walls of the Castle of Southampton, and notices of ancient houses having vaulted cellars, interesting carvings, &c., of which drawings were sent. Impressions also of various Saxon coins were transmitted, and



the copy of an ancient map zincographed by Colonel James, R.E., from an unique example which has lately been presented to the Hartley Institute by the Corporation, among whose records it has lain deposited between two and three centuries. It will appear in the *Journal*, and the entire paper, for the reading of which there was not sufficient time at the meeting.

## ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

*Jan. 9.* Mr. THOMAS L. DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

A paper containing information on the State and Progress of Architecture Abroad, in communications received from foreign members of the Institute, was read by Mr. C. C. Nelson, Vice-President and Hon. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.

The first communication was from the Chevalier de Silva, President of the Institute of Portuguese Architects, in which the writer states that nothing very important in architecture had been done in Portugal since the erection of the church of the Estrella, built by Queen Donna Maria, and the commencement of the new Royal Palace d'Ajuda. The most important private buildings have been for the most part erected in the style adopted after the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755, viz. that of the palace and convent at Mafra. Of late, however, a better type has been observable both as regards style and material in domestic architecture, some of the houses having polished marble fronts, while in the arrangements of the plans an endeavour has been made to meet modern requirements. The façade of the new Chamber of Peers, of freestone, is good, but the choice of site is not a favourable one. Great works will shortly be undertaken, as the Palace of Ajuda is to be finished, although not according to the original design. An astronomical observatory is also in progress, and the chief station of the railways in Lisbon is in a forward state, and will be finished next year. Among the private buildings in course of erection is the palace of the opulent banker, M. Eugenio di Almeida, peer of the realm; and foremost among the ecclesiastical buildings is the convent and church of Batalha, where restorations have been carried on for nine years past, under the superintendence of M. Lucas Pereira.

The next communication was from M. Charles Delsaux, of Liège. "Architecture in Belgium," he says, "developes itself at present in private buildings, the hotels of rich bankers, fundholders, and manufacturers. Few large buildings are erected, but manufactories are built, country-houses are repaired, citizens have elegantly-built and healthy residences, and a number of schools are building in our populous communes. Good architecture does not, as a rule, shew itself in the principal new churches; the funds at command are chiefly devoted to the restoration of mediæval structures."

Another letter on the subject of architecture in Belgium was from M. Cluysenaar, of Brussels, who writes, "Architecture is not in a favourable position in Belgium. The Government can spend large sums only on railways, roads, canals, fortifications, and the army, so that but little remains for the arts; meanwhile a superior school of architecture is wanting in Belgium, in which a student may obtain a theoretical and practical education."

The last communication was from M. Pascal Coste, of Marseilles, who



enters into full detail connected with the progress of art there, and states that although Paris had taken the lead in architectural improvements, Marseilles had not remained inactive, great works, both public and private, having been undertaken of late years. New ports have been constructed to the west of the city, the united area of which is more than double that of the old port. To this may be added the *annexe* of the Port Imperiale, now constructing, the whole involving an outlay of sixty-four million francs. New thoroughfares are in course of construction, including the prolongation of the Rue Canebière on the site of the Rue Noailles, and the formation of the Rue Impériale, intended to form the most direct communication between the centre of the town and the new quarters of the dock. Several streets in the old town have been widened, and new boulevards opened. Among the most important public buildings finished during the last fourteen years are the Cellular prison for 200 prisoners; the Maison d'Arrêt, for 600 inmates; the new Civil Hospital, in the Quartier S. Pierre, for 80 patients; and the Lunatic Asylum for 900 patients; the Military Hospital for 600 patients; the barracks for *Gendarmerie*, the Cavalry and Infantry barracks, the Exchange and Tribunal de Commerce, the Palais de Justice, the Mont de Pieté in the centre of the town, the Faculty of the Sciences, the Zoological Garden in the Quartier Chartreux, a new Cemetery in the Quartier S. Pierre, and several churches and convents in the Roman, Gothic, and Renaissance styles. In course of erection are the following new buildings:—The new Cathedral, in the Byzantine style, by M. Leon Vaudoyer; the Museum of Paintings and Museum of Natural History; the Public Library and the School of Fine Arts; the Chapel de Nôtre Dame de la Garde, and the Imperial residence, built on the promontory of the old Anse de la Reserve; the new Prefecture and the Hotel Dieu. Among the projects under consideration are additional thoroughfares through the old town, the enlargement of the Hotel de Ville, and the alteration and improvement of private dwellings throughout the town. The aggregate cost of works undertaken at Marseilles during the last fourteen years, at the expense of the State, the Department, and the Corporation amounts to 160 millions of francs.

A discussion followed the reading of the above paper, in which the President, Mr. G. R. Burnell, Mr. W. A. Boulnois, and Mr. J. W. Papworth, Fellows, took part.

*Jan. 23.* Mr. C. C. NELSON, Vice-President, in the chair.

The decease of Mr. John Dobson, Fellow<sup>a</sup>, was announced. The Chairman alluded to several of the works executed by Mr. Dobson, including the restorations of Lambton Castle, the improvements at Whitby, and more especially the works at the Central Station of the North Eastern Railway at Newcastle.

Mr. H. A. Darbishire, Fellow, read a paper on the introduction of coloured bricks in the elevations of houses, in which, after some preliminary remarks, he treated, first, on the employment of coloured bricks, &c. as facial decorations; secondly, on the introduction of coloured bricks as angle decorations or quoins; thirdly, as to their employment as enrichments in door or window-openings; fourthly, as sub-

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<sup>a</sup> For a memoir of this gentleman, see p. 376 of the present Number.

stitutes for moulded bands or stringcourses; fifthly, on their employment in the construction of arches; and sixthly, on their introduction in the interspaces of cornices, entablatures, and other similar groups of mouldings.

A discussion followed the reading of Mr. Darbishire's paper, in which the Chairman, Messrs. Seddon and Hayward, Hon. Secretaries, and several members took part.

*Feb. 6.* Mr. THOMAS DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. J. P. Seddon, Honorary Secretary, "On St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth." Mr. Seddon commenced with a history of the church from the time of its foundation in the reign of Edward the Confessor. This church, he said, was pulled down in the thirteenth century, but some portions still existed, and several fragments were discovered in the course of excavations made in the year 1847. About 1190 the church was again enlarged, the nave was made eight bays in length, with lean-to roofs to the aisles; transepts were added, and it assumed the aspect of a complete cross church. Before these alterations were completed, however, the church was again enlarged, in 1251. The width of the aisles was increased to 39 ft. each. The chancel was extended eastward; chancel aisles equal in width to those of the nave were added, and the height of the transepts was made equal to that of the nave and chancel. Interiorly, it was equally rich in furniture and accessories; an elaborate roodscreen was erected, and in the north aisle of the chancel was "a fair pair of organs," and it is said that miracle plays were performed in the chancel aisles. It had been intended to erect an additional building at the west end of the church under the name of the Bachelor's Aisle, but the ravages of the plague in 1848 prevented its completion.

The additions made subsequently to the fourteenth century were disfigurements rather than improvements, and at the Reformation, similarly to the majority of churches throughout the land, the church underwent great spoliation; during the succeeding three centuries it was suffered to fall into a lamentable state of decay. In 1845, however, a desire to rescue this noble church from its desecrated condition was manifested, and under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Hakewell much improvement was effected. Another committee was formed in 1862, since which time a work of thorough renovation and repair of this noble fabric has been instituted, and is still progressing under Mr. Seddon's superintendence.

A conversational discussion followed the reading of this paper, in which the President and several members took part.

#### ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Dec. 14, 1864.* A Committee Meeting was held at Arklow House. Present: A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., the President, in the chair; J. F. France, Esq.; Sir John E. Harrington, Bart.; the Rev. S. S. Greatheed, the Rev. J. C. Jackson, the Rev. H. L. Jenner, the Rev. W. Scott, and the Rev. B. Webb. C. Hodgson Fowler, Esq., of Durham, was elected an ordinary member; and the provisional elections of Mrs. Gibbs, Berrow Cottage, Sidmouth; W. J. Audsley, Esq.,

and G. A. Audsley, Esq., of Liverpool; and Alfred Baldwin, Esq., of Stourport, were confirmed.

Mr. Ernst Jacobson, of Stockholm, architect, commissioned by the Swedish Government to examine and report upon the revival of Gothic architecture in England, had an interview with the committee.

Correspondence was read about the recent imminent destruction of the roodscreen of Filey Church, Yorkshire, which was mainly saved through the prompt interference of the Rev. G. O. Browne, of Hull; and about the sculptured reredos of St. John's, Torquay.

Mr. Withers met the committee, and exhibited his drawings of the restoration of St. John's, Elmswell, Suffolk, and St. Peter's, Friesthorpe, Lincolnshire. He also exhibited a very interesting series of uniform interior perspectives of seventeen small village churches, chiefly in South Wales and Lincolnshire, built or restored by himself. His plans for the important English "Church of the Resurrection," now building at Brussels, were also examined; as well as the designs for new schools at Elmswell, a small English church for Wildbad, in Wurtemberg, additions to the rectory of East Barkwith, Lincolnshire, and massive brass candlesticks for Gospel and Epistle lights intended to be placed in the sanctuary of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster Square.

Mr. White met the committee, and exhibited his designs for the restoration of the fine Third-Pointed church of Cavendish, Suffolk. Mr. C. N. Beazley met the committee, and explained his designs for the restoration of Birchington church, Kent (which had been criticised in the "Ecclesiologist"), and also his drawings for a new church at Coldash, Berkshire.

Mr. W. H. Crossland, of Leeds, met the committee, and exhibited his drawings for a magnificent Pointed Town Hall, to be built at Rochdale, besides the new churches of St. Mary's and St. Chad's at Middlesmoor, details at Copley, near Halifax, and other places.

Mr. Redfern met the committee, and submitted some specimens of a method invented by himself for painting wall-spaces in exceedingly bright colours. The committee were favoured by Mr. Burges with an opportunity of inspecting the beautiful sketches of costume and detail which he is preparing for publication<sup>b</sup>.

The progress of the works at St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, was reported.

Mr. Norton informed the committee that the next issue of the Arundel Society would comprise a chromo-lithograph of Hemling's triptych in the Hospital of St. John, at Bruges; and that the Society had lent their rooms for a three weeks' exhibition in the ensuing spring of the drawings and tracings from ancient stained glass made by the late Mr. Winston.

The committee examined a photograph of the Hilton and De Wint monument recently executed by Mr. Forsyth for Lincoln Cathedral, and a portfolio of drawings by Mr. Norton. These included designs for two new churches at Middlesborough, for the new church of St. David, Neath, Glamorganshire, and for the parsonage-houses at Middlesborough and Bedminster. Mr. Truefit's designs for a new school at Blakemere, Herefordshire, were examined; as also a photograph of two richly designed wrought-iron gates for Bombay Cathedral, executed by Messrs.

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<sup>b</sup> See p. 357 of the present Number.



Cox and Son, from the drawings of Mr. M. Digby Wyatt. They are 14 ft. wide, and 7 ft. 6 in. high, and are relieved with roses of polished brass. From Messrs. Lavers and Barraud the committee received four cartoons by Mr. Holiday, from which have been executed windows for Worcester College Chapel, Oxford, under the superintendence of Mr. Burges; also, some cartoons by Mr. Allen, in Renaissance style, for the decoration of a house in Prince's Gate, under the superintendence of Mr. Digby Wyatt; the cartoons, by Mr. Westlake, for the four apse windows of Mr. Pearson's fine church of St. Peter's, Vauxhall; and Mr. Barrauds's cartoon for the east window of Angersleigh church, Somersetshire. Messrs. Jesse, Rust and Co. sent a communication about their enamelled glass mosaics. The committee also examined the able designs by Messrs. Heaton, Butler and Bayne, for a mosaic reredos for Chester Cathedral, under Mr. Blomfield.

### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 19. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Messrs. Cecil Brent, Arthur Coombs, T. D. E. Gunston, and J. Wentworth Roughton, were elected members.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a drawing of a small silver piece found in the garden of the Benedictine convent at Winchester. On the obverse is a full-faced bust of a bishop, in his right hand a crozier, to his left a crescent. On the reverse is an ornamental cross, the ends *patée* and with annulets on the limbs, crescents and pellets being alternately in the angles formed by the cross. It resembles very closely the coin engraved in Lelewel's *Numismatique du Moyen Age*, pl. xx. No. 29, and was probably struck by the Bishop of Cambrai in the thirteenth century.

Mr. Freudenthal exhibited patterns, twenty-two in number, for the new copper and silver coinage of Hong-Kong, of which he gave a short description.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited two Anglo-Saxon coins found at Bradwell-juxta-mare, Essex, in the ruins of what is supposed to be the lost station Othona. One is a sceatta, of much the same type as Ruding, pl. i. No. 71; the other is apparently of the same general character as the penny of Coenwulf, (Ruding, pl. vii. No. 24,) but the obverse legend is + EVOROE retrograde, and that on the reverse TVR. The name of TVR does not appear to occur in the published lists of the moneyers of Coenwulf, and judging from the large size and general character of the coin, it would appear to be an imitation of the period. The coins are in the possession of Mr. J. Oxley Parker, of Woodham Mortimer, Maldon, who was also the discoverer of the Roman Station.

Mr. G. Sim sent a notice of recent finds of coins in Scotland, some of which were discovered near a ruin called "the Luggie," on Fala Muir, and others on the farm of Lewinshope, in Selkirkshire. The former find consisted of twenty-one coins of Charles I., Charles II., and George II., the latter of short-cross pennies of Henry III. (?)

Mr. Madden read a paper by himself "On Roman Coins bearing the numerals xcvi," in which he advocated their interpretation as "96 pieces to the pound of silver," and shewed that M. Cohen's note in his *Médailles Impériales* (vol. v. p. 387), on coins of Diocletian and Maximian with these figures, was in part unfounded, as the coin with



the numerals *xviii* then brought forward against this theory had been misread both by Eckhel and Banduri, and did not exist, as M. Cohen stated, in the *Musée de Vienne*.

Mr. Madden read a paper by himself "On a Coin of a new city of Mysia reading *TPIMENOΘYΠEΩN*." This legend has usually been read *TPIMENO ΘYΠEΩN*, more especially as the authority of Ptolemy (Lib. v. 2, 15) advocates the *τ*; but M. Cavedoni has recently shewn that Tzetzes, who quotes from Ptolemy, gives the name with a *ρ* (*Chiliad*. xi. 974), and hence suggests a re-examination of all the codices of Ptolemy. Mr. Madden stated that he had examined the only codex of Ptolemy in the British Museum, where there was certainly a *τ*, and that as certainly was there a *ρ* on two coins in the National Cabinet. After bringing forward all the evidence in favour of both readings, Mr. Madden suggested that it was still a question if *Θυπαι* combined with *Τριμевος* did not appear to be more veritable Greek than with *Τριμевος*, as he could find no word from which the latter could be derived, whilst two or three derivations might be suggested for the former.

Mr. Madden read some remarks by himself on a paper recently published by Mr. Edward Rapp, of Bonn, entitled "An as yet unknown Silver Coin of the time of the Roman Civil War," which is attributed by that gentleman to Q. Sertorius, who was murdered in B.C. 72. Mr. Madden condemned the coin as a gross fabrication, notwithstanding the opinions adduced by Mr. Rapp "of the first numismatic authorities in Paris," for not only did no head appear upon any coin previous to Julius Cæsar in B.C. 44, but the reverse legend and type of the supposed Sertorius coin was decidedly Imperial. The well-known story of the fawn of Sertorius would easily suggest to the forger the propriety of adopting that animal as the reverse type for his coin. It was even a question if Sertorius ever issued a coinage, but if he did, it was neither with his head nor with any allusion to his name.

## CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

*Jan. 30.* The Rev. CANON BLOMFIELD in the chair.

Dr. Brushfield read his second paper on Roman Remains in Chester<sup>c</sup>.

It first pointed out the usual characteristics of Roman masonry, so that the peculiarities of that met with in Chester might be more forcibly shewn. Throughout England generally, as well as on the continent, all Roman walls, whether of private or public dwellings, are usually characterized by the presence of layers of bonding bricks or tiles, whilst this characteristic was wholly absent in the Roman walls of Chester. The portions of walls found in the recent discoveries at Bridge-street are of similar construction to all others hitherto found in Chester of the Roman period, but it unfortunately happened that all, or nearly all of them were found not so high as the original level of the tessellated floors, so that those which were exposed during the excavations were in reality foundation courses, only we have no precise data for judging as to the character of the superstructure. None of the walls he saw exceeded three feet in height, nor could he perceive any decided signs of upper set-offs, which in all probability must have existed to support the outer borders of the

<sup>c</sup> GENT. MAG., Feb. 1865, p. 202.

tiles forming the roof of the hypocaust. It was additionally unfortunate that no entire apartment was discovered, so that the size of any could only be surmised. The stones of which the wall is built are well squared, and are of a strong Roman character, highly probable of Roman origin, but the mortar was certainly not Roman, being loose and friable. Again, it was bounded with a cross wall, which did not tally with the site of the Roman foundation below. But perhaps the strongest reason might be observed about its base, for in the first room, where so many hypocaust pillars were found *in situ*, the wall was actually built upon the concrete of the floor, supported by hypocaust pillars, clearly shewing that the apartment in the Roman period must have been larger than what was uncovered among the recent excavations; and moreover, the wall between the portions so supported was built upon loose rubble, a proof of the erection having taken place long after the Roman period. He had found one notice only of a tessellated pavement being built over by the Romans themselves. We could not with any certainty form an opinion as to the character of the main wall and divisional walls above the level of the ground, but in all probability they consisted of stone of superior finish to that left in the foundation. That bonding tiles were not used is tolerably evident, as, apart from their general absence in all other walls of Roman date discovered in Chester, very few fragments of this class of tiles were discovered in the *débris*. The actual size of the apartments was not known; as found, the first was 23 ft. by 24 ft.; the second 40 ft. long,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep in narrowest, and 24 ft. in broadest portion; the third room was 18 ft. by 18 ft.; the fourth, 18 ft. by 24 ft.; and the fifth was altogether unknown. No remains of either doors or windows were found, and it could only be surmised that the rooms were lighted from above. The height of the main building could not have been much less than 30 ft., the great thickness of the walls confirming this supposition. No remains of wall stucco were found in Bridge-street, but we must not infer from this its non-employment. On the contrary, he believed that the walls were covered with it, similar to those of other Roman dwellings, and its absence amongst the rubbish was to be accounted for thus: stucco, more than that of any other building material, becomes speedily destroyed when much exposed to the air and damp; and whilst at Wroxeter portions are met with amongst the rubbish, on account of its not having been much disturbed since the overthrow of the city, at Chester the rubbish bears marks of having been repeatedly turned over for the sake of building materials, &c.

The columns, or remains, were next described. By comparison with the classic type it was found that there were many departures from the model, and we must not be surprised at this when we remember that in Pompeii itself, long before the founding of the Roman Deva, there were capitals which led Sir William Gell to exclaim that "the Romans followed no correct model of the Corinthian order." The capitals varied considerably with regard to their design, and the style of their execution proved that they were the work of different hands. An examination taught that the pillars were executed by different workmen, possessing various degrees of ability, who were not masons regularly employed as such, but soldiers of the legion stationed in Deva; and that whilst they were limited as to height, principal measurements, and general character of the mouldings, yet that they were permitted to carry out their own ideas in the way that each thought proper. The probable height of the pillars was 18 ft. or 19 ft. Upon the question, were there originally more than twenty of these pillars, hinged the basis of judgment as to the character of the building. The longitudinal number of pillars had not been more than ten. But were there any connecting pillars between these at either end? To answer this question placed him in a position of great antagonism with the opinion of a well-known architect and antiquary, Mr. Tite. That gentleman visited the Bridge-street remains on one occasion, and read what certainly appeared to be a very hurried paper on the subject before the Society of Antiquaries<sup>d</sup>, in

<sup>d</sup> GENT. MAG., March, 1864, p. 333.

which he stated that the building "consisted of twenty-four Corinthian columns, four at each end, and eight on each side, and the foundations of the twenty-four were to be recognised." Had this statement been correct, the character of the building, as assigned by him, would have been extremely probable. But what are the facts? The site of two rows of ten in each were discovered most undoubtedly, but not the slightest vestige of any were found between them at either extremity. He (Dr. Brushfield) searched for traces, and hoped to find them, long before Mr. Tite read his paper, but never saw the slightest sign of any. The architect of the site, Mr. Hodgkinson, never saw any; nor did Mr. Lockwood, who paid frequent visits to the place; nor did any member of the Chester Archaeological Society, more particularly those well versed in Roman antiquities; and he was perfectly satisfied that had there been the least indications of them, they could not have escaped the scrutinizing examination which the site underwent, and he could only attribute the mistake of Mr. Tite to his visit being a single as well as a hurried one.

The methods adopted by the Romans for heating their houses and creating a proper draught for the fire were next considered; and having next gone over all the details of the remains of the Roman buildings or building discovered in Bridge-street, the writer considered the question "Was it a temple?" a point of great interest, as so few remains of Roman temples have been discovered in Britain; and if the conclusion was come to that the Bridge-street columns belonged to a temple, it will be the only instance on record of the discovery of the whole of the site of a Roman one in this country. Mr. Tite had suggested that the remains were those of a small temple or shrine, but if his facts were wrong the reasoning must be equally so, and the sooner such error was rectified the better, as errors of this kind if perpetuated bring discredit on archæology, and moreover Mr. Tite's opinion of the Chester discovery had been used for the sake of comparison with some similar discoveries at Bath.

First, then, let them review the essentials of Roman temples, taking into consideration those only of the quadrangular form. The most important part of a temple was the *cella*, the sacred place into which few but priests were permitted to enter. It was built of straight plain walls rising to the roof, without windows, light being obtained from an opening in the roof, or from the entrance doorway. To the *cella* everything else was secondary. But the external beauty of the structure depended almost wholly upon its columns and pediment. The oblong form was the attribute of all quadrangular temples. The varieties depended wholly upon the number and arrangement of the columns, and there appear to have been certain laws, which were rigidly carried out. Some temples had columns at one end only, some at both ends, making the structure, as it were, double pointed. In each of these cases the building was usually small. The majority had columns along the side in addition, and this section was of most interest now. When their lateral rows were single, they were called peripteral; when double, dipteral. Then there was another set, their names depending on the number of columns in the front portico: assuming, for instance, Mr. Tite's opinion to be correct, the Roman temple in Bridge-street would be called tetrastyle peripteral, i.e. tetrastyle from having four columns in front, and peripteral from there being a single row at either side. The following circumstance, however, might be advanced against the idea of the remains having originally formed a temple: 1. Temples were usually placed on commanding eminences, or elevated on a podium or elevated base, approached by a flight of steps. In Bridge-street the columns were close to the solid rock, and were not on an eminence. 2. On three sides the columns were partly or wholly shut in by walls, a proceeding hardly likely to have been the case had they belonged to a temple, more especially as that which tallied to the front was one so closed in. 3. There was not the slightest sign of the site of any pillars answering to the front and back porticoes of a temple. 4. Even allowing for the moment the existence of these end porticoes, forming a tetrastyle temple, it is known that the Romans in a case



of a temple of this kind never used pillars at the sides, except false ones attached to the walls. as in an instance at Rome, whereas in Bridge-street only those answering to the side ones were discovered. 5. The intercolumniations of the front (assuming their existence), and of the side columns were different. 6. Judged by the Roman standard, the building was a great deal too long; instead of the lateral intercolumniations being twice those of the front, they were three times. 7. An even number of columns existed at the side instead of an odd one. 8. No bas-relief, figure, or sculpture of any kind was discovered; a small fragment of inscription was found, but in itself no proof; whereas at Caerleon a portion of sculpture was discovered, and at Bath a great many fragments of sculpture as well as of inscriptions. 9. Not the slightest vestige of any moulding, of pediment, cornice, or entablature was found, this being otherwise the case at Bath. 10. A searching examination of the space between the two rows of pillars failed to discover the slightest vestige of either wall or wall-foundation of a *cella*, or where a statue had stood. On the other hand, what facts are there which can be advanced in favour of Mr. Tite's supposition? He (the writer), did not know of one. There were two rows of pillars certainly, and this is all that can be urged in support of the assertion. Mr. Tite had exhibited "a beautiful restoration of the whole building," but a restoration of this kind must have been not only inaccurate, but also altogether improbable. Against the idea of a temple having existed, there might be mentioned the historical circumstance that the early iconoclasts in the Saxon period deliberately destroyed the Roman temples, and so effectually was this done that the remains of one *in situ* are among the rarest of Roman remains discovered in Britain. He could therefore come to but one conclusion, viz. that the Bridge-street columns formed no portion whatever of a Roman temple. Were the remains those of a private dwelling or of a public building? We might be tolerably certain that they were those of a public edifice, gathering this from the apparently large size of the original structure. Assuming the original building to have been a public one, was it a bathing establishment? In Chester we have what is called a Roman bath, but beyond the remains of a hypocaust there is nothing whatever about it in itself to prove that it belonged to a bath at all. But did the remains in Bridge-street possess any of the attributes of a Roman bath? They do not possess a single feature by which they could be considered as such. The hypocausts, considered simply as such, prove nothing.

On carefully reviewing the whole of the facts he was much inclined to the belief that they formed a portion of a Roman public bath. At Wroxeter, a building which, according to Mr. Wright, was evidently that of a public bathing establishment, presented, during the earlier excavations, several points of resemblance to the Chester one. There, however, the site of the entire building was uncovered, and its true character made tolerably apparent. In Chester, it is of course hopeless to expect that in the middle of the city an excavation large enough to expose the whole of the Roman building could be laid bare at one time, but by taking advantage of all opportunities and by mapping down the sites of all remains, it might be possible to prove that which, from the force of circumstances, can be at the very best but approximate opinion. The Wroxeter baths were about 185 ft. by 175 ft., the remains of the Chester buildings have been pretty well proved to have been 175 ft. by 53 ft., and there was nothing yet to negative the opinion that they may have occupied as much ground as those at Wroxeter.

Respecting the fragment of an inscribed stone found in Bridge-street, which consisted of the remains of two lines, the upper containing portions of the letters O G A, and the lower DOM, with a point before D, analogy led to the conclusion that the inscription was originally part of a dedicatory one, which had been fixed on the main wall, probably under the portico. Having attempted to shew that it could not have been for the building or restoring of a temple, and as the stone by itself almost proved that this was a public building, he came to the conclusion that this building, or perhaps range of buildings, com-



prised the public baths of the Roman Deva, with probably shops and stores, but the absolute proof must wait until future excavations expose more of the south portion of the buildings. DOM might perhaps denote the Emperor Domitian, but it appears to be more probable that the letters DOM were a portion of the name of some important officer under whose auspices the building was erected, more particularly when it is recollected that many Roman names commenced in this manner. In his former lecture he stated that he believed these remains would throw considerable light upon the formation of the Rows, as they afforded almost for the first time in Chester an opportunity of comparing with tolerable accuracy the Roman level with that of the Rows. The general assumption was that recorded in "Hemmingway," (in the first volume of which there was an excellent article upon the subject,) that the streets and rows were originally on one level, and, to use Hemmingway's description, "the first dwellings of the Romans occupied precisely the same site as the houses and shops in the rows now do, with the balustrades or openings in front of them." The recent discoveries completely upset this theory. Feeling that the subject was one that could not be discussed in a few words, and as there were so many topics immediately connected with it, he thought it better to defer to some future occasion a paper upon this subject alone, and he wound up the present as follows:—

"Before I conclude I feel bound as a member of the Society to notice one or two remarks which accompany the notice of his paper in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, where, after a brief description of the remains, is the sentence—'This was the state of things when these remains were fortunately seen by Mr. Tite,' who 'caused a careful plan to be taken of all the remains, in which he was much assisted by Mr. Hodkinson.' Now, had the officials of the Society been lukewarm in the matter, and neglected to notice such an important discovery, the fortuitous visit of Mr. Tite to Chester would have been welcomed by all the archæological world, and the indirect reproof that the lines I have just quoted convey would have been justly merited. I am happy, however, to state that we have several officers and members of the Society who are too keenly alive to the interests of archæology to allow of any discovery of the Roman period within the precincts of Deva to be left uncared for or unnoticed, and within a week of the discovery of the hypocaust, I was requested to take notes and measurements, which I promised to do, and Mr. Lockwood paid frequent visits to the excavations on my account, and took accurate measurements and levels of the various remains as they were unearthed. Further than this, long prior to Mr. Tite's visit, Mr. Hodkinson, the architect of the new buildings to occupy the site of the remains, had commenced to take plans of the ruins. This will serve to shew that our local Archæological Society did not fail in its duty, and although the paper I have submitted to you may appear somewhat crude, yet I feel assured that it is free from the inaccuracies contained in that of Mr. Tite, in reference to which latter I feel assured that that gentleman could not have made such glaring archæological errors had he devoted a little more time to the examination of the remains—errors which unfortunately have been perpetuated in one of the most recent and important works on the relics of Roman Britain."

The lecturer frequently referred in the course of his remarks to the services rendered to him by Mr. John Peacock, Mr. Hodkinson, and Mr. Lockwood, the first-named of whom had furnished him with several excellent models of the articles that had been discovered.

A short discussion followed, which was closed by the Rev. Chairman, who stated that the observations made by Dr. Brushfield on the last occasion upon this subject had reached Mr. Tite, and the result had been that he (Mr. Tite), had since seen reason to change his opinions. In fact he had now come round to the views of Dr. Brushfield on the subject, as stated in a letter from himself received by the Rev. Canon. From what they had heard to-night they could only come to the conclusion that Mr. Tite had been wrong, and that Dr. Brushfield was right.

## KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 18. The annual meeting was held in the Society's apartments, William-street, BARRY DELANY, Esq., M.D., in the chair.

The report of the Committee for the past year stated that—

"The list of *bona fide* paying members numbered, on the 31st of December, 1864, six hundred and twenty. The new members elected within the year were forty-nine, and fifty-eight associates have resigned, died, or been temporarily removed from the list for non-payment of their subscriptions."

After some remarks on the amount of arrears (£140) the report proceeded thus :—

"Your Committee gladly quit this unpleasant subject in order to point with pleasure to the continued estimation in which the Journal of the Society is held. The market price of its seven volumes on booksellers' catalogues ranges as high as £5, or considerably more than the original cost to members. The Illustration Fund has met with very encouraging support. The names of all those who have increased their annual subscriptions in aid thereof are printed from time to time on the cover of the Journal, and it is to be hoped that in the year we are now entering the example of this class, the *gens nobilior* of the Society, will be more widely followed.

"The Society is no longer a mere county or provincial one; but, under the patronage of Royalty, counts its supporters and contributors from amongst the learned men, not of Great Britain and Ireland alone, but of the continents of Europe and America.

"A marked feature of the year's progress has been the generous determination of some of the members to defray the whole or the greater part of the expense of the printing of several papers of considerable interest. Your Committee gladly mention the names of A. G. Geoghegan, Esq., and Capt. H. M. F. Langton, whose generosity has enabled the Committee to give to the members, for the year 1864, a much larger amount of printed matter than the ordinary funds of the Society would in prudence warrant.

"In conclusion, your Committee have great pleasure in announcing that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been graciously pleased to become chief patron of the Society, and that His Excellency, Lord Wodehouse, successor to Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has also been pleased to become a patron and life member. That His Royal Highness, the heir apparent to the throne of these realms, should thus shew the interest he feels in the antiquities and ancient history of Ireland, must be most gratifying to the members of this Society, and deserves their lasting gratitude; and it is also encouraging to find the present Viceroy of Ireland following in the steps of his illustrious and lamented predecessors, and giving the sanction of his patronage to a Society, the object of which is to foster the study of ancient literature and archæology amongst us."

The Treasurer's accounts were then passed, which shewed a balance in favour of the Society, and it was stated that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had sent double the amount of the ordinary composition for life membership. The election of officers took place, when His Royal Highness was chosen Patron in chief, and His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Most Hon. the Marquis of Ormonde, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin, Col. the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, Lieutenant of co. Kilkenny, Patrons.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory was named President, the other office-bearers were re-elected, and sixteen new members added to the Society, among whom were the Earl of Carrick, and Lords De Vesci and Lismore.

A large number of presentations to the Library and Museum was then made. For want of space we can notice but a few.

Mr. Robertson, on the part of the Dean and Chapter of St. Canice, presented some pieces of carved oak, which had formed portion of a roof of St. Canice's Cathedral earlier than that being at present removed—apparently not older than the period of Bishop Williams' "restoration" in the reign of Charles II.; also some very perfect specimens of the old cathedral flooring-tiles, and an iron spring-lock, of some antiquity, found in the progress of the works there. Mr. Robertson also presented a carved stone belonging to the ancient parish church of St. Canice which had preceded the present cathedral. This stone, found by Mr. Monaghan, the contractor's superintendent of works—whose care in the preservation of every fragment of carved stone discovered in the course of the carrying out of the works under his control, cannot be too highly commended—used as an ordinary building stone in the north chapel, presented the ball ornament on a chamfered jamb, usual in the Hiberno-Romanesque mouldings of the twelfth century. It corresponded fully in style with the carved capital built into the external base of the south transept wall, as figured in the *History of St. Canice's Cathedral*.

Mr. Prim presented a leaden bulla of Pope Innocent IV.—whose pontificate began in 1243, and ended in 1254—stated by the person from whom he had bought it, to have been found in the drainage excavations in the cemetery of St. Canice's Cathedral. This bulla had probably been originally attached to some Papal rescript connected with the cathedral, with the erection of which it was coeval.

The Rev. P. V. Skelly, O.P., presented an encaustic flooring-tile, the design on which was a lion rampant within an engrailed border, found in the Black Abbey; and a London groat of Edward IV., in base metal, also found at the Abbey.

Andrew Wilson, Esq., collector of Inland Revenue, Wexford, on the part of Mr. Denis Hoyne, Thomastown, presented a piece of the St. Patrick-money, of the halfpenny size, in good preservation. Referring to the late Dr. Cane's argument as to this coinage having proceeded from the mint of the Confederate Catholics, and Dr. Acquilla Smith's theory, in reply, as to their having been Dublin tokens of the reign of Charles II., Mr. Wilson expressed his opinion that they were much more likely to have been struck early in the reign of James II. He supported his views by the following observations:—

"The absence of the arms of the Confederation, and of their well-known motto, 'Pro Rege, Lege, et Patria Hiberni unanimes,' as well as of anything on the coin to denote its being issued by their authority, appears to me a fatal objection. I should expect that a government like the Confederation, newly formed, and not universally accepted in the kingdom, would be sure, when issuing a coinage, to seize such an opportunity to proclaim the authority they claimed, by engraving on the coin their official style. The issue of the coin, it would appear to me, might be attributed with more probability to another period of our history—the commencement of the reign of King James II., before any serious attempt was made to contest his right to the Crown. The inscription on both sides of the coin appear to me more appropriate to that period than to the earlier period. In that earlier period, although the Supreme Council was carrying on the Government in the name of the King, it was not to be expected that their loyalty could be of so exalted a character to *him* that they should write him down a second David, and suppress all mention of themselves—and the inscription on the obverse, 'Quiescat Plebs' would be a bitter mockery in the midst of a desolating war. But assuming



the truth of my hypothesis, the inscriptions would be singularly appropriate. 'Floreat Rex' would be an exceedingly appropriate *prayer* addressed on behalf of a Catholic King, married to a young Catholic Princess, but as yet without heirs; and the other inscription, 'Quiescat Plebs,' would represent a prayer for the continuance of the only interval of peace the kingdom had enjoyed for ages. I should be inclined to think that the 'St. Patrick's' pieces were never intended to serve for money. They appear to me to have been kept as badges of adherence to the king, in the same way as the silver 'White Lions' were given to the adherents of the Lancastrian Prince of Wales *temp.* Henry VI."

Mr. Robert Day, jun., Cork, presented eighteen specimens of flint implements, which exhibited a striking resemblance to those discovered in the drift at Abbeville and elsewhere in France and England; they comprised specimens of the perfect leaf-shaped spear or knife, the partly-formed celt, and the broken flint weapon; none of them were polished. Mr. Day said,—

"On the Northern Counties Railway within two hours' drive of Belfast, is the Toome Station, which takes its name from Toome Bridge, a secluded, peaceful village, nestled among old trees, and bounded on the south by Lough Neagh, and on the west by the river Bann, which here flows out of the lough on its course to join the Atlantic, below Coleraine. The bridge, which spans the river at Toome, forms a connecting link between the counties Antrim and Derry. The lough presents at this place the appearance of a great V, having the space between the points filled with a platen of sand known as Toome Bar. This is almost invariably covered with from two to three feet of water. Barton, who published a work on Lough Neagh, (Dublin 1751,) says, 'that before the autumnal season of the year the water discharged at Toome is very inconsiderable, so as not to afford a depth greater than that which may reach to a shoe-buckle, or the knee of a person wading; and once it happened that a person taking advantage of an inblowing wind, walked over dry-shod.' Unfortunately, when I visited the place, the wind was in a contrary direction, and the water reached above the knee; but my guide informed me, that owing to the dryness of the summer, the whole surface of the bar was at one period of this year dry. Strewn upon and imbedded in it, are logs and balks of timber, some of which bear the marks of fire, while others still retain their upright position: these must have been placed here artificially, as the bar of sand extends fully a quarter of a mile into the lake, outside of which there is deep water; and if by the force of the water they had been thrown up here, it is equally probable they would have been swept by the first winter flood into the river, and thence to the sea. From this it may be inferred that there was here, at a very remote period, a crannoge or lacustrine dwelling. The sites for such habitations were, when practicable, always chosen either where a river flowed into a lake, or *vice versa*, these being the best fishing grounds; and here nature may be said to have formed a site which is unequalled.

From the large number of flints, weapons, &c., which I have found lying on the surface and slightly imbedded in the sandy bottom, it is more than probable that they were used by the dwellers in this island village. Flint is not found in its natural state within seven miles of Toome, so that it must have been brought home and manufactured in the crannoge. I searched in vain for a fragment or nodule similar to those which may be found in any gravel heap, but all I saw had the evident marks of chipping; some were thrown away, owing to the imperfect character of the flint, while others were perfectly formed, and more were broken either in the process of making or in use. But the most positive proof of their having been made here is, that the large cores of flint from which the weapons were struck were also found. All these flint-flakes are of the earliest type, many closely resembling those found in the drift at Abbeville, and many like those brought home from the Dordgue Caves by Messrs. Harlet and Christy. I only succeeded in getting two rudely-shaped barbed spear-heads, but had the good fortune to find four celts of the ordinary type, made from the trap-rock, two of which are polished, while the others are made with less care, and the edge only shewing signs of careful working. The greater number of these flint weapons were perhaps formed by not more than three or four skilled blows, thus,—one would strike the fragment from the core, while two more would form the mid rib, giving



it a leaf shape, and a fourth would cause the slight depression at the base which was intended to secure the weapon to its wooden or bone handle.

Some ten or fifteen years ago the commissioners appointed for deepening the river Bann, had occasion to infringe on this sand bed, and in it antiquities of great variety, belonging to the stone and bronze periods, were found. These were deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and any person looking over the catalogues of this national collection must be struck with the frequency with which Toome-bar appears, in connexion with bronze swords and spear-heads, or with the more peaceful relics of a bye-gone age, the ring, brooch, enamelled bead, or silver armlet. Lough Neagh, like nearly all the other lakes in Ireland, has its traditions and legends, in which the peasantry implicitly believe. And when Moore wrote the lines—

“‘On Lough Neagh’s banks as the fisherman strays,  
When the clear cold eve’s declining,  
He sees the round towers of other days  
In the waves beneath him shining;’

he but perpetuated in undying verse the belief which the dwellers on its shores possess, that beneath the present waters was once a thickly populated country, but owing to the ‘evil living of the men who dwelt therein,’ it was suddenly submerged by a just God, and that even to this day may be seen beneath its placid waters the round tower, ‘the high-shapen steeple,’ and the crumbling walls of ruined cities. May not this tradition be the faint remembrance of the lacustrine inhabitants?”

The Rev. James Graves said that, having heard of the discovery of a crannoge or lake-dwelling, in Grantstown Lake, Queen’s County, on the property of John Wilson Fitzpatrick, Esq., he had written to their newly elected associate, that gentleman’s son, Mr. Bernard Fitzpatrick, who had sent him the following brief account of the particulars:—

“The lake is very deep, and was drained two or three years ago, so as to make it some six feet lower. This disclosed an island of mud and stakes. The stakes which form the circumference are very sharply pointed, but in the centre they seem to have been grooved and nailed to one another. I found an enormous quantity of animal bones, two nails with large heads, a hasp, what I consider to be an arrow or spear of charred wood, and a polished piece of bone like a hair-pin. The pin has grooved circles all round it at the top. I found also a great deal of charred wood, and a lump of gypsum. I also found what I think must have been a coffin, as it was boarded over and had pieces of wood for the head and feet, also side pieces, all fitted into one another. When opened there was a bad smell, and two small bones, almost crumbling, were found inside; it was about four feet and a half long. I found no boat—anything of the kind would be likely to have sunk to the bottom, and the lake is upwards of eighty feet deep at least.”

The Rev. George H. Reade, Inniskeen, recorded the discovery of a crannoge on the glebe island, in the parish of Aghnamullen, in the county of Monaghan. There were two islands in the lake under the glebe house. Some fourteen years ago the then rector ploughed up one of them for the first time, and turned up many curious antiquities, bones, stakes, pottery, &c. The present rector had also found many ancient remains on the edge of the island, during the low water of last summer. He mentioned to Mr. Reade the following curious circumstance. Sitting on the island one day, he saw what he thought to be a button on the leaf of a water-plant, which had grown up from the bottom of the lake; but this, on examination, proved to be an old coin, ascertained by Mr. Reade to be a half-groat of Edward III.—some of the treasures of the lake being thus lifted to the surface by the natural growth of the plant.

Some remarks of the Marquis of Kildare on the surrender of Maynooth Castle, *temp.* Hen. VIII. were read; after which,

Mr. Prim said he wished to place on record in the *Journal* of the Society the recent discovery, by the Rev. Mr. Skelly, at the Black Abbey, of an Edwardian tomb, making an interesting addition to the tombs previously discovered, and which had been noticed by him in the transactions of the Society for the year 1851. In the process of removing the yard wall of an adjoining house built on part of the old monastic precincts, for the purpose of making a more commodious entrance at the western end of the Abbey, the workmen found a tomb, apparently in its original position, as it lay east and west, and the foot to the former point. It was a coffin-shaped slab, ornamented with a cross in bold relief, gracefully designed, and floriated at the points. Running along the right side of the shaft of the cross, in two lines, was an inscription in Norman-French, and incised Lombardic characters, as follows :

† DAVID : MERCATOR : GIT : ICI : DEU : DE :  
SA : ALME : EIT : MERCI : AMEN.

This David the Merchant was, no doubt, an ancient burgess of Kilkenny, but Mr. Prim said he had not yet been able to identify him.

The following papers were then submitted to the meeting, and ordered to be printed in the Society's *Journal*.

"On Irish Medical Superstitions," by John Windele, Esq., Cork.

"On an Ancient Map of Leix and Offaly" (Continuation), by Herbert F. Hore, Esq.

"The Rental of the Earl of Kildare" (Continuation), by the same.

"Dineley's Tour in Ireland" (Continuation), contributed by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P.

Thanks having been voted to the donors and exhibitors in the usual form, the meeting then adjourned to the first Wednesday in April.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

*Feb. 6.* The annual meeting was held in the Old Castle, JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary (Dr. Charlton), read the annual report, which is as follows :—

"The fifty-first year of the Society's existence, just now completed, has passed without any notable occurrence. More new members, however, have been admitted than during some previous years, but the papers presented at the Society's monthly meetings have not been so numerous. The new era that was to have been inaugurated on the completion of the fiftieth year has, as yet, shewn little signs of appearing, but the Council have now to exhibit the prospect of better days, especially as regards the grand object of increasing the accommodation for the Society's collections. The hopes that have been held out so long of obtaining a new museum are now about to be realised, and perhaps no time more appropriate for the laying of the foundation-stone of this new building could be selected than that of the approaching visit of the British Archaeological Association to the north.

"The collections of the Society have been increased during the past year by the acquisition, at a moderate price, of the valuable Roman altars and inscriptions belonging to the late Dr. Charles Thorp, of Ryton, and by several donations, all tending to prove that the interest of the public in archaeology has by no means diminished. That such is the case has been still further shewn by the exertions of the magistrates of Northumberland, in conjunction with this Society, to preserve the gateway lately discovered on the line of the Roman Wall at Walbottle Dean. In the process of lowering the road at this spot the foundations of the Roman Wall, over which, for so many miles, the military road of the last century had

been carried with such lamentable precision, were laid bare for a considerable distance. It is greatly to be regretted that more of the Wall itself could not be preserved; but though the gateway stood in the line of road, there was an almost unanimous feeling that it should be retained. By the permission of the noble owner of the land adjoining, the patron of the Society, a deviation of the road was made, and the gateway is now safe from injury. It is to be hoped, however, that a light railing will replace the heavy wall that now entirely hides the gateway from the passenger's view, when traversing the road. The Duke of Northumberland, the magistrates, the county gentry, the surveyors and contractors of the works on the spot, all took great interest in this remarkable remnant of Roman work, and exhibited a zeal for its preservation which would have subjected many parties to merciless ridicule only a few years ago.

"The meeting of the Archæological Association at Durham will no doubt attract many, both to that ancient city, and subsequently to Newcastle. The Secretaries of this Society have duly communicated to the Association the resolutions come to by the Society, to afford to that reunion every assistance possible; and to assure to the Association a cordial reception in case the members should visit Newcastle. Another part of the transactions of the Society is this day laid upon the table. It has been found necessary, from various causes, to diminish the number of publications during the year; but the Council trusts, with the fresh impulse given by the building of the new museum, additional funds and more papers will be placed at the disposal of the publishing committee.

"The Council has this day placed before the Society the plans and elevations for the new museum, prepared at the request of the committee by Mr. Archd. Dunn, of this town. The objects to be obtained in the proposed building are to avoid obstructing the view of the castle from the vicinity of St. Nicholas' Church, to keep the street front of the museum as nearly as possible in accordance with the style of the ancient building, and, at a moderate cost, to provide sufficient space for the collections. The entrance to the new museum will be by a door close to the southern entrance of the present Blackgate, from whence the visitor will pass into a hall 90 ft. in length by 50 in breadth, and lighted from the roof alone. The roof itself will be supported by a row of five Norman pillars down the centre of the hall, and from thence, passing beneath the railway arch next to the carriage road, a passage will lead down to the western window of the guard-room in the castle. Ample space is left for the future extension of the building, and it will depend upon the funds that can be obtained how much will be executed at present. The western front towards the street will present a curtain wall in the style of the Old Castle, connecting that building with the Blackgate. Should this design, with such modifications or changes as the Society may suggest, be carried into effect, the antiquaries of Newcastle will possess a museum excellently adapted for the study of their collection of antiquities, and attached, moreover, to a building of high historical interest. It was hardly to be expected that after the lapse of fifty years many of the original founders of the Society would survive, and one of these has been removed by death during the past twelve months. Mr. John Bell bore a very active part as secretary of the original institution, and to a late period of his life took a warm interest in the formation of the museum<sup>e</sup>."

The Treasurer (Mr. R. White) read the financial statement. At the commencement of the year there was a balance in hand of £35 18s. 8d. The income during the year has been £182 4s. 6d., and after paying the expenses there was a balance of £70 left in the hand of the treasurer, who also reported that the sum of £629 16s. was deposited in Messrs. Lambton's bank in connection with the Building Fund. Mr. White expressed his desire that some other gentleman might be appointed to be treasurer in his place.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and the treasurer's account. With respect to the new building, whatever plan they might determine upon, it would have to receive the approbation of the Corporation of Newcastle; but he did not expect that there would be any



difference between them. The Corporation had given the ground on moderate terms, and they desired that the plans should be subject to their approval, and be in accordance with the objects around, and the interests of the town.

Mr. Longstaffe seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

Mr. A. M. Dunn then explained the plans for the proposed new museum, the cost of which he estimated would be about £2,500; or if there should not be funds sufficient to carry out the whole plan at once, a portion could be executed for £1,400.

Mr. Henry Turner said it was a question of great importance as to the manner in which the museum should be constructed, as no alterations could be made after the plans had been adopted, without incurring great additional expense. He, therefore, moved that a committee be appointed to consider the plans.

The Chairman suggested, as an addition to the motion, that the committee be authorized to communicate with the corporation of Newcastle upon the subject.

The motion was passed, and Mr. John Clayton, Dr. Bruce, Dr. Charlton, Mr. E. Spoor, and Mr. Henry Turner, were appointed to form the committee.

The Chairman said it would be well if they could get the town with them, for it certainly would be a grand thing to have in Newcastle the finest collection of Roman antiquities which existed in England. If they carried the town along with them, it would be easy enough.

The Rev. G. R. Hall, Incumbent of Birtley, North Tyne, then read an elaborate paper on "Ancient British Remains near Birtley and Barrasford, North Tyne." The district where the remains were found is about thirty square miles in superficial extent, and is well defined by the Rivers Reed and North Tyne on the north and west, and by the Gunnarton or Barrasford Crags, and Watling Street on the south and east. The physical characteristics of the valley, the rounded hills and high escarpments of carboniferous or mountain limestone, and the numerous intersecting denes, with the great range of columnar basalt, offer many coigns of vantage for aboriginal castrametation and settlement. The district is, comparatively speaking, isolated; and this, combined with the pastoral pursuits of most of the inhabitants, has tended to conserve, in an unusual manner, the ancient vestiges which are there to be found. These primitive remains consist of camps or fortlets, terrace lines of culture, ironstone workings, standing stones, and burial barrows. The paper contained a minute and interesting description of the various remains.

Dr. Bruce, on the conclusion of the paper, said that it brought before them things of great interest, and there was pleasure as well as instruction in hearing that paper read. In so doing, they could not but be struck with the amount of population that once existed in that part of the county, which was now somewhat thinly inhabited. He fancied that they always conceived their forefathers to be greater savages than they really were; and unfortunately they had not the art of writing so as to hand down their history to the present age. He thought that all modern inquiries shewed that they were a more civilised people than they had hitherto been considered. Their fortifications were the result of plans—of plans most skilfully designed. He felt a great interest in



the paper, and if other gentlemen would do the same as Mr. Hall had done, the whole county would soon be mapped and pourtrayed.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected; the only alteration being the appointment of Mr. W. Dodd to be treasurer, in the place of Mr. White.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

*Jan. 31.* JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

On a ballot, the following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:—Mr. Augustus W. Franks, of the British Museum; and Mr. William Mackison, town architect, Stirling.

The following communications were then read:—

I. “The ‘Compt,’ or Expenses connected with the Regent Earl of Murray’s Funeral and Monument within the Church of St. Giles’, Edinburgh, in the year 1570.” Communicated by David Leigh, F.S.A. Scot. It appeared from this paper that the Regent’s tomb, along with other monuments, had been cleared away in the course of the last remodelling of the church. The brass, however, was preserved and restored to the family, and the present Earl of Moray having at his own expense rebuilt the monument after the former model, the brass has been also replaced. The plan of the first monument was recovered from a sketch made by Mr. Skene, of Rubislaw, in the early part of this century, and the operations have been executed under Mr. Cousin’s superintendence. The account of the expense of the Regent’s funeral and monument was recently found among the papers at Donibristle, and will now be printed. Among the items are payments for “yallow tauffateis to be banaris;” for “fwytmantillis to Grange hors and the lard of Cleischis;” “ane paper of preynis to buisk the herauldis.” “Item to Jhone Ryotail and Mwrdoche Valkar measounis for the making of my Lordis sepulture, £533 6s. 8d. Item to James Gray goldsmyth for engraving of ane platt of bras vpoun my Lordis sepulture, £20; Item to David Rowane for the same platt of bras, £7.”

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Earl of Moray for the satisfactory restoration of his ancestor’s monument; and to Mr. Laing for the interest which he has taken in the matter for a long time, and for his present communication.

II. “Account of Graves recently discovered at Hartlaw, on the Farm of Westruther Mains.” By Mr. John Stuart, secretary. These graves were found in two knolls which commanded an extensive view of the adjoining country. They were formed of slabs of stone, and varied in length from four to upwards of six feet, their direction being east and west. In the knolls many foundations of circular enclosures were found, and several pits paved with stones, and filled with charred wood and burned matter. The number of graves discovered was sixteen. They contained portions of unburned human skeletons, and in and near them were vestiges of charred wood and greasy earth. These graves were recently excavated under the directions of Lady John Scott; and drawings by her ladyship, with a sketch-plan by Mr. Spottiswoode, of Spottiswoode, were produced; also portions of the bones and burned matter found in the graves.

Mr. Stuart contrasted these graves with those found at Clocharie in

the same neighbourhood, and recently described by Lady John Scott. In this last case the cists were short, and contained burned bones. An urn containing burned bones was found in one of them, and traces of burning in pits and elsewhere occurred near the cists, while enclosing walls like those at Hartlaw were uncovered. Mr. Stuart was disposed to regard the last as marking a purely pagan burial, and the other as an example of a transition period. He quoted early capitularies against the burning of the bodies of Christians, and carrying them to pagan mounds; also against the continuance of the pagan feasts which used to be held at graves, stating that the appearances of the bones of animals near graves in Christian sites, as at the Kirkheugh of St. Andrew's, and the traces of burning about those at Hartlaw, might probably be held to mark such feasting in both cases.

A notice was also given of a group of forty short cists recently discovered near Yester House, from a description by Mrs. Warrender.

The cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Lady John Scott for carrying out the examination of the graves, and for the beautiful drawings which she made to illustrate the description of them.

III. "Note of a Long-shaped Cist with Skeleton, found near Yarrow Kirk, Selkirkshire, from communications by the Rev. James Russell, Yarrow." By J. A. Smith, M.D., secretary. Dr. Smith adverted to the interest of the locality in which the cist was discovered, it being near to two ancient unhewn standing stones near Yarrow Kirk, and also to the spot where a large unhewn slab with Romano-British inscription rudely cut on it was discovered many years ago. Of this inscribed stone a cast was presented to the museum by the Duke of Buccleuch, and a notice of it by Dr. Smith appears in the Society's Proceedings. The cist in question is one of several found in the same neighbourhood, and on opening it the full-length skeleton of a man appeared. The direction of all the cists is east and west.

The skull, which is very entire, was exhibited and described by Dr. Smith. From the remains, it appeared that they were those of an adult male of rather moderate stature and well-developed muscular power.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Duke of Buccleuch for his interest in the preservation of this and other early remains on his lands, and for his desire to make the discovery subservient to the purposes of the Society; also to Mr. Russell for his careful notices of the discovery.

IV. "Observations on some of the Runic Inscriptions at Maeshowe." By Mr. Ralph Carr, of Hedgeley. Mr. Carr, who has devoted much time to the study of early Anglo-Saxon literature, has recently bestowed a good deal of attention on the casts of runic inscriptions found in the chambered barrow at Maeshowe. In the belief that several words and modes of expression there used still require elucidation, and that light is thrown upon certain terms by parallel or analogous Anglo-Saxon forms or idioms, he proceeded to a consideration of these in detail. One inscription was rendered thus in literal English:—"Now is in the kingdom (of Orkney) little Orm, our falcon. Kiabick will tell you about the otter." Another was interpreted thus:—"Ingiaborg the fair widow." "The mirk-queen hath here made the douncast quite cheerful."

Mr. Stuart expressed his satisfaction in finding that Mr. Carr was

ready to accept the readings given by the Scandinavian scholars of the more important inscriptions, and his gratification that he had now brought before the Society his ingenious suggestions for a more correct reading of a few inscriptions of less importance. It was remarkable that the Norsemen, who were so much given to the inscription of runes on stones in their own country, had left no such mark of their occupation in Sutherland, Caithness, and the Orkneys, except at Maeshowe; and it added to the interest which we must feel for that singular monument.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Carr for his valuable paper.

The following objects were exhibited:—Three bronze ornaments, found under six feet of moss on the hill of Benibhreach, in Lochaber. An engraved copperplate, found near the west end of Loch Laggan.

Mr. Stuart explained that these interesting relics belonged to Cluny Macpherson, Esq., by whose kind permission they were now exhibited. The copperplate appeared to be one of those engraved by Sir Robert Strange for Prince Charles Edward shortly before the battle of Culloden. It was the intention of the Prince to issue notes of varying amount, and the plate in question is engraved for notes of “one penny,” “twopence,” “threepence,” and “sixpence.” Each note has a background of a trophy of arms, with the letters P. C. in the centre, surmounted by a crown and three feathers; and although slightly engraved, is marked by the graceful manner of the engraver. The plate contains other four notes, in which the sums are blank. Strange explains, in his “Memoirs,” that the number of notes on one plate was to facilitate speedy printing.

This interesting relic seems to have been lost in the retreat from Culloden, and was found near the west end of Lochlaggan.

The other bronze ornaments are supposed to have been fastened to a shield, and are pierced in several places by the thrust of some weapon.

Two curious stone moulds for spear-heads, found in Argyllshire, were exhibited by Dr. Arthur Mitchell.

Several donations to the Museum and Library were announced, among which were—1. Portion of a bone comb and of a deer's horn; boar's tusk; portions of pottery, stone with perforation, &c., found in the ruins of a building in the parish of Deerness, Orkney, by James Farrer, Esq., M.P., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot. 2. Stone on which is incised concentric circles, from Orkney; two flat circular-shaped stones, with perforations, from Orkney, by George Petrie, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. 3. Stone hammer-head covered with an ornamental pattern, found in Wales, by Rev. E. Barnwell, Ruthin, N. Wales, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. 4. Roman altar, inscribed DIS . MANIBVS . C . IVLIO RVFO VIX ANN . XVIII . M . VI . PIENTISSIMO PARENTES ARAM POSVERVNT, by the Directors of the Academy.

#### SPALDING CLUB.

*Dec. 21, 1864.* The twenty-sixth annual meeting was held at Aberdeen, Sir JOHN S. FORBES, Bart., of Fettercairn, in the chair.

The report of the Council for the year was read by Mr. Stuart, General Register House, Edinburgh (Secretary to the Club). It stated



that of the Club's publications, the "History of the Familie of Innes, with Illustrative Documents," was delivered to members in October last, and the Council desired to record their thanks to Mr. Cosmo Innes for editing the volume gratuitously, and giving other valuable services to the Club. The second volume of the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," edited by the Secretary, is now all but completed. The "Book of Deer" has been partly transcribed by Mr. Joseph Robertson, who is to edit it; and Mr. Robertson proposes to print the whole of it before the end of April next. The volume of Aberdeen County Records, under the charge of the Sheriff-Clerk of Aberdeenshire (Mr. Ligertwood), is well advanced. The publication of the proposed volume of the Archæological Antiquities of the North-Eastern Counties of Scotland has been abandoned on account of the great expense (£1,500), and the fact that Mr. Joseph Robertson, who had kindly undertaken to edit it, cannot now do so. It had been suggested to the Council that a volume on Marischal College, similar to that on King's College, Aberdeen, presented to the members by the late Earl of Aberdeen, would be a suitable undertaking, and the Council recommended the suggestion for future consideration.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, seconded by Bishop Kyle, the report was adopted—Mr. Dalrymple referring to the good promise of the future, no fewer than seven volumes being in view; and Bishop Kyle alluding to the "Book of Deer" as a work of great interest.

On the motion of Dr. Keith, seconded by Mr. Angus, Junior Clerk, the Council were re-elected.

On the motion of Major Ramsay, of Barra, seconded by Dr. Tulloch, of Bellevue, the Secretary was authorized to apply to the subscribers for the archæological volume (whose subscriptions amount to about £500) to ascertain how far they may be willing to transfer at least part of their subscriptions towards additionally illustrating and completing the second volume of the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," on which the Secretary is now engaged.

The Secretary exhibited drawings of a necklace found on the estate of Rothie, and also specimens of the drawings of sculptured stones. He also called attention to the improved spirit manifested by farmers in the country now, as compared with former times, in the care and preservation of antiquities found in the country.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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THE TEMPLE OF JUNO AT POMPEII.—A new quarter of Pompeii is now being brought to light. Among the most recent discoveries is that of a magnificent temple of Juno, in which between 200 and 300 skeletons were found. The statues with which the temple is adorned are in an excellent state of preservation and plentifully decked with jewels.

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## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### THE ANCIENT SLAB AT KIRK MICHAEL.

SIR,—I read with much interest the learned and very ingenious article upon an ancient slab near Kirk Michael churchyard, in the Isle of Man, which appeared in your January number. It enunciated a theory so startling that I waited expecting some of your correspondents, better qualified than myself, would have replied in February.

The slab bears on one side, carved in low relief, a long cross, with the head and arms united by a circle, and ornamented with knotwork; and on either side of the stem some figures and animals. The back of the slab is unsculptured, save with an incised inscription in Runic characters.

The author of the article states the translation of the inscription, as given by different authorities, to be to the effect that one Nial Lumkun, or Mal-Lumkun, raised this cross to his foster mother or father; and after a careful consideration infers that the inscription was incised about the year A.D. 914, when King Nial, the ruler of the Isle of Man, died. I do not offer any doubt of this, except that, from the inscription as copied in my note-book, I believe the first letter to be a distinct *m*,  $\Psi$ , as it appears Prof. Münch and Dr. Wilson say; in which case the identity with King Nial fails.

But the object of the article is to prove that the carved cross on the other side of the slab is Eastern or Grecian, and the ancient Egyptians and the palace of Nimroud are invoked to demonstrate its pagan origin; and that the slab was appropriated by King Nial at

the beginning of the tenth century, and by means of the inscription converted into a Christian monument. Osiris and Isis! Paphlagonians, and Phrygians, and Bactrians! Thor defend us from them!

It is well known that the Isle of Man contains a large number of ancient monumental slabs. Each is sculptured in low relief with a cross and knotwork on one or both sides, and a Runic inscription is usually cut in one edge of the slab. Often the spaces beside the stem of the cross and above the horizontal arms are occupied with carving of human figures, animals, or birds, and serpents. At Kirk Michael, where the one under consideration occurs, there are no less than seven, four of which have figures.

The writer of the article referred to selects this one slab as differing *in toto* from any other; and then from an examination of the sculpture as compared with the mythology of Assyria, Egypt, and Greece, draws the inference that it is of Oriental origin, and doubtless belonged to or formed part of a heathen temple, and upon it the inscription was subsequently cut. Unfortunately he does not state in what this remarkable difference consists. No two of the slabs are precisely alike in size or ornament, but I am not aware of any material point in which this one differs from the others, except that the inscription is on the back of the stone instead of the edge; but even that is not (I think) unique, and if it were, could furnish no indication whether the inscription was original or added. On the contrary, so far as my observation went, during a recent tour

of the island, this cross might fairly be selected as a *type* of the Runic crosses of the Isle of Man, and those that differ from it be treated as exceptional in their points of difference.

It will be seen from the illustration that the peculiar form of the cross is the long, or Latin shape, hollowed at the *crux* or junction of the arms, and the head and arms enclosed in or connected by a circle; the cross and spandrel spaces enriched with knotwork and zoological specimens. Ordinarily these monuments are formed each of a thin slab of black, laminated stone, hard, but apt to flake off, especially at the edges, rendering the task of deciphering the inscriptions by no means easy, and adding to the difficulty of comprehending the sculpture. The style of art is rude—not as to the knotwork patterns, which are exceedingly ingenious and elaborate, and I imagine copied from patterns previously made in basket-work—but very rude as to the figures, which remind one of the style prevalent in schools and nurseries at the present period.

The general character of these crosses will be recognized as not dissimilar from that of the Irish crosses, nor from some in Scotland and England; and so one might expect from the situation of the island. The Manx specimen, which differs most from the others, is also at Kirk Michael. It is carved in sandstone; the cross of the usual form, but bearing a Crucifixion on one side and a beautifully cut inscription on the edge. The whole is in perfect preservation, and though still equally rude in design, is evidently much more modern than the others, but the type precisely accords with the rest.

As regards the figure sculpture I will mention a few instances. On the finest slab at Kirk Michael is, among other figures, a man on horseback, and a leopard (apparently) after him, and other animals following; on the other side is a stag with a bird on its back.

At Jurby, is on one face, a man with his left hand resting on a sword at his side, and his right hand holding a gigan-

tic horn or trumpet, while a bird is flying overhead.

At Kirk Andreas are the following animals, so far as they can be identified, ranged on each side of the stem of the cross, one above the other; on one face,—

a goose,	a goat,
stag,	knot,
dog,	ram,
bear,	horse,
dog,	boar.

At base,

a woman on horseback.

On the contrary side,—

a raven,	various
boar,	animals,
beaver,	two resembling
man on horseback,	bears with
with club,	collars, and
hound,	a hound.
stag.	

Even serpents appear upon some of them; a fact which might be adduced as evidence of the pagan character of the crosses, as derived from serpent-worship, accounted for by a possible colony of Israelites, or one of the lost tribes retaining reminiscences of their worship in the desert: but I decline to say more in support of this theory. So also an argument might have been based upon the knotwork ornament, which I believe to date back beyond the Christian era; but we know that it was a form of decoration peculiarly favoured by the Scandinavian nations, as indeed were the serpents.

The above examples will serve to shew the nature of the figure sculpture; and the style in which they are all carved perfectly agrees with that forming the subject of the paper. The skill of the artist was evidently quite inadequate to convey his meaning to any but those of his own time, acquainted with the thoughts he wished to convey. More than that, the engraving which furnished the writer's theme is not correct. Mr. Cumming's book upon the Runic crosses of the Isle of Man, though the only one, I believe, upon the subject, has illustra-

tions of an inferior class, and very inexact, and in the present instance has led to misapprehension. I send a tracing from a sketch of the harper, made on the spot. The figure beneath has not a crutch in one hand and a whip in the other, but a staff in one and a cup or chalice above the open hand on the other side. My sketch shews the style of art to be exceedingly primitive, but not so rude as represented in Mr. Cumming's lithograph.

In conclusion, it will be seen that the case stands thus: I can find no reason whatever for ascribing a different origin to the cross on this slab from that on the others of the island and adjoining lands; and in that case, unless it is intended to be urged that all monuments of this class are Oriental in origin and design, and pagan in thought, the new theory, clever as it is, and learnedly and ingeniously worked out, must be immediately abandoned.—I am, &c.

ALFRED HEALES.



Figures on the Cross, Kirk Michael.

#### MR. ROACH SMITH'S "COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA."

SIR,—Though you have already noticed the newly issued part of the above work<sup>a</sup>, I trust you will allow me space for a few remarks on what I conceive its most interesting feature; I allude to the lavishly illustrated paper on Anglo-Saxon Remains recently discovered in Kent, Cambs., and Bedford. The zealous band of pioneers in these wilds of our national history is sadly thinned. The honoured names of Lord Braybrooke, Kemble, Rhind—almost of Akerman—are faded from our muster-roll, and it is therefore with a concentrated satisfaction that we receive these notes on recent Anglo-Saxon discoveries from the pen of our veteran chronicler.

We here have a concise comparative account of researches in the ancient cemeteries of Kent, the Isle of Wight, Cambridgeshire, and Bedfordshire. Those of Kent are generally pretty sure to carry off the palm, so far as regards the

sumptuousness, at least, of the reliques discovered. Perhaps the imputed Jutish blood had a weakness for such rich ornamentation and personal display. Certain it is the Kentish reliques partake, more than those of the other counties, of Merovingian splendour, and—may we add?—of character. Thus the bird-headed silver hair-pin, set with garnets,—an illustration of which by Mr. Fairholt is presented to us,—though novel in our sepulchral remains, is by no means so abroad. The continental Teutons, whether Franks, Burgundians, or Alamanni, all delighted in these zoo-morphic representations. Among the other reliques of interest are a magnificent umbo of a shield, of a novel type; sets of counters made from horses' teeth, used perhaps for some such game as draughts; gold thread from female graves, portions manifestly of the costly veil in which affection or vanity had enveloped the head of the deceased; and strangely formed iron implements,

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Feb. 1865, p. 226.

which like the keys, seem to have been a distinctive emblem of the rule of the *haus-frau*. Archæologists will find it easier to say what these implements are not, than what they really are. They are only met with in the Isle of Wight, and in Kent. Mr. Roach Smith considers this fact, and the striking similarity in sepulchral deposits which is found occasionally in the two counties, a strong argument in favour of the correctness of Beda's assertion that the Jutes colonized both the Isle of Wight and Kent.

The Cambridgeshire reliques are of a far more humble character, and would seem to be those of a tribe settled in some agricultural village. The warriors were spearmen—no swords were found, and the sword in those days indicated wealth. Pomp was of course to

be expected at the interment of the chief, the thane, the sword-bearer.

Mr. Wyatt's account of his Bedfordshire graves is very interesting, and there only, in the whole narrative, does mention occur of a solitary instance of cremation. A very remarkable instance, too, it is. The calcined bones of a man, with his iron spear and knife, were found beneath a mass of wood-ashes, not decently collected into a sepulchral urn, *more patrum*, but as though the rites had been interrupted, and the earth hastily heaped over the remains glowing amidst the embers of the funeral pile.

These occasional issues of the *Collectanea Antiqua* are the most instructive lessons in archæology we possess.

I am, &c., M. A.

Feb. 3, 1865.

### HOLED STONES.

SIR,—Mr. Westropp, in your February Number, seems to incline to the theory that "holed stones," such as those described by Mr. Brash<sup>b</sup>, "may have been used for placing lamps in by night, as a kind of tribute to the memory of the dead." As most of these monuments are found in an upright position, it is difficult to imagine how they could have been used for this purpose. There are several of these stones in Cornwall, (eleven of which are figured in a recent number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*,) differing much in size and form. The largest, the Tolven, in the parish of S. Constantine, measures 8 ft. 6 in. in height, and 8 ft. 11 in. in breadth at the base, whence it diminishes to a point at the summit. The hole, 2 ft. 7 in. from the ground, is 17 in. in diameter. The Mên-an-tol<sup>c</sup>, though not so large a stone as the Tolven, has a hole 26 in. in diameter on one side, 19 in. on the other. The bevel or splay may probably have been caused by the stone being worked on one side only by a rude instrument.

Both these stones stand erect. The latter has evidently never been moved since first placed as it is now seen; and the Tolven, though it was some years ago in a reclining position, has been restored to its perpendicular state.

The other holed stones in Cornwall which have come under my notice have holes just sufficiently large to pass one's arm through; and, as many of these have been removed from their original sites, there is now no evidence as to their former exact position, though from their formation the greater number apparently stood erect.

There is, however, certainly one exception, the cap-stone of the great cromlech at Trevethy, near Liskeard. This is pierced by a hole 6 in. in diameter; and if we believe that it was made for the reception of a lamp, we must, of course, at the same time reject the theory that all cromlechs were buried under mounds of earth.

In the case of the upright stones, it may be suggested that the lamps rested on what may be termed the sills of the holes; but the larger examples are too acutely bevelled to admit of this.

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Dec. 1864, p. 686.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid., April, 1864, p. 445.



That these curious monuments had some sepulchral use appears highly probable, from the fact of their being found near barrows, stone circles, and cromlechs.

The superstitious practices connected

with the Cornish holed stones have already been noticed in the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

I am, &c., J. T. BLIGHT.

Penzance, Feb., 1865.

### THE TOMB OF BISHOP BUTTON, OF WELLS.

SIR,—In the list of prelates who have presided over the see of Bath and Wells are two of the same name, viz. William Button. The first of them was consecrated at Rome, July 14, 1248. One of the chief things recorded of him is the care which he took in providing for many of his kindred, by placing them (as Godwin states) "in all the principal places" in the church of Wells. He died April 3, 1264, and, according to Britton, was buried in the middle of the Lady-chapel; but the tomb generally assigned to him is that on the north side of St. Catherine's Chapel, and near the chapel of St. John the Evangelist. This, however, is very doubtful.

Among those of his relatives to whom Bishop Button extended his patronage was his nephew, of the same name as himself, who from being Archdeacon of Wells became bishop of the diocese (in succession to Walter Giffard), Feb. 10, 1267. This prelate was "much esteemed for his superior sanctity," and miracles were said to have been performed at his tomb in the cure of the tooth-ache. Even after the Reformation many superstitious persons visited the tomb for the cure of that distressing pain. The precise position of this bishop's grave has been matter of doubt. Godwin says he was buried "without the north side of the choir;" and Britton states that his tomb had been removed into the Lady-chapel. Cassan tells us that the tomb is at the back of the choir, between the second and third columns from the west; and this is the fact, but the bishop's grave is not pointed out. Collinson, writing of this prelate, says, "he was buried between two pillars on the south side of the choir," and this has lately been proved to be true. The

Dean and Chapter having determined on introducing gas into the choir, the workmen commenced the necessary operations a few days ago. In making an opening for the pipes about 2 ft. east of the second column from the west, a thick slab of freestone was found, and on opening the floor in the choir it was seen that this slab formed the cover of a stone coffin which was immediately under the stone stalls. The shape of this coffin is square at each end, the width at the head being, as usual in coffins of this date, greater, but without the projections at the shoulders, as in modern coffins. The head was placed in a space cut for it in the stone. On the left side of the coffin, in its upper side or edge, near the head, was found a small plate of lead inserted in the stone, measuring 10 in. long by 3½ in. wide. This plate was found to be engraved thus:—

"Hic jacet Willielmus de Bvtttona Secvnd. Bathoniensis et Wellensis Episcopvs. Sepvltvs xii. die Decembris, Anno Domini M CC LXXIIIIL."

The plate was set in mortar, and the cover, also set in mortar, was placed over the plate. The cover appeared to have been originally formed of two stones; that on the south side of the coffin being sufficient to close the entire opening, except about four or five inches on the other side. The smaller stone had been displaced, but no other disturbance seemed to have occurred since the interment, either as to the contents of the coffin or otherwise. The state in which the plate was found, as well as the character of the engraving, bear evidence of great antiquity, and I think it may be assumed that both are contemporaneous with the burial of the se-

cond Bishop Button. The moulded tomb spoken of by Cassan is not exactly opposite the bishop's grave, but a short distance to the east of it.

The interior of the coffin could only be partially seen; in it there were the bones of the deceased, a pastoral staff of oak very rotten, and an iron ring, about an inch in diameter, much corroded by rust. The bones indicated

the deceased to have been a man of small stature: the teeth were nearly perfect. The position of the coffin is as near as possible in the centre of the space between the second and third column from the organ screen. It cannot be moved, as the stalls are erected immediately on the cover-stone.

I am, &c., THO. SEREL.

*Wells, Jan. 25, 1865.*

## A NOBLE POACHER IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

SIR,—The persons mentioned in the following curious extract from an old register are Bishop Gilbert de S<sup>co</sup> Leo-fardo, the builder of the Lady-chapel of Chichester Cathedral, and Richard Fitz Alan, seventh Earl of Arundel, who succeeded c. 1270, and died in 1301. It appears that the nobleman went poaching with horns and hounds in the episcopal chase of Houghton, and, in spite of warning, determined to continue his ill deeds; but a threat of excommunication and an offer of reconciliation simultaneously made, led to a renewal of kindly relations; the Earl, however, having first to fast during three days and go on a pilgrimage to St. Richard's shrine.

“EXTRACTUS DE REGISTRO DNI GILBERTI EPI CICESTR. DE CHACIA DE HOGHTON. [Lib. E. 192; lib. vi. 192-3.]

“Mem. quod cum dns Ricardus filius Alani, comes Arundell, pro eo quod ipse et sui ad ejus præceptum bina vice in chacia dni epi Cic. de Hoghton leporariis et archariis infra bundas prædicti dni epi de prædicta chacia ad tristas positis, sine licentia prædicti domini epi, ymo per forestarium suum prædictæ chacie prohibiti autum pro proximo precedenti tempore pinguetudinis, cum cornibus et canibus venebatur, et monitus dictus comes ex parte Gilberti tunc epi Cicestr. per magistros, viz. Robertum de Wytne-ton thes. Cicestr., Rogerum de Grava et Robertum de Purl canonicos Cic. Gilbertum Hendy et Ric. de Heghes de Hesshete et de Fordes, rectores dicti epi tunc clericos ad dictum comitem ad castrum Arundelli ex hac causa venientes ut a tali presumptione injusta de-

sisteret, et presumpto ecclesie Cic. et predicto epo satisfaceret, idem comes expresse fatebatur se cum cornibus et canibus et archariis in eadem chacia se venatum fuisse et venaturum fore pro sua voluntate non obstante libertate Ecclesie Cic. quam de predicta chacia predicti clerici allegabant. Cumque predictus Epus predictum Comitem pro lesione libertatis ecclesie Cic. modo predictæ excommunicatum reputaret et cum modis variis vitari faceret ut excommunicatum, sibi communicando quod si ad reconciliationis gratiam rediret quam cicius et satisfaciens de commissio, ipsum crescente ejus contumacia arctius vitare faceret, ac capellam ejus inter-diceret, et terram suam in episcopatu Cic. quam diu ibi esset supponeret ecclesiastico interdicto. Et dum quoque comes demum consilio ductus saniori apud Estden in manerio suo fuit Nat. Dni solemnizaturus ac milites futuros moram faciens, ad predictum Gilbertum epm tunc apud Amberleprehendinantem Lucas de la Gare terrarum dicti Comititis in Sussex Senescallus venit dicens ex parte domini sui et rogans ut dominum suum predictum a fina in quam incidit pro violatione predicta absolveret, qui respondit quod libenter in forma juraretur ipse personaliter vel alio legitime ad eum propter hoc veniente. Rogavitque dictus Lucas quod predictus dominus Epus dignaretur propter hoc ad capellam de Hoghton declinare, et dictus Comes ibidem sibi occurreret pro petenda absolucione, quod et ita factum est. Vigilia S. Natal. Dni A<sup>o</sup> Dni MCC nonagesimo secundo, quod comes predictus personaliter ibi venit, et absolucionis beneficium a fina predicta petiit, et præstito sacramento ad sancta Dei Evangelia a predicto Luca in animam dicti Comititis et ad rogatum dicti Comititis de parendo et stando mandatis Ecclesie pro violacione predicta adjecto et ab ipso comite

justis mandatis, predictus episcopus comitem absolvit antedictum interdicta in dictum Comitem penitencia et jejunio trium dierum et peregrinatione ad Sanctum Ricardum, quam penitentiam dictus Comes satis humiliter et gratanter admisit. Et sic dictus Epus et Comes concordēs utrique ad propria redierunt. Presentibus et testibus de familia dni Epi dus Stephanus Passemere rector Ecclesiæ de Warbelton, W. Rector ecclesiæ de Sale in Cancia, Simone Vic' de Clympyng Gylberto Hendy et Ric.

de Heghes predictis; Laurentio de Wodeketon, et Roberto de Leukenore armigeris predicti episcopi; de familia Comitum milites tres viz. dns Joh. fratre predicti comitis, nomina duorum ignorantur, predictus Lucas senescallus suus, Joh. de Hügeley qui antea fuit senescallus ejusdem, Rad. de Sco. Audôno, W. de Langhurst et plures alii valetti incogniti de ejusdem Comitum familia."

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E.C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

#### FAMILY OF PRIDEAUX.

SIR,—In various volumes of your Magazine, accounts of the Prideaux family have appeared. I have been, and still am, collecting materials for a more copious account of the family than any hitherto to be met with. If you or any of your numerous readers can assist me with answers to the following queries, or directions where I may obtain the information, I shall be greatly obliged.

Tradition states, that after the duel in which Sir John Prideaux killed Sir William de Bigbury, about 1390, some of the family retired into Wales. Is it known in what part they settled, (if true)? Has the name of late years been met with there?

Where did Sir William Belham obtain particulars of the manors that Sir John Prideaux on this occasion surrendered to save his life?

Was there not a long law-suit between the families of Prideaux and Arundell of Trerire, about 1600, respecting property, and where can particulars of this be now procured?

Any notices of tombstones or monumental inscriptions to persons of the name of Prideaux will oblige

Yours, &c.

GEORGE PRIDEAUX.

*Lusan House, Quadrant-road,  
Highbury New Park, N.,  
Feb. 1865.*

#### QUERIES *in re* THE CIVIL WAR.

SIR,—I should be very much obliged to any one who would give me genealogical or biographical information concerning Thomas Rainborowe, the Parliamentary officer who was killed by certain Cavaliers from Pontefract at Doncaster, Oct. 29, 1648. His arms were Chequy or and azure, a moor's head proper, wreathed argent, bearded sable. On his seal he impaled with this coat the arms of his wife, .... a chevron .... gutté .... between three lion's heads. Who was she?

In Prestwich's *Respublica*, 4to., Lond., 1787, pp. 24 *et seq.*, is a list of the "cornets (*sic*) or flags and pennions of sundry commanders ... in the armies

of the Commonwealth." I am anxious to know on what authority that list is given, and where the MS. from which Sir J. Prestwich derived his information may be seen.

At pp. 88 *et seq.* of the same volume is a catalogue of "the armorial bearings belonging to the sundry commanders ... in the armies of the Commonwealth now first fully set forth in their true blazon, by me John Prestwich, of Prestwich and Holme in the County Palatine of Lancaster." Was the compiler of this catalogue an ancestor of the author of the *Respublica*?—I am, &c.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Bottesford Manor, Brigg.*



## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*Tabula Curiales*; or Tables of the Superior Courts of Westminster Hall, showing the Judges who sat in them from 1066 to 1864; with the Attorney- and Solicitor-Generals of each Reign from the Institution of those Offices. To which is prefixed an Alphabetical List of all the Judges during the same Period; distinguishing the Reigns in which they flourished, and the Courts in which they sat. By EDWARD FOSS, F.S.A., of the Inner Temple; Author of "The Judges of England." (Murray.)—The above ample title relieves us from the necessity of any minute specification of the contents of this most useful volume. For purposes of mere reference, it may in great measure serve the same end as consulting the noble work, "The Judges of England," and it is no small proof of Mr. Foss's generous devotion to literature, that he thus places before the antiquary and historian, as well as the legal student and practitioner, in a cheap and convenient form, the very marrow of the nine portly volumes to the production of which so many years of his life have been given. But we trust that none of our readers will think that the present work can supply the place of its precursor in any wide sense, and if they desire to know the legal history of England for eight centuries in detail, and at the same time to have a "handy book" to render such knowledge available at the instant, they cannot do better than make themselves the possessors of both.

*Architectural Drawings*, by WILLIAM BURGESS.—We are glad to announce that a work of great interest, consisting of copies of drawings made in France and Italy, measured and plotted on the spot, may soon be expected, the production of Mr. Burgess, whose Lectures on "Art applied to Industry" have recently appeared in our pages. The work, which will consist of seventy-five folio sheets accompanied by twenty-five or thirty pages of letterpress, will, beside archi-

tectural details, contain examples of costume of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, alphabets, picture-frames, &c., and thus give more than its title indicates. Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. W. Burgess, 15, Buckingham-street, Strand; the price will be £3 10s. bound, but those preferring it can have the unbound sheets in a wrapper at £3 3s.

*Illuminated Charter Roll of Waterford, temp. Richard II.*—A very interesting and beautiful illuminated Roll, preserved among the corporation muniments of Waterford, is about to be published by subscription, in a 4to. volume, on tinted paper, with nineteen plates in chromo-zincography, the price to subscribers being £1. The Roll comprises all the early charters and grants to the city of Waterford, from the time of Henry II. to Richard II., including two of Edward III.: a full-length portrait of each king, whose charter is given, adorns the margin. In addition to these are portraits of an archbishop in full canonicals, of a chancellor, and of many of the chief burgesses of the city of Waterford, as well as singularly curious portraits of the mayors of Dublin, Waterford, Limerick, and Cork. The illuminations, by permission, have been accurately traced and coloured for the work by George V. Du Noyer, Esq., M.R.I.A., and the more interesting portions of the roll will be edited by the Rev. James Graves, A.B., M.R.I.A., Hon. Sec. Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society. The impression will be limited to 400 copies. The names of subscribers will be received by the Rev. James Graves, Rectory, Ennisnag, Stoneyford, Thomastown; George V. Du Noyer, Esq., Albert Cottage, Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin; and Edward Clibborn, Esq., Royal Irish Academy, Dawson-street, Dublin. Also at Mr. J. Camden Hotten's, 74, Piccadilly, where the tracings of the Roll may be seen.



## Monthly Intelligence.

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### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

IN the past month, both the British and the French Legislatures have assembled, and each has been greeted with the usual Royal Speech or Message. That of the Emperor, being apparently of a pacific tendency, has given much satisfaction; that of Her Majesty will be found below. The transfer of the Italian capital from Turin to Florence has been rather hurriedly accomplished, which has occasioned much discontent among the Piedmontese.

From America news has been received of the opening of an informal negotiation for peace, but it was speedily broken off, the North demanding unqualified submission to the Federal authority, which the South resolutely declares that it will never yield. In the meantime, warlike operations have gone on, but rather languidly, and no important change in the position of either party is as yet apparent.

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FEB. 7.

*Opening of Parliament.*—The Session of Parliament was this day opened by commission, the commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Somerset, the Lord Steward (Earl of St. Germans), the Lord Chamberlain (Lord Sydney), and Lord Stanley of Alderley. The Lord Chancellor read the Royal Message as follows:—

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“We are commanded to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

“The negotiations in which the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were engaged with the King of Denmark were brought to a conclusion by a treaty of peace; and the communications which Her Majesty receives from foreign Powers lead her to entertain a well-founded hope that no renewed disturbance of the peace of Europe is to be apprehended.

“The civil war in North America still unhappily continues. Her Majesty remains steadfastly neutral between the

contending parties, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between them.

“A Japanese Daimio, in rebellion against his Sovereign, infringed the rights accorded by Treaty to Great Britain and to certain other Powers; and the Japanese Government having failed to compel him to desist from his lawless proceedings, the Diplomatic Agents and the Naval Commanders of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States of North America, undertook a combined operation for the purpose of asserting the rights which their respective Governments have obtained by Treaty. That operation has been attended with complete success; and the result has afforded security for foreign commerce and additional strength to the Government of Japan, with which the relations of Her Majesty are friendly.

“Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

“Her Majesty regrets that the conflict with some of the native tribes in New Zealand has not yet been brought to a close, but the successful efforts of Her Majesty’s regular forces, supported by those raised in the colony, have led to the submission of some of the insurgents, and those who are still in arms

have been informed of the equitable conditions on which their submission would be accepted.

"Her Majesty has had great satisfaction in giving her sanction to the meeting of a Conference of Delegates from her several North American Provinces, who, on invitation from Her Majesty's Governor-General, assembled at Quebec. Those Delegates adopted resolutions having for their object a closer union of those provinces under a Central Government. If those resolutions shall be approved by the Provincial Legislatures, a Bill will be laid before you for carrying this important measure into effect.

"Her Majesty rejoices at the general tranquillity of her Indian dominion, but Her Majesty regrets that long-continued outrages on the persons and property of subjects of Her Majesty, and for which no redress could be had, have rendered it necessary to employ a force to obtain satisfaction for the past and security for the future.

"Her Majesty deeply laments the calamity which has recently occasioned great loss of life and property at Calcutta and at other places in India. Prompt assistance was rendered by the officers of the Government, and generous contributions have been made in various parts of India to relieve the sufferings which have thus been occasioned.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty has directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

"They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the general condition of the country is satisfactory, and that the revenue realizes its estimated amount. The distress which prevailed in some of the manufacturing districts has greatly abated; and the Act passed for the encouragement of public works in those districts has been attended with useful results.

"Ireland, during the past year, has had its share in the advantage of a good harvest, and trade and manufactures are gradually extending in that part of the kingdom.

"Various measures of public useful-

ness will be submitted for your consideration.

"Bills will be laid before you for the concentration of all the Courts of Law and Equity, with their attendant offices, on a convenient site,—a measure which Her Majesty trusts will promote economy and despatch in the administration of justice.

"The important work for the Revision of the Statute Law, already carried to a considerable extent by recent Acts of Parliament, will be completed by a Bill that will be laid before you. Her Majesty hopes that this work may be a step towards the formation of a digest of the law.

"Bills will also be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the laws relating to patents for inventions, and for conferring on the County Courts an equitable jurisdiction in causes of small amount.

"Your assistance will also be invited to give effect to certain recommendations made to the House of Commons, after inquiry directed by that House, into the operation of the laws regulating the relief to the poor.

"A Bill will be laid before you founded on the Report of the Commission for Inquiring into Public Schools; and Her Majesty has directed that a Commission shall be issued to inquire into endowed and other schools in England which have not been included in the recent inquiries relating to popular education.

"Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your councils, and may guide your deliberations to the attainment of the object of her constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people."

The addresses in reply to the Royal Message were moved by Lord Charlemont and Sir H. Williamson, and seconded by Lord Houghton and Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, and though in each House some strong comments were made, as by the Earl of Derby, and by several of the Irish members, the addresses were ultimately adopted without a division. In the House of Commons five new members took their seats, and writs were issued for the election of one member each for the boroughs of Salford, Tralee, and Truro.

## HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1865.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 4th day of February, 1865,  
Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1865.

ENGLAND (*excepting Cornwall and Lancashire*).

*Bedfordshire*.—Lionel Ames, of East Hyde, Esq.

*Berkshire*.—Benjamin Buck Greene, of Midgham House, near Newbury, Esq.

*Bucks*.—Nathaniel Grace Lambert, of Denham Court, Esq.

*Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire*.—John Hall, of Ely, Esq.

*Cheshire*.—Wilbraham Spencer Tollemache, of Dorfold Hall, Esq.

*Cumberland*.—William Postlethwaite, of the Oaks, Esq.

*Derbyshire*.—Sir William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Bart.

*Devonshire*.—Baldwin John Pollexfen Bastard, of Kitley, Esq.

*Dorsetshire*.—John Brymer, of Ilsington, Esq.

*Durham*.—William Peareth, of Usworth House, Esq.

*Essex*.—Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, of Belhus, Bart.

*Gloucestershire*.—John Altham Graham Clarke, of Procester, near Stonehouse, Esq.

*Herefordshire*.—Sir Henry Geers Cotterell, of Garnons, Bart.

*Herefordshire*.—Forster Alleyne M'Geachy, of Shenley Hill, Barnet, Esq.

*Kent*.—Robert Rodger, of Hadlow Castle, near Tonbridge, Esq.

*Leicestershire*.—Frederick Palmer, of Withcote Hall, Oakham, Esq.

*Lincolnshire*.—John Lewis Fytche, of Thorpe Hall, Louth, Esq.

*Monmouthshire*.—Arthur Davies Berrington, of Panty-Goitre, Esq.

*Norfolk*.—William Henry Trafford, of Wroxham, Esq.

*Northamptonshire*.—Richard Aubrey Cartwright, of Edgecott, Esq.

*Northumberland*.—John Errington, of High Warden, Esq.

*Nottinghamshire*.—William Frederick Webb, of Newstead Abbey, Esq.

*Oxfordshire*.—William Melliar Foster-Melliar, of North Aston, Esq.

*Rutland*.—William Gilford, of North Luffenham, Esq.

*Shropshire*.—Francis Harries, of Cruckton, Esq.

*Somersetshire*.—Sir John Henry Greville Smyth, of Ashton Court, Bart.

*County of Southampton*.—Sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald, of Woolmer Lodge, Bart.

*Staffordshire*.—Smith Child, of Stallington Hall, Esq.

*Suffolk*.—John Page Reade, of Stutton, Esq.

*Surrey*.—John Bradshaw, of Knowle, Guildford, Esq.

*Sussex*.—Sir Percy Florence Shelley, of Boscombe, Christchurch, Hants, Bart.

*Warwickshire*.—Henry Townshend Boulton, of Springfield, Esq.

*Westmoreland*.—Arthur Shepherd, of Shaw End, near Kendal, Esq.

*Wiltshire*.—Thomas Henry Allen Poynder, of Hartham Park, near Chippenham, Esq.

*Worcestershire*.—Albert Hudson Roys, of Crown East, near Worcester, Esq.

*Yorkshire*.—Francis Watt, of Bishop Burton Hall, near Beverley, Esq.

## WALES, NORTH AND SOUTH.

*Anglesey*.—George Higgins, of Red Hill, Esq.

*Breconshire*.—Henry Gwynne Vaughan, of Yscirfechan, Esq.

*Cardiganshire*.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Lewes, of Llanllanar.

*Carmarthenshire*.—Edward Morris Davies, of Upland, near Carmarthen, Esq.

*Carmarvonshire*.—Charles Millar, of Penrhos, Esq.

*Denbighshire*.—John Lloyd Wynne, of Coed Coch, Abergele, Esq.

*Flintshire*.—Bryan George Davies Cooke, of Colomendy, Esq.

*Glamorganshire*.—Thomas William Booker, of Velindra, Esq.

*Merionethshire*.—Richard Meredyth Richards, of Caernynwch, Esq.

*Montgomeryshire*.—Robert Simcocks Perrott, of Bronhyddon, Esq.

*Pembrokeshire*.—Thomas Henry Davis, of Clareston, Esq.

*Radnorshire*.—Thomas Williams Higgins, of Cwm Llanyre, Esq.

## LANCASHIRE.

*Duchy of Lancaster Office, Feb. 4.*—William Preston, of Ellel Grange and of Rock House, Esq., Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Jan. 24. Gerald Raoul Perry, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Pará, to be H.M.'s Consul at Rio Grande do Sul.

Feb. 7. This day (Feb. 4.) the Right Hon. William Nathaniel Massey was, by H.M.'s command, sworn of H.M.'s Most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

The office of one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas granted to Montague Edward Smith, serjeant-at-law, on the resignation of Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, knt., late one of the Justices of the said Court.

James Dudley MacAlester, esq., to be Receiver-Gen. for H.M.'s Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

John Francis Allsopp, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at San Blas and Tepic.

Feb. 10. Lewis Charles Innes, esq., of the Madras C.S., to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

James Christopher Davidson, esq., to be Treasurer and Accountant-Gen. for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 11. James Henry M'Dowell, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Martin Crofton Morrison, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Tangchow, to be H.M.'s Consul at Kiu-Kiang.

Robert Swinhoe, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Taiwan, to be H.M.'s Consul at Taiwan.

Feb. 14. Alexander Taylor, esq., D.M., to be a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Feb. 17. 4th Regt. of Hussars—Lieut.-Gen. William Lennox Lascelles FitzGerald, Lord de Ros, to be Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., transferred to the 9th Lancers.

9th Lancers—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., from the 4th Hussars, to be Colonel, *vice* Gen. Sir James Wallace Sleight, K.C.B., deceased.

William Tasker Smith, esq., now Registrar in the Mixed Commission Courts at the Cape of Good Hope, to be H.M.'s Consul at Savannah.

### MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 7. *County of Bute*.—The Hon. George Frederick Boyle, in the room of David Mure, esq., who has accepted the office of one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Feb. 14. *Borough of Salford*.—John Cheetham, esq., of Eastwood, near Staleybridge, in the county of Chester, in the room of the Right Hon. William Nathaniel Massey, who has accepted the office of Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Viceroy of India.

## BIRTHS.

Nov. 28, 1864. At Oonao, Oude, the wife of George B. Maconochie, esq., Assistant-Commissioner, a son.

Dec. 4. At King William's Town, the wife of Simeon Jacobs, esq., H.M.'s Attorney-Gen. of British Kaffraria, a son.

Dec. 11. At Trimulgherry, Madras, the wife of George Lloyd Engstrom, esq., R.A., a son.

Dec. 13. At Benares, the wife of Frederic Thomas Wall, esq., Surgeon 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), a son.

At Umritsur, Punjab, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Wathen, a dau.

Dec. 14. Near Mirzapore, the wife of Capt. William Brown, R.A., a dau.

At Cuddapah, the wife of A. H. Beaman, esq., H.M.'s 27th Regt., M.N.I., a son.

Dec. 15. At Gibraltar, the wife of Capt.

J. S. Knox, V.C., Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, Inspector of Musketry, a dau.

Dec. 18. At Mahidpore, the wife of Major C. Hodgkinson, 28th Regt. Bombay Army, a son.

At Sooree, Bengal Presidency, the wife of Capt. Buttanshaw, H.M.I.A., a son.

Dec. 19. At Bareilly, Rohilkund, the wife of P. Dauncey, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 77th Regt., a dau.

At Barrackpore, East Indies, the wife of Capt. C. S. Dundas, R.A., a dau.

Dec. 20. At Chuprah, Bengal, the wife of C. F. Worsley, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

Dec. 22. At Mominabad, the wife of Dr. G. A. Burn, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, a dau.

Dec. 23. At Dehra, the wife of G. Ernest



Ward, esq., Assistant-Superintendent of Dehra Dhoon, N.W. Provinces, India, a dau.

*Dec. 27.* At Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Major Alfred Stowell Jones, V.C., Dep.-Assist.-Q.-M.-General, a son.

*Dec. 29.* At Calcutta, the wife of W. S. Seton Karr, esq., C.S., a son.

*Jan. 3, 1865.* At Kalka, N.W. Provinces, India, the wife of Col. Pratt, C.B., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a son.

At Singapore, the wife of Capt. James Burn, Bengal Staff Corps, and Resident Councillor of Malacca, a son.

*Jan. 6.* At Montreal, the wife of Capt. Morrah, 30th Royal Rifles, a dau.

*Jan. 8.* At Toronto, Canada West, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. T. Atcherley, 30th Regt., a son.

*Jan. 9.* At Rome, the wife of John Esmonde, esq., M.P., a dau.

*Jan. 10.* At Sehore, Central India, the wife of Major Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Political Agent in Bhopal, a son.

*Jan. 13.* At Bridstow Vicarage, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry W. Tweed, a dau.

*Jan. 15.* At Bevois-hill House, Southampton, the wife of Capt. Rodney O'Shea, a dau.

At East Dulwich, the wife of the Rev. Baron Hichens, a dau.

*Jan. 16.* At Blackheath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. F. Shakespear, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Lieut. H. R. Stewart, R.N., of H.M.S. "Victory," a son.

At Trinity Parsonage, Dover, the wife of the Rev. Henry A. Hammond, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, a dau.

*Jan. 17.* At Aldershot, the wife of Lieut. James Archer Harris, Military Train, a son.

*Jan. 18.* At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Gaitskell, a dau.

At Bideford, the wife of Major F. T. Garrard, Retired List, Madras Army, a dau.

In Wigmore-street, the wife of Capt. Donne, 109th Regt., a dau.

At Bishopsteignton, the wife of the Rev. Sydney Scroggs, a son.

At James-street, Buckingham-gate, the wife of Capt. G. Lidwill, late 19th Regt., a dau.

At Old Sodbury Vicarage, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Robert Seymour Nash, a son.

At Colton Rectory, Rugeley, the wife of the Rev. H. Stobart, a dau.

*Jan. 19.* In Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham, a son.

At Geneva, Lady Forbes, of Craigievar, a son.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, the wife of Major Jessop, H.M.'s Bombay Army, a dau.

At Oxendon, Northants., the wife of the Rev. James W. Field, a dau.

At Sandgate, the wife of Capt. H. B. Good, 24th Regt., a dau.

At Newton Hall, Northumberland, the wife S. F. Widdington, esq., a dau.

At Banff, N.B., the wife of Capt. Edward Nares, R.N., Inspecting-Commander of Coast Guard, a dau.

At Egypt House, West Cowes, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Watson, M.A., a dau.

*Jan. 20.* In Dublin, Lady Katharine Hamilton Russell, a dau.

At Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lovell, C.B., R.E., a son.

At the residence of her mother, Penzance, the wife of the Rev. Richd. Malone, a dau.

At Albury Rectory, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Portal, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Slight, a dau.

At Sparsholt Vicarage, Berks., the wife of the Rev. R. W. Southby, a son.

*Jan. 21.* At Penpole House, the wife of Philip W. S. Miles, esq., of King's Weston, a son and heir.

At Teddington, the wife of the Rev. D. Trinder, a son.

The wife of the Rev. W. E. Harrison, of York, a son.

*Jan. 22.* At Ashcot, Somerset, the wife of Capt. Hickley, R.N., a son.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Cholmeley Austen-Leigh, esq., a son.

At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of the Rev. Ralph J. Lyon, Rector of Wickwar, a son.

*Jan. 23.* At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Charles Stirling, R.N., a dau.

In Burton-st., Eaton-sq., the wife of Capt. M. M. Prendergast, 4th Bengal Cavalry, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of J. Ramsay Brush, esq., M.D., late Royal Scots Greys, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Pembury, Kent, the wife of the Rev. George S. Woodgate, a dau.

At Hallow Park, Worcestershire, the wife of John P. Lord, esq., a son.

At the Rectory, Bradfield, Berks., the wife the Rev. Thomas Stevens, a dau.

*Jan. 24.* At Southampton, the wife of Capt. A. R. Clarke, R.E., a son.

*Jan. 25.* At Knole Park, the wife of Col. Master, C.B., 5th Fusiliers, a son.

At Newick, the wife of the Rev. W. Powell, a son.

*Jan. 26.* In Upper Portland-place, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Pereira, a son and heir.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Col. Maxwell, C.B., (late 46th Regt.), a son.

At West Harling Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Hickman, a son.

At Sambrook Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Clarke, a dau.

*Jan. 27.* At Falmouth, Lady Richd. Browne, twin daus.

At Bath, the wife of Major O. E. Rothney, commanding 5th Ghorka Regt., Abbottabad, India, a dau.

At Chobham, Surrey, the wife of Major G. G. Daniell, a son.

At Park-place, Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of E. Newman Knocker, esq., a dau.

*Jan. 28.* In Montagu-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Edgar Drummond, a son.

Jan. 29. In Chesham-st., Belgrave-sq., the Lady Augustus Hervey, a son.

At Cantray House, near Inverness, the wife of Capt. Hastings Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. Smith, Brisley Rectory, Norfolk, a son.

At Wainsford, near Lymington, Hants., the wife of H. Fawcett, esq., late Capt. 3rd Husars, a son.

At Hedsor, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Williams, a dau.

At Cork, the wife of Henry Brouncker, esq., 24th Regt., of Boveridge, Dorset, a son.

At Mount Pleasant, Greenhithe, the wife of S. O. Beeton, esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.A., a son.

Jan. 30. At Whitehill, Lasswade, N.B., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Learmouth, of Dean, a dau.

At the Grammar School, Woodhouse Moor, Leeds, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Henderson, D.C.L., a son.

In Mecklenburgh-sq., the wife of the Rev. Robert J. Bird, Incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Gray's-inn-road, a dau.

At Haughton Hall, Cheshire, the wife of Alfred Ingilby Garnett, esq., late Capt. 8th (the King's Regt.), a dau.

Jan. 31. In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Harriet Fletcher, a son.

In Eaton-pl., the wife of Col. Benson, C.B., a son.

At Southampton, the wife of Comm. G. S. Nares, R.N., a dau.

At Dummet House, Hants., the wife of the Rev. James A. Williams, a dau.

Feb. 1. In Onslow-sq., the wife of Col. Walker, C.B., a dau.

At Llandaff, the wife of Maj. Stephen B. Gordon, a dau.

At the Grammar School, St. Clement Danes, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Savell, M.A., a son.

In Paris, the wife of Charles Toll Bidwell, esq., British Vice-Consul, Panama, a son.

At Burley Parsonage, Wharfedale, Yorkshire, Mrs. C. I. Black, a dau.

At Wanstead, Essex, the wife of Charles E. Chapman, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

At Evershot, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Greenhill, a son.

Feb. 2. In Queen's-gate-gardens, the Viscountess Harborton, a dau.

At Pentre, the wife of Col. Saunders Davies, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Maitland Sabine Pasley, R.A., a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Capt. H. Mottet, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At High Leigh Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Robert M. Freeman, a dau.

Feb. 3. At the Parsonage, Halstead, Essex, the wife of the Rev. D. Fraser, a dau.

Feb. 4. At Ringstead Rectory, Norfolk, Mrs. W. L. Hussey, a son.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Ware, the wife of the Rev. D. B. Hankin, a son.

At Symonstone Hall, near Burnley, Lan-

cashire, the wife of William Dugdale, esq., a dau.

At Portswood, the wife of Capt. H. Philip Buchan, a son.

At Sampford, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Eustace, a son.

At her mother's residence, Clifton, the wife of Capt. Charles Bassett Lewis, of Gwinfe House, Carmarthenshire, Adj. Royal Cardigan Militia, a dau.

At Dunkerton Rectory, near Bath, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Sowdon, Rector of Dunkerton, a dau.

Feb. 5. In Upper Grosvenor-st., the Lady Dorothy Nevill, a son.

In Warwick-sq., the Lady Emma Tolle-mache, a son.

In Blandford-square, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Bullock, a dau.

At Scampton Rectory, Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Arthur Cayley, a son and heir.

At Carisbrooke House, Isle of Wight (the residence of her father), the wife of the Rev. Hudleston Stokes, Bembridge, a dau.

At Sharrington Rectory, near Holt, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. James Radclyffe Dolling, a son.

At Wotton Rectory, Charmouth, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Forster Lewis, a dau.

Feb. 6. At East Peckham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. R. M. South, a son.

At Calne, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. G. Collis, a dau.

At the residence of her father, the Rev. R. Aldous Arnold, Ellough Rectory, Beccles, the wife of Lieut. Frederiek Proby Doughty, R.N., a son.

At Freshford Rectory, near Bath, the wife of the Rev. C. B. Rodwell, a son.

At the Vicarage, Heathfield, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Augustus Shears, a son.

Feb. 7. At Scarborough, the wife of Capt. J. Stephens, H.M.'s late Indian Navy, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. H. E. Bayly, a son.

At Chatham, the wife of C. G. Macgregor Skinner, esq., 35th Regt., a son.

At Nymans, Sussex, the wife of Capt. Dear-den, late 13th Light Dragoons, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of J. B. B. Elliott, esq., late Capt. 43rd Light Infantry, a son.

At Bournemouth, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Harris Burn, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Ash-next-Sandwich, Kent, the wife of the Rev. H. S. Mackarness, a dau.

At the Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, the wife of Capt. Alexander Foulerton, H.M.'s Indian Navy, a son.

At the Vicarage, Holywell, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Jones, Residentiary Canon of St. Asaph, a son.

At Peckleton Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. E. Chataway, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of J. Ivor Murray, esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S., H.M.'s Colonial Surgeon, Hongkong, a son.

At Barnstaple, North Devon, the wife of Capt. C. Robertson, 88th Connaught Rangers, a son.

*Feb. 10.* The wife of Hugh Ward Saunders, esq., J.P., Chobham House, Bagshot, a son.

At Staveley, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. H. S. Millard, a son.

At the Elms, Boston-road, Brentford, the wife of the Rev. P. B. Drabble, a son.

At Thruxton, Hants., the wife of the Rev. H. D. F. Baker, a son.

*Feb. 11.* In Berkeley-square, the Viscountess Dangan, a dau.

The wife of Col. Cartwright, M.P., a son.

At Bournemouth, the wife of Major James Leith, V.C., a dau.

At Swanage, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Lester Lester, a son.

At Colchester, the wife of E. A. Rich, esq., 34th Regt., a dau.

*Feb. 12.* At Bedford House, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Capt. Rodney Owen, a dau.

At Culver House, near Exeter, the wife of W. S. Waldy, esq., late Capt. 43rd Light Infantry, a dau.

At Sheldon Rectory, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. B. Jones-Bateman, a son.

At St. Mary's, Beccles, the wife of the Rev. A. O. Hartley, M.A., a son.

*Feb. 13.* In Upper Seymour-st. West, Hyde-pk., the Hon. Mrs. Webb, a son.

In Upper Gower-st., Bedford-sq., the wife of the Rev. A. L. Green, a son.

At Wimborne, Dorset, the wife of Capt. C. C. Barrett, Adj. Dorset Rifle Volunteers, a son.

At South Moreton, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. James L. Wigglesworth, a son.

The wife of I. O. Howard Taylor, esq., of Norwich, a son and heir.

At Eastington, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Kennion, a son.

At Earl's Shilton Parsonage, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. Ernest Tower, a dau.

*Feb. 14.* At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the wife of the Rev. Dixon Brown, of Unthank Hall, a son.

At Pentwyn, Monmouth, the wife of the Rev. John Taylor Harding, a son.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Lumsdaine, Lathallan, Fifeshire, N.B., a son.

At Marston Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Arundell St. John Mildmay, a son.

*Feb. 15.* At Kelloe, Berwickshire, the wife of Col. Fordyce Buchan, a dau.

*Feb. 16.* At Cantley, the Hon. Mrs. Eden, a son.

At Hounslow, the wife of Major Nicholas, of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and retired full pay 5th Fusiliers, a dau.

At New Brompton, near Chatham, the wife of George T. Morrell, esq., Lieut. H.M.S. "Wellesley," a dau.

*Feb. 17.* In Eaton-pl., the wife of Henry Fenwick, esq., M.P., a son.

*Feb. 18.* In Oxford-sq., Hyde-pk., the Hon. Mrs. W. Edward Sackville West, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

*Nov. 17, 1864.* At Algoa Bay, Arthur Sumner Dudley, esq., of Sidbury, fifth son of the Rev. W. M. Dudley, Rector of Laverstock and Vicar of Whitechurch, Hants., to Emma Louisa, eldest dau. of the late George Allen, esq., of South-wark, architect.

*Nov. 24.* At Bankipore, Bengal, A. D. Geddes, esq., 27th Inniskillings, to Emily Jane, only dau. of G. H. Eckford, esq., of Bankipore.

*Dec. 1.* At the Cathedral, Calcutta, E. M. Woodcock, esq., Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Seetapore, Oude, son of the late E. E. Woodcock, esq., Retired List, Bengal C.S., to Mary Anne Parry, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Woodcock, Vicar of Chardstock, Dorset.

*Dec. 12.* At the Cathedral, Calcutta, William T. Church, esq., Bengal C.S., eldest son of William J. Church, esq., of the Circus, Bath, to Florence Charlotte, eldest dau. of C. Drummond Bailey, esq., of Camden-crescent, Bath, and of Charlton Musgrove, Somerset.

*Dec. 15.* At Otago, New Zealand, Henry John, second son of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, bart., of Froyle, Alton, Hants., to Jessie, youngest dau. of John Orbell, esq., of Hawkesbury, Waikonaitei.

*Dec. 20.* At the Cathedral Church of Nassau,

Bahamas, Ralph H. Potts, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 1st W. I. Regt., youngest son of the late Radford Potts, esq., of Beverley, Yorkshire, to Frances Sarah, youngest dau. of the late James W. Farrington, esq., of Nassau.

At St. Mary's, Ascension Island, Peter J. Eckford, esq., R.N., to Sarah Annie, only dau. of G. H. Wrightson, esq., Hospital, Ascension.

*Dec. 28.* At Durban, South Africa, C. H. Armstrong, esq., second son of the Rev. R. L. Armstrong, of Wortley, Yorkshire, to Anne Hartwell, second dau. of the late John David Jackson, esq., of Leicester.

*Jan. 2, 1865.* At Bow, Middlesex, Chas. M. Croker, only son of Vice-Adm. Pennell, of Tynemouth, Northumberland, to Britannia Maria, dau. of George Gandy, esq., of Old Ford, Bow.

*Jan. 10.* At Cleckheaton, near Leeds, the Rev. William Fowler, M.A., Incumbent of Liversedge, to Ellen, third dau. of Thomas Williamson, esq., of the Tofts, Cleckheaton.

*Jan. 12.* At St. Mary the Less, Durham, John Brinton, esq., of the Shrubbery, near Kidderminster, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Col. Chaytor, of the Royal Engineers.

At St. Thomas's, Lancaster, William Holmes Walker, esq., of Marske, Yorkshire, to Har-



riet Hume, elder dau. of the late Rev. Colin Campbell, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas.

At Neston, James, only son of Robt. Rankin, esq., of Bromborough Hall, Cheshire, to Annie Laura, second dau. of Christopher Bushell, esq., of Hinderton, Cheshire.

At Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, John Edward, son of John Turner, esq., the Mall, Hammersmith, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Cooke Cox, Rector of Stocklinch-Magdalene, and of Chilworthy House, Somerset.

At Coberley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Arthur P. Gordon, Rector of Newtimber, Sussex, to Harriet Anne, third dau. of the Rev. Wm. Hicks, Rector of Coberley and of Whittington.

Jan. 17. At Bishop Stortford, Walter G. Walford, esq., Surgeon, of Hertford, son of the Rev. H. T. Walford, Vicar of Sittingbourne, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Charles Hodson, esq., of the Chantry.

At Nuffield, Oxon., the Rev. Arthur Hamersley, third son of Hugh Hamersley, esq., of Pyrton Manor, Oxon., to Jane Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. T. Hopkins, Rector of Nuffield, and Rural Dean.

At St. Thomas's, Ryde, the Rev. George Herbert Marriott, Curate of Critchell, Dorset, third son of the Rev. Harvey Marriott, Vicar of Wellington, Somerset, to Cordelia Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. Charles J. Paterson, Vicar of West Hoathly, Sussex, and granddau. of the late Edward Cranston, esq., of East Court, Sussex.

At Wem, Samuel Betton Gwynn, esq., surgeon, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Boulton, Grammar School, Wem.

At Hampton, Geo. Stanley Hooper, esq., Capt. 1st Madras Cavalry, to Minnie Rose, eldest dau. of Edward Giffard, esq.

At Enville, Edw. Lloyd, eldest son of Edw. Lloyd Gatacre, esq., of Gatacre Hall, Salop, to Fanny Wright, only child of Thos. Fereday, esq., J.P., of Enville, Staffordshire.

Jan. 18. At Frant, Major Astley Campbell Smith, of the 25th (King's Own Borderers), to Isabella Sophia, eldest dau. of Adm. Sir George Rose Sartorius.

At St. Clement's, Hastings, Henry T. Boger, esq., Commander R.N., to Helen Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Dudley North, esq., and niece of Fredk. North, esq., M.P. for Hastings.

At Ifield, Kent, Wm. Henry Adlam, esq., R.N., to Clara, second dau. of Edw. Gregory, esq., of Hever Court, Ifield.

At Dinnington, Yorkshire, James Bruce, esq., Westbourne-terrace, London, to Annie, widow of Capt. Athorpe, 85th Light Infantry.

Jan. 19. At St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, Charles Duff Fyvie, esq., only surviving son of the Very Rev. the Dean Fyvie, of Kilross, Scotland, to Eliza Millicent, dau. of the late Capt. D. A. Chase, of the Bengal Army.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Courtenay William Bruce, esq., Major 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), to Mary Ann Bird, youngest dau.

of the late Henry Merceron, esq., of Bethnal-green.

At Hcaivtree, Excter, Andrew Guy Evered, esq., late Capt. 5th Regt., eldest son of Robt. Guy Evered, esq., Hill House, Somerset, to Louisa Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Townend, Rector of Lifton, Devon.

At St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, the Rev. Geo. H. P. Barlow, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, eldest son of George Hilario Barlow, M.D., Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital, to Josephine Mary, second dau. of Edmund B. Bradley, esq., of Church Meadows, Sydenham.

At St. John's, Lewisham-road, the Rev. Wm. Pettitt, M.A., to Fanny Louisa, sixth dau. of the Rev. G. C. Trimmell.

Jan. 21. At Dublin, James Waller O'Grady, esq., R.N., only surviving son of the late Hon. Waller O'Grady, to Ada, youngest dau. of the late William C. Bruce, esq., Bombay C.S., and sister of the present Sir William Bruce, bart., of Stenhouse, Stirlingshire.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Alexander A. Berens, esq., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Mary Ellen, eldest dau. of Thomas Shaw-Hellier, esq., of Rodbaston Hall, Staffordshire.

At Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, William Leverton Donaldson, esq., barrister-at-law, to Louisa Ellen, youngest surviving dau. of the late Capt. Tinkler, R.M.L.I.

Jan. 24. At Brackley, Northants., Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, bart., to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Tredcroft, Rector of Tangmere, Sussex.

At Tenby, Edward Musgrave Beadon, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 85th L.I., to Harriette Richards, second surviving dau. of the late Adm. George Lloyd, of the Grove, Haverfordwest.

At Whalley Range, Manchester, Frederick Bradford McCrea, esq., Capt. 8th (the King's) Regt., to Frederica Charlotte, only dau. of the late Capt. John Wetherall, 41st Regt., and niece of Gen. Sir George A. Wetherall, K.C.B., K.H., commanding the Northern District.

At Tunbridge Wells, Robert Bethune, esq., of Nydie, Fifeshire, Major late 92nd Highlanders, to Mary Louisa, dau. of the late Capt. William Amherst Hale, 52nd L.I.

At Christchurch, Hants., Lieut. E. Y. Walcott, late 57th Regt. B.N.I., Assistant-Commissioner of Assam, son of the late Capt. Chas. Walcott, of Port Looe, Cornwall, to Louisa, only dau. of John Sloman, esq., of Wick, near Christchurch, Hants.

At Great Gaddesden, Herts., the Rev. Oswald Smith, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, to Maria, dau. of the Rev. J. B. Bingham, Rector of St. Martin, Ludgate, Vicar of Great Gaddesden, and Chaplain to Earl Delawarr.

At St. Luke's, Jersey, the Rev. W. R. Ick, B.D., Vicar of Peasmarsh, Sussex, to Rachel Jane, third dau. of the late Thomas Durell Hammond, esq., of St. Saviour's.

Jan. 25. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Sir John Blois, bart., of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk, to Eliza Ellen, youngest dau. of Capt. Alfred Chapman, of Eaton-place.



At Stoke Clymesland, Cornwall, Marten Harcourt Griffin, esq., of Pell Wall Hall, Staffordshire, eldest surviving son of Alfred Griffin, esq., of the Brand Hall, Salop, to Isabella Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Spencer, Rector of Stoke Clymesland, and granddau. of Francis Almaric, first Lord Churchill.

At Glasgow, Lieut.-Col. John H. F. Elington, H.M.'s 6th Regt., to Margaret, dau. of the late James Jamieson, esq.

At Shidfield, Hants., the Hon. John Cadwalader Erskine, to Mary Louisa Cullen, eldest dau. of the late Col. Alexander Campbell, C.B. and K.H., of Blackburn House, Ayrshire, N.B.

At Hove, Thomas Williams, esq., M.D., F.R.S., Swansea, to Eliza Dennis, second dau. of the late Archibald C. Ross, esq., M.D., Madeira.

At St. Andrew's, Thornhill-sq., Major Wm. Edward White, H.M.'s Indian Army (Madras Establishment), to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of J. T. Goodban, esq., of Thornhill-square.

At Heslington, Charles, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Prowse Lethbridge, Rector of Combe Florey, Somerset, to Susan Ann, youngest dau. of George John Yarburch, esq., of Heslington Hall, York.

At Bramdean, Hants., the Rev. James Stanley Percival, Incumbent of Freefolk, Hants., youngest son of Stanley O. Percival, esq., of Bridgefoot House, Barnet, to Charlotte Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Arthur Philip Perceval.

Jan. 26. At St. John's, Notting-hill, John Rawlins, esq., Capt. 48th Regt., son of Robert Rawlins, esq., J.P., of Whitechurch, Hants., to Helen Phebe, eldest dau. of Richard Michell, esq., of Ladbroke-square.

At Christ Church, St. Pancras, the Rev. Edward Josselyn Beck, M.A., Fellow of Clare College, only son of Henry Beck, esq., of Needham Market, Suffolk, to Mary Coleridge, only dau. of the late Charles Bradshaw Stutfield, esq., of Sussex-pl., Regent's-park.

At Ford, Northumberland, the Rev. William Chandos, third son of the late Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, of Radbourne, Derbyshire, to Christiana Crackenthorp, only dau. of the late Capt. Askew, R.N., and sister to Watson Askew, esq., of Pallinsburn.

Jan. 31. At Freckenham, Henry, eldest son of Henry and Lady Mary Hoare, of Staplehurst, Kent, to Beatrice Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Geo. B. Paley, Rector of Freckenham.

At Trinity Church, Weston-super-Mare, Andrew Pagan, esq., H.M.'s 65th Regt., to Sara Gordon, younger dau. of David Ferguson, esq., of Glasgow, and granddau. of the late Cornelius Durant Battelle, esq., of the Island of St. Croix.

At Holy Trinity, Marylebone, Frederick, eldest son of T. A. Hankey, esq., of Epsom, Surrey, to Marian Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Taverner J. Miller, esq., M.P., of Portland-pl.

At Christ Church, Lee, the Rev. William Francis Sims, M.A., Incumbent of Christ

Church, Lee, to Julia Amelia, widow of Capt. H. G. Burmester, and third dau. of the late Col. Henry Forster, C.B.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Charles Sadd, esq., C.E., to Annie, fourth dau. of the late Capt. Scott, R.N.

Feb. 1. At Broad Hinton, Wilts., the Rev. Edward John Vicary, Incumbent of Berwick Bassett, youngest son of the late George Vicary, esq., of Warminster, to Ellinor Fanny, second dau. of the Rev. John Thomson, of Broad Hinton.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Charles Turner Simpson, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Mary Charlotte Mair, only dau. of the late Nassau William Senior, esq.

At Farnham, Samuel Hawkes Foster, eldest son of the late Rev. John Ward, Rector of Wath, Ripon, to Miss Harriett Emma Gilbert, of Farnham.

At St. Peter's, Hampstead, Victor Oswin, youngest son of the late Charles James Beart, esq., R.N., of Great Yarmouth, to Jane Herbert, youngest dau. of the late Herbert Maynard, esq., Bengal Army, and of Emberton, Bucks.

At Earnhill, Somerset, Charles George Wingfield, esq., of Onslow, Shropshire, to Minnie, widow of Capt. Bridge, King's Dragoon Guards.

Feb. 2. At All Saints', Paddington, Edward Dunbar, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 102nd Regt., Royal Madras Fusiliers, to Mary Esther, youngest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir William Henry Sleeman, K.C.B., Bengal Army.

At Canterbury Cathedral, Edward Yewd Brabant, esq., Lieut. Cape Mounted Riflemen, to Mary Burnet, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. C. Robertson, M.A., Canon of Canterbury.

At King's Cliffe, Northants., the Rev. Michael Thomas Du Pre, to Annie, dau. of the late John Watkins, esq., and niece of the late Major Edward Watkins, of the 65th Regt.

At Hartshill, Warwickshire, Henry Norwood Trye, esq., of Creggan House, Westmeath, Ireland, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Brandon Tyre, of Leekhampton Court, Gloucestershire, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Roberts Jee, esq., of Hartshill, Major 1st Warwickshire Militia.

At Halesworth, the Rev. E. L. Hickling, M.A., eldest son of B. W. Hickling, esq., of St. Julian's, Streatham, to Hannah, eldest dau. of R. W. Burleigh, esq., of Halesworth.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, John James Philipps, esq., Capt. 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of the late Capt. Philipps, 7th Hussars, to Charlotte Margaret, dau. of the late Richard Strachey, esq., of Ashwick Grove, Somerset.

At St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, Charles John Simmons, of Langford, Somerset, to Anne Caroline Kingston, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. William James, of Salford, Somerset.

At the British Consulate, and also at Trinity Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Capt. George Carlyon Hughes Armstrong, youngest son of the late Col. Armstrong, of H.M.'s Indian Army,

to Alice FitzRoy, second surviving dau. of the Rev. Charles J. Furlong, A.M., Minister of Trinity Church.

At Hook, Surrey, Henry Lewis, esq., of North Brixton, son of the late Rev. Morgan Lewis, of Lambourne, Vicar of Hampstead with Great Sanford, Essex, to Judith Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Sutcliffe, B.D., Rector of Lambourne, Essex.

At Moville, co. Donegal, Nicholas Gosselin, esq., Capt. and Adj. Cavan Militia, late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, second son of Major Gosselin, late 46th Regt., to Katharine Rebecca, eldest dau. of William Haslett, esq., J.P., of Londonderry and Carrownoffe, Moville.

At Marsk, John Templeton Lucas, esq., to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. H. Smith, M.A., Rector of Hinderwell in Cleveland.

*Feb. 4.* At St. George's, Dublin, Col. James Thomas Mauleverer, C.B., and Officer of the Legion of Honour, to Amy, youngest dau. of the late William Edward Hughes Allen, esq., Post Capt. R.N.

At the parish church, St. Marylebone, Capt. Arthur Swann Howard Lowe, F.R.A.S., of Highfield House, son of the late Alfred Lowe, esq., J.P. for Notts., to Louisa Ruth Harris, the adopted dau. of Samuel Cortauld, esq., of Gosfield Hall, Essex.

At Inch, co. Tipperary, Edmond Anthony Gorman, esq., of East Bergholt, Suffolk, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Edward Whyte, R.N.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rentone George Felix Poynter, esq., Capt. 87th (Royal Irish) Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Thomas Poynter, esq., of Westbourne-terrace, to Maria Lorraine, younger dau. of George Yeldham Wilkinson, esq., of Tipton House, Derbyshire.

*Feb. 6.* At Newport, North Devon, Wm. Oswald Strong, esq., of Thornton-heath, Surrey, to Evelina Eliza, eldest dau. of Richard Williams Meheux, esq., Major Royal Marines.

*Feb. 7.* At St. James's, Plymouth, Thomas, son of Sir William Snow Harris, Kt., F.R.S., to Margaret Sibella Gertrudo, dau. of the late P. Glinn, esq.

At Trinity Church, Bath, the Rev. William Salmon Bagshawe, son of the Rev. W. S. Bagshawe, Rector of Thrapstone, to Sarah Maria Hayley, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Murray Dixon, Rector of Trinity, Bath.

At Easby, Yorkshire, Samuel Hopper, eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Hopper Powell, of Sharon Lodge, Ripon, to Frederica, youngest dau. of Richard Machell Jaques, esq., of Easby Abbey.

At Westbury-on-Trym, Chas. H. Stafford Jones, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 58th Regt., second son of the late Thos. Mowbray Stafford Jones, esq., of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Annie, only dau. of William Hathway, esq., of Chescombe Lodge, Redland, Bristol.

*Feb. 8.* At St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church,

Hampstead, M. D. Kavanagh, esq., to the Hon. M. C. Vavasour.

At Little Paxton, Hunts., Morgan Vane, esq., to Alice Elizabeth, second dau. of Henry Wm. Booth, esq., and niece of Sir Williamson Booth, bart., of Paxton Park.

At Keymer, Sussex, Capt. J. W. Finch, N.A.M., only son of Capt. J. William Finch, R.N., of Knight's Place, Pembury, Kent, to Elizabeth, only dau. of William Onions, esq., of Brooklands, Keymer.

*Feb. 9.* At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, to Emily Idonea Sophia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gaspard Le Marchant.

At East Peckham, Anthony Powell Traherne, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 17th Regt., of Broadlands, Glamorganshire, to Lucy Lockwood, only dau. of the late Thomas Onslow, esq., of Clifton.

At St. Paul's, Canterbury, the Rev. W. A. Newman, eldest son of the late Very Rev. W. A. Newman, D.D., formerly Dean of Cape-town, to Bertha Cicely, sixth dau. of the late Rev. W. J. Chesshyre, of Barton Court, Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, Clement B. Kingdon, esq., J.P., of Hulland Hall, Derbyshire, and of Stamford-hill, Cornwall, second son of the late Cory Kingdon, esq., M.D., of Stamford-hill, to Ann Cullen, third dau. of Thomas Adams, esq., J.P., of the Firs, Lenton, near Nottingham.

*Feb. 11.* At Glanmire, co. Cork, Francis Sealy Allen, esq., of Dunsland, to Charlotte Maria Louisa, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Broadley, of Bellevue-terr., Cork.

*Feb. 14.* At Bramdean, Hants., the Rev. Edward Henry Landon, M.A., to Caroline Adelaide, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Arthur Philip Perceval.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. R. H. Wingfield Digby, Rector of Thornford, Dorset, to Frances Rachel, dau. of Charles Wriothlesley Digby, esq., of Studland Manor, Dorset.

*Feb. 15.* At the parish church, Brighton, William Grantham, esq., barrister-at-law, of South Norwood, younger son of the late Geo. Grantham, esq., of Barcombe Place, Sussex, to Emma, elder dau. of Richard Wilson, esq., of Molesworth House, Brighton.

At Walmer, the Rev. James Dombrain, of Canterbury, to Georgina Ann Ellen, dau. of R. G. Davey, esq., J.P., of Walmer.

*Feb. 16.* At St. James's, Piccadilly, George de la Poer Beresford, esq., Capt. Madras Staff Corps, son of the Rev. George de la Poer Beresford, of Fenagh, co. Leitrim, to Hester, widow of Francis Fox, esq., and dau. of the Rev. Robert Bury, of Carrigrenane, co. Cork.

At Herne, Kent, Robert Bohun Kidd, esq., of Biofield, Norwich, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. W. D. Evans, M.A., Vicar of Reculver, Kent.

## Obituary.

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### THE EARL OF ILCHESTER.

*Jan. 10.* At Melbury-house, Dorset, aged 69, the Earl of Ilchester.

The deceased peer, William Thomas Horner Fox-Strangways, was the eldest son of Henry Thomas, second earl, by his second marriage with Maria, third daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham, and was born May 7, 1795. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1816, M.A. 1820), and entered the diplomatic service even before finally quitting the university. He was attached to the embassy at St. Petersburg in 1816; at Constantinople, 1820; and at Naples, 1822. He was appointed paid attaché at the Hague, January, 1824; and secretary of legation at Florence, March, 1825. In February, 1828, he was selected to fill the office of secretary of legation at Naples; and was secretary of embassy at Vienna in 1832; under-secretary of State at the Foreign Office in 1835; and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Frankfort-on-the-Maine from Aug. 1840 to Jan. 1849, when he retired upon a pension. He succeeded his half-brother, Henry Stephen, Jan. 3, 1858. He married, July 21, 1857, Sophia Penelope, second daughter of the late Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart., of Normanby, Lincolnshire, but dying without issue, he is succeeded by his nephew, Henry Edward (born Sept. 13, 1847), the son of his youngest brother, the Hon. John George Charles Fox-Strangways (formerly M.P. for Dorset), who died Sept. 8, 1859.

"The late earl," says the local paper, "who was a man of highly cultivated mind, was very fond of horticultural pursuits, and during his residence in

Vienna he was the means of introducing into this country the seeds of the *Pinus austriaca*, or Austrian pine. Since his retirement he has devoted a great deal of attention to the culture of flowers and plants, and his gardens at Abbotsbury bear evidence of the care and attention exercised in those departments. He was a liberal supporter of the charitable institutions of the county; and in his death the Dorset County Hospital, of which he was the patron, will miss a munificent and most valuable friend. He also took the greatest interest in the County Museum at Dorchester from its foundation; and quite recently an interesting geological specimen was by his kindness added to the valuable collection which has there been formed. He was a liberal landlord and a kind-hearted friend to the poor, and his loss will be greatly felt. During the past few years he has improved his estate by erecting a number of labourers' cottages, replete with the necessary offices, and the tenantry have had good reason to thank him for his attention to their comforts."

In compliance with the wish of the deceased, his remains were removed to Abbotsbury Castle, and after lying in state there one day they were interred in the churchyard (the family vault being now closed), near the grave of his mother. Though the funeral was intended to be private, and none but a few personal friends were invited, very many of the Earl's tenants attended on horseback, all the shops in the town were closed, and flags half-mast high were displayed at the coastguard station and other points, whilst the labouring classes gave equal evidence by their demeanour of the loss that they felt they had sustained by the death of a kind and liberal employer.



LADY WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

*Jan. 26.* At her town residence, Piccadilly, aged 78, Lady Willoughby de Eresby.

The deceased lady, Clementina Sarah, was born May 5, 1786. She was the only surviving child of James Drummond, the first and last Lord Perth, which title became extinct at his death, in default of heir-male. His daughter, however, inherited the extensive Drummond estates, which she, with her husband, for many years administered in a most liberal and admirable manner. She was the direct descendant of the Duke of Perth who suffered attainder for his devotion to the House of Stuart, but to whose family the estates were subsequently restored by George III. Her ladyship's mother was Clementina, youngest daughter of the tenth Lord Elphinstone. Tracing her own descent from two ancient Scottish families, and the heiress of a noble property, she married, Oct. 20, 1807, the Hon. Peter Robert Burrell, son of Lord Gwydyr and of the Baroness Willoughby, who on one side traced his descent from the ancient kings of Wales, and on the other from a Norman knight on whom the lordship of Eresby was settled by William the Conqueror. On his marriage, the present Lord Willoughby (who was born March 19, 1782) assumed by sign-manual the surname and arms of Drummond. He inherited the barony of Gwydyr, as second baron, on his father's death, in 1820, and the barony of Willoughby, as nineteenth baron, with the joint hereditary Great Chamberlainship of England, on his mother's death in 1828; and, in addition to the Drummond estates, acquired the properties of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and Gwydyr Castle, Carnarvon. The Perthshire estates devolve in life-rent upon Lord Willoughby, and the heir-apparent to the titles and estates is the Hon. Alberic, only surviving son of Lord and Lady Willoughby, born Dec. 25, 1821. Their surviving daughters are the Hon. Clementina Elisabeth, Lady Aveland, and the Hon. Charlotte, Lady Carington.

The late Lady Willoughby had long ceased to take a prominent position in those fashionable circles of which she was at one time the ornament. Her time was chiefly devoted to the well-being of those around her; and while the brilliant hospitalities of the noble pair had long made Drummond Castle a centre of attraction during the autumn season, and their fine taste had beautified its precincts and gained for the garden there the character of being the finest in Europe, their reputation was not left to depend upon the accidents of show and splendour. Their kindness, constant, solicitous, and unpretending, struck its roots deep into the hearts of the people; and of the venerable lady whose death we have now to lament, many will carry with them through life the memory of "liberal things," devised by one of the most "liberal hearts." And not merely to those around her was this hearty good-will shewn. To strangers her magnificent domain at Crieff was always open, and many hundreds of tourists have spent one of the happiest of their holidays in visiting the romantic and charming grounds of Drummond Castle.

The "Kelso Mail" speaks thus warmly of the deceased lady:—

"The warm home of true Highland hospitality is cold. Drummond Castle has lost its noble mistress. I will not venture to pronounce, as it might justly be pronounced in superlative language, a funeral eulogy upon Lady Willoughby; it shall suffice me to say she was admirable for a rare combination of an amiable nature with sound sense, a highly cultivated mind, a finely appreciative knowledge of the world and its men and women of many ranks, a liberal charity, and a considerateness and respect for the feelings of others, high or low, which alone is one of the most endearing qualities that can be met with in all the diverse relations of social life. In short, she was, to the letter, a good, humane, generous, and high-souled Christian woman—none more excellent and exemplary in the observance of domestic and private duties, or more estimable in the discharge of those functions to which she was called by her position as peeress



of the realm, and wedded to its hereditary Lord High Chamberlain. The family of Drummond is of very remote antiquity; but it is enough to notice the marriage of the Lady Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond, of Stobhall (the original estate still among the larger Perth inheritances), to King Robert III., thus becoming the mother of James I., who was murdered by his rebellious nobles. To this royal alliance may be traced a part of that devoted loyalty to the Stuart race which rendered the Drummond clan so obnoxious to the successful power, and subjected it and its chiefs to the severest persecution. They were patriots, as they understood the sense of the term, and loyal to the utmost verge of endurance for the sake of their king and their country. The principle was tried by the fire and not found wanting. Three 'Thanes of Perth' took prominent parts in the falling fortunes of the Stuarts, fearfully and chivalrously set their all upon the cast, even when most desperate, and they died—banished—in a foreign clime, within the space of thirty years. The first of these three dukes died at St. Germain's in the service of King James, who bestowed the title and appointed him governor to the Prince of Wales; his son James was attainted in Fifteen; and the third was the celebrated Lord Chancellor of the Forty-five, who died of privations and fatigue in his attempt to escape in 1746.

'Old times are changed, old manners gone,  
A stranger fills the Stuart throne.'

sung Sir Walter Scott, but he did not live to witness the memorable proof, only a few years ago, when the youthful Queen of the Brunswick 'usurpers' and her consort were splendidly entertained at that Drummond Castle from which the Chancellor Duke barely escaped with his life, by her Majesty's own Lord High Chamberlain and his lady, the direct descendant of that proscribed line, and heiress to that ancient feudal abode! Around that abode it was delightful to see Lady Willoughby continually consulting the welfare of her tenants and the comfortable settlement of their families, and caring for the wants of the poorer classes, in which she was zealously seconded by her congenial husband, as if, and indeed so it was, their supreme enjoyment to diffuse happiness throughout the spacious circle of which they were the centre.

"That the Jacobite feeling (now

transferred to the Queen and her children) was by no means extinct in the days of George III. is proved by a cherished tradition of the people. Near the castle there is now a considerable sheet of water—an artificial lake—and, as the story goes, it was upon this site that the cottages of a party of the military, such as were stationed all over the north to overawe the natives, had been erected. When the estate was restored, the mother of Lady Willoughby was consulted about demolishing these huts; but the very ground on which they stood was hateful to her sight, and she gave orders that the lake should be formed, and the odious spectacle be blotted out from visible memory for ever."

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#### SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.

*Dec. 30, 1864.* In Cumberland-street, Eccleston-square, aged 76, Sir Alexander Bannerman, late Governor of Newfoundland.

The deceased was the son of Mr. Thomas Bannerman, wine merchant in Aberdeen, and younger brother of Sir Alexander Bannerman, the well-known physician. He was born Oct. 7, 1788, and was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School and Marischal College. He was educated with a view to trade, and for many of the earlier years of his life was an extensive shipowner, merchant, and banker at Aberdeen, to the highest office of which city he was elected by his fellow citizens, and at length he became its Provost, when the Reforming party, to which he had firmly adhered, gained the ascendant in the corporation. On the passing of the Reform Act for Scotland, he was elected a member of Parliament for Aberdeen, and he held that post for fifteen years, from 1832 to 1847. In Parliament he was an active and useful member, a good speaker, and an excellent committee-man. He had not long been the representative of Aberdeen when he was in a considerable degree instrumental in obtaining a grant of £20,000 for the restoration of the Marischal College buildings, and he gave such undeviating support to every measure of the various Liberal ministries

that he was accused by political opponents of sinister motives. Hence he was strenuously opposed at the various elections during the interval, by Sir Arthur Farquhar in 1835, Mr. Ross of Rossie (who, however, did not make his appearance in 1837), and the late Mr. Innes, of Raemoir, in 1841, but he held his place till his voluntary retirement, when he was succeeded by the late Captain Dingwall Fordyce. Soon after, he was appointed Governor of Prince Edward Island, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. From Prince Edward Island he was transferred to the Bahamas, and from thence to Newfoundland. In all these places he discharged the duties of his responsible office with ability and address, and he gained everywhere the good opinion of those colonies in which he represented the sovereign. The Governorship of Newfoundland was his last public employment; and the press of that colony has borne a handsome testimony to his merits. The "Newfoundland Public Ledger," of Jan. 28, says:—

"The mail just received has brought us the sad information of the death of our late most respected Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman. . . . His large political experience, and unflinching integrity in the discharge of his official duties, gained for him the esteem of every lover of order and of good government, and we know that some who did not regard him with favour have, since he left us, learned to look upon him as one of the best and most intelligent Governors ever sent to Newfoundland. We cannot but express our regret at the death of Sir Alexander Bannerman, for although he had arrived at a good old age, yet we naturally feel the demise of a kind and upright gentleman, whom to know privately was a great privilege, and to enjoy whose friendship was a desirable favour."

Sir Alexander married the daughter of Dr. Guthrie, a London physician, (who survives him,) but leaves no issue. A local paper (the "Aberdeen Journal,") says of him,—

"He was a man of fine social parts, and had the art of ingratiating himself

with all sorts of people. The fact that he was familiarly known for so many years by the somewhat homely name of 'Sandy Bannerman' is, of itself, strong evidence of the kindly feeling with which he was regarded in his native place, where he had been known from childhood, and where his wayward humours are still remembered."

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#### THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP BROWNELL.

Jan. 13. At Hartford, United States, aged 85, the Right Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Connecticut, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and senior bishop of the Anglican communion.

This venerable prelate was the eldest son of Sylvester Brownell, Esq., of Westport, in the county of Bristol, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 19th of October, 1779. His early education was at a public school at Taunton in his native county, from whence he proceeded to Brown University, at Providence, in Rhode Island, and after two years' study there, to Union College, at Schenectady, in New York, where he graduated with the highest honours in 1804. He returned to the college the next year as a tutor, and in 1807 was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres. In 1809 a professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy having been founded, Professor Brownell, who had gained some reputation as a student in the natural sciences, was selected to fill it, and leave of absence given him for a visit to Europe to pursue his studies. He spent the year 1810 in Europe, mostly in Great Britain and Ireland, through which he made long pedestrian journeys. It was probably this visit that first attracted his attention to the Church of England. His parents had been Independents, and he had thus far continued his connection with them and the Presbyterians. In 1813, however, he was baptised and confirmed into the Episcopal Church, and immediately gave all his leisure time to preparation for orders. He was ordained

in 1816 by the celebrated Dr. Hobart, Bishop of New York, and began preaching in churches in the neighbourhood of Schenectady, and gave to missionary labours what time he could spare from his academical duties. In 1818 he was elected one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church in the city of New York, and dissolved his connection with Union College. Trinity Church is the wealthiest religious corporation in America, its large funds enabling it to support several chapels-of-ease, and to pay to all its clergy much larger salaries than are usually paid in the United States. The position of assistant-minister in the parish is therefore very much sought after. Mr. Brownell did not remain long in this service; for his academical reputation was such, that before he had been three years in orders, he was elected Bishop of Connecticut, and was consecrated on the 27th of October, 1819.

Connecticut was the earliest field of the operations of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the fruits of the labours of its missionaries are found in the fact that the Episcopal Church is more numerous and powerful there than in any other of the United States. At the time of Bishop Brownell's consecration, the episcopate had been vacant several years, and the Church and diocese needed the care of an able and self-denying bishop. His first efforts were directed towards the establishment of a Church college. The obstacles seemed insurmountable; funds were with difficulty obtained, and the friends of Yale College, and the congregational ministers, strenuously opposed the granting of a charter. After much labour, however, and many discouragements, the funds were subscribed, the charter granted, and Trinity College, at Hartford, opened in 1824. In order to place it on a firm basis, Bishop Brownell assumed the presidency of it, and thus aided it by his experience and reputation, and for seven years joined to his other duties those of a college principal, until the increasing cares of his diocese

obliged him to resign the charge of the college in 1831.

Bishop Brownell belonged to the old orthodox party in the Church, his rejection of Calvinism having been one of the reasons that first attracted him towards it. He was not, however, a controversialist, and surrounded as the Church was in his diocese by powerful and hostile sects, his whole influence was thrown on the side of harmony and union within it. So successful was he in this, that although most of his clergy agreed with him in his theological opinions, those who belonged to the Evangelical party were on terms of the utmost cordiality with him, and ever found him ready to give them all the assistance in his power, in their parochial and other labours. The Tractarian movement was not looked upon with favour by Bishop Brownell, and on many questions mixed up with it, particularly at the trial of Dr. Onderdonk, Bishop of New York, he separated from the High Church party and acted with their opponents.

In 1851, in consequence of increasing years and infirmities, Bishop Brownell required assistance in the care of his diocese, and his friend and former pupil, the Rev. John Williams, D.D., President of Trinity College, was elected and consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop with the right of succession. The next year, by the death of Dr. Chase, Bishop of Illinois, he became presiding bishop of his Church. The duties connected with this position he had been enabled to discharge until within a few years, but his infirmities prevented his presiding at the General Conventions of 1859 and 1862. Since the death of Archbishop Beresford, of Armagh, in 1862, he has been the senior Anglican bishop, being the second American bishop who has attained this distinction, the other having been Dr. William White, Bishop of Pennsylvania, who was consecrated in 1787, and died in 1836.

Bishop Brownell published in 1823 "The Family Prayer-book," with elaborate historical, doctrinal, and practi-



cal notes, which has passed through several editions, and been exceedingly popular in America. He also published in 1839, in five duodecimo volumes, a work entitled "Religion of the Heart and Life;" a compilation from the best devotional writers. He has also published numerous charges, sermons, &c. His funeral took place at Christ Church, Hartford, a few days after his decease, and was attended by the bishops of Massachusetts, Maine, and New York, as well as by the Coadjutor-Bishop, and by a large concourse of the clergy. The position of presiding bishop devolves upon the Bishop of Vermont, who was consecrated in 1832.

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THE HON. G. M. DALLAS.

*Dec. 31, 1864.* At Philadelphia, aged 72, the Hon. George Mifflin Dallas, formerly United States' Minister to the Court of London.

Mr. Dallas was born in Philadelphia on the 10th of July, 1792. His father, who was from Jamaica, was an eminent lawyer and statesman at the beginning of this century, and filled many positions of honour and trust, including those of Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury. He was a brother of Mr. Robert Charles Dallas, the early friend and correspondent of Lord Byron. Mr. Dallas was educated at the College of New Jersey at Princeton, where he took his degree in 1810. Choosing the law as his profession, he pursued the study of it under his father's supervision, and was called to the bar in 1813. The next year he was appointed Secretary to Mr. Gallatin, who proceeded to St. Petersburg on a special mission to procure the mediation of the Czar in the war then going on between Great Britain and the United States. He also acted as Secretary to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, who signed the Treaty of Ghent. Returning to America in 1815 he devoted himself with great success to the practice of his profession, in which he continued until 1828, when he was elected Mayor of the

city of Philadelphia. In 1829, on the accession of the Democratic party to power under President Jackson, Mr. Dallas was appointed United States' District Attorney for Pennsylvania, and in 1831 he was elected by the Legislature of the State to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. His term of service expired in 1833, when he was appointed Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and in 1837 Minister to St. Petersburg, from which mission he was recalled at his own request in 1839.

In 1844 Mr. Dallas was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Vice-President of the United States (Mr. Polk being nominated for President), and was elected in the following November. His principal duty during his four years of office, was that of presiding in the Senate, which he did with great dignity and general acceptance. His casting-vote as President of the Senate carried the Tariff Act of 1846, an extreme free-trade measure, which had been strenuously opposed by the manufacturing interests. In 1849 Mr. Dallas retired from public life, until in 1856 he was appointed to succeed Mr. Buchanan as Minister to this country. During a five years' residence in London he formed a large circle of acquaintance, and discharged his diplomatic duties in a manner which greatly aided in preserving friendly relations between the two countries. He was created a D.C.L. at Oxford in 1857. In 1861 he was superseded by Mr. Adams and returned to Philadelphia, where he has since lived in retirement. Mr. Dallas died very suddenly from apoplexy.

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THE REV. ANTHONY PLIMLEY  
KELLY, M.A.

*Nov. 14, 1864.* At his residence, the Parsonage House, New North Road, Hoxton, of bronchitis, aged 68, the Rev. Anthony Plimley Kelly, M.A., the first, and for thirty-eight years, incumbent of the district parish of St. John the Baptist, Hoxton, London.



Mr. Kelly was born in Finsbury-square, London, October 13, 1796, and was educated at his father's school, an academy of considerable reputation, whence he graduated a Senior Optime at Cambridge in 1820, being a prizeman of Caius College. He entered into Holy Orders as Curate of Cuckfield, Sussex, and in 1824 was collated to the Vicarage of Little Hampton in the same county, on the presentation of Dr. Buckner, Bishop of Chichester. In 1825, the Church Commissioners having determined to divide the large and populous parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, the district of Hoxton was assigned to Mr. Kelly, with the new church of St. John the Baptist, consecrated in June, 1826, being in the gift of his uncle, the Rev. Henry Plimley, M.A., Vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. In this sphere he laboured during the rest of his life, resigning the living of Little Hampton in 1841. His time was devoted unceasingly to the interests both spiritual and temporal of his parishioners, by whom he was held in the highest respect and esteem. All the parochial institutions of Hoxton owed their first establishment mainly to his exertions, as well as their continued prosperity to his aid and influence. Among these may be named, the District Visiting Society in all its branches, the Savings' Bank, the Provident Fund, the Scripture Readers' Society, and the building of churches, which was largely carried on of late years in his own parish. But more particularly, the National schools were his especial care. Having raised the funds for their erection, he continued to superintend them until within a few days of his death, infusing into all concerned in their management a portion of his own zeal and energy. The result is, that above 30,000 children have been admitted into these schools since their establishment, and the present average attendance amounts to nearly nine hundred pupils.

Mr. Kelly was also an active member of the committee of the "Refuge for the Destitute" at Dalston, and of the "Clergy

Widows Society," and was Deputy Chairman of the "Royal Maternity Society." His influence was likewise beneficially exerted as one of the guardians of the poor of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

Few men were more respected and esteemed than Mr. Kelly. Kind-hearted, affable, and accessible to his parishioners on all occasions—zealously labouring in his vocation to do the greatest good to the greatest number—quietly and unostentatiously devoting his life to the public service, not only as a Christian minister, but in any and every capacity in which his influence or his example could be useful, he will be long remembered, as he is deeply regretted. Essentially a man of action, his tall gentlemanly form was well known in every part of his parish; his happy laugh, his cheerful greeting, his kind social conversation, were no less conspicuous and characteristic than his Christian consolation and sympathy in the house of affliction, and his large-hearted benevolence to the poor—sparing neither time nor trouble in affording all the relief in his power both mentally and materially. Conscientious, and tolerant in his doctrine, he enjoyed the good opinion of all religious denominations, who were frequently associated with him in the Christian mission of benevolence and charity.

During the long and eminently useful career of Mr. Kelly, no public recognition of his self-denying and devoted labours was ever made, notwithstanding the affection and respect with which he was regarded. Attempts were made more than once to give a substantial expression to these feelings, but they were discontinued at his own personal request. Now that his earthly career is closed, it is felt that something should be done to perpetuate his memory, and mark that earnest Christian life which was wholly devoted to the honour and service of Him who gave it. Accordingly, it has been determined to erect a marble memorial in his church of St. John—a sum of more than £200 having been already subscribed for that purpose.

Mr. Kelly leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters, to mourn, with his parishioners, his loss.

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DR. BAIKIE, M.D., R.N.

Dec. 12, 1864. At Sierra Leone, aged 40, Dr. William Balfour Baikie, M.D., R.N., a celebrated African explorer.

The deceased, who was the son of Capt. John Baikie, R.N., was born at Kirkwall in 1820, was educated at the Grammar School there, and afterwards studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he greatly distinguished himself. He entered the Royal Navy as assistant surgeon, March 15, 1848, (having already attained the degree of M.D.,) and after some service on board the "*Volage*," surveying vessel, in the Mediterranean, he was in the year 1855 sent out as an accredited envoy of the Government, on board the "*Pleiad*" steamer with the object of opening up the trade of the Niger, and thus bringing the various Niger expeditions to a practical conclusion. In going through some of the rapids of the river the steamer was unfortunately lost. In no way discouraged by the accident, and saving what he could from the wreck, Dr. Baikie set himself down among the wild Africans, and explored the country in every direction. In 1860 the Foreign Office recalled the expedition; but Dr. Baikie had already entered so far into binding arrangements with the African chiefs and people that he deemed it prudent to await further orders ere he quitted his post:—

"My supplies being limited," he wrote from Lukoja, September, 1861, "and my horses having all died, I was prevented from making any lengthened journey; but, as I could not be idle, I tried to take advantage of a seemingly favourable state of affairs, and accordingly made a settlement at this post (Lukoja). The King of Núpe, the most powerful next to the Sultan of Sokoto, being desirous of seeing a market for European produce here, entered into relations with us, and undertook to open various roads for the passage of caravans, traders, and canoes to this place, which promise has

been faithfully performed; I, on my part, giving him to understand that it was the desire of her Majesty's Government to have a trading station here . . . I have started a regular market here, and have established the recognition of Sunday as a non-trading day, and the exclusion of slaves from our market. Already traders come to us from Kabbi, Kano, and other parts of Hausa; and we hope, ere long, to see regular caravans with ivory and other produce. The step I am taking is not lightly adopted. After a prolonged absence from England, to stay another season here without any Europeans, with only a faint prospect of speedy communication, and after all my experience of hunger and difficulty last year, is by no means an inviting prospect. But what I look to are the securing for England a commanding position in Central Africa, and the necessity of making a commencement."

The expedition being retained by Government, Dr. Baikie was able to establish satisfactory intercourse with all the native chiefs around his settlement. In October, 1863, he expressed his wish to return home to see his aged father, from whom he had been absent seven years; and on the 26th of June, 1864, the Foreign Office relieved him, hoping that he would return to England last year. It was decreed otherwise.

Dr. Baikie had made every preparation for returning to his native country by the "*Armenian*" mail steamer, and had arrived on the 21st of October at Lagos, from which place his friends had received letters from him by the previous mails. Indeed, had it been possible, he was to have come home by the previous mail; but the labour of arranging his African collections occupied longer time than he had anticipated. Arriving at Sierra Leone, "the European's grave," he was suddenly seized with illness, and died in a couple of days.

Satisfactory arrangements, it is understood, have been made by the Foreign Office to render the work Dr. Baikie has done, and in the accomplishment of which he sacrificed his life, permanently useful. The numerous extracts from his

despatches published by the Government, and his papers in the Transactions of our various scientific societies, shew the energy he developed in so trying a climate, and the great range of his observations. It is to be hoped that they may all be carefully collected into a separate work, so that the general public may see the vast result obtained with but slender means, and the great loss we have sustained by the death of this excellent pioneer of commerce and civilisation.

As to one portion of Dr. Baikie's labours, Dr. Latham, a most competent authority, writes to the "Athenæum:"—

"I find that Dr. Baikie, in whose premature death both his numerous personal friends and the scientific and commercial public at large have so much to lament, has not left the world without memorials of his industry and energy. As it would be a pity for any portion of his writings to be lost by being overlooked, I trouble you with the following notice of a letter which I received from him in 1862, dated Bida, April 7th, subsequent to the publication (I believe for private circulation) of some short papers on the Hausa language. His 'Hausa, Pulo and Fulfulde vocabularies comprise each of them more than 3,000 words, or, perhaps, nearly 4,000.' These, of course, are to be looked for among his MSS. I have a few extracts from them, chiefly consisting of remarks on the pronunciation and differences of dialect, along with notices of the Kambari or Cumbrie—a language of which, though there is a specimen in the *Polyglotta Africana*, under the name of Kambāli, we know next to nothing. I may add that he writes of some papers as sent to the Foreign Office, and of certain letters addressed to the Church Missionary Society.—R. G. LATHAM."

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JOHN DOBSON, ESQ., ARCHITECT.

Jan. 8. At Newcastle, aged 77, John Dobson, Esq., an architect of much celebrity.

The deceased was born at Chirton, near North Shields, on the 9th December, 1787. His father had the discrimination to perceive that his son was

gifted with rare talent, and gave him what in those days was considered a good education.

At the period of Mr. Dobson's youth, architects were not so plentiful as they are now, nor was the distinction between design and construction so well defined. Mr. David Stephenson was the only architect in Newcastle, and he was a builder as well as an architect. To him Mr. Dobson was sent as a pupil, and he soon exhibited signs of aptitude in the acquisition of his profession. While with Mr. Stephenson he found in the person of an Italian refugee named Muss, a master capable of imparting to him valuable instruction. He studied perspective with him, and had for a fellow pupil John Martin. He afterwards studied under John Varley, at that time one of the most distinguished artists of the day.

When Mr. Dobson returned to Newcastle he found that he was the only architect in the county of Northumberland, as Mr. Bonomi was the only architect in the county of Durham. He received some commissions, and in the intervals of his employment he travelled in England and France, studying church architecture. He soon got well to work; Chipchase Castle and Haughton Castle, both on the North Tyne, were improved by him, and the pile designed by Sir John Vanbrugh for Sir Ralph Delaval, at Seaton Delaval, was enlarged by Mr. Dobson for Sir Jacob Astley.

A catalogue of Mr. Dobson's works would be the history of nearly every territorial residence in the county. One of his earliest works was a house for Mr. Nicholson, at Earsdon, Northumberland, in 1813. This was speedily followed by Bradley Hall and Birtley Hall, Durham; Prestwick Lodge and Cramlington Hall, Northumberland; Benwell Grove and Villa Real, near Newcastle; Belford Hall and Doxford House, Northumberland; Biddleston, Flotterton, Longhurst, Newbrough, Acton, and Coxlodge, large mansions in the same county.



As Mr. Dobson's reputation began to extend beyond the limits of his own county, he was called in to design houses, churches, and castles in other parts of England. He made extensive additions to Wynyard House, Durham, for the Marquis of Londonderry; and to Sudbrooke Holme, near Lincoln, for Col. Ellison, and received from a German nobleman a commission for a castellated mansion on the Rhine, the plans for which he partly furnished, but from the great distance from his own place of business he could not conveniently complete the work. The following mansions in his own neighbourhood, in addition to those already named, were also either entirely rebuilt or received large additions from his designs:—Cheeseburn Grange, Unthank House, Falloden, Backworth Hall, Hamsterley Hall, Minsteracres, the Museum at Wallington for Sir Walter Trevelyan, Nunykirk, Gosforth, Shawdon, Blenkinsopp Castle, Whitburn, Hollyn Hall, &c.

The churches built from Mr. Dobson's plans were very numerous. When he first began his career Gothic architecture was lightly esteemed, and the same taste which induced Sir Christopher Wren to replace one side of the cloister at Lincoln with an arcade of Roman design, was still rampant. The church of St. Thomas, Newcastle, one of the first designed by Mr. Dobson, bears marks of the timidity with which architects then ventured upon the mediæval style. It was, however, in advance of the period. The first church built from his design was the Scottish church at North Shields, in 1813. In 1817 he furnished the design for the restoration of Tynemouth Priory, the repairs of St. Nicholas' steeple, and the warming of the church, which work was succeeded after some interval by the beautiful florid Gothic window at the end of the north transept. In 1817 Mr. Dobson was called in by Col. Beaumont to restore the east end of Hexham Abbey Church. Jesmond Church, a church at Monkwearmouth, another at Hendon, Lynn Church, at Warrington, Cheshire,

St. Stephen's, South Shields, St. Mary's, Jarrow, and St. Mary's Rye Hill, were built, and a number of others repaired or restored, besides schools built, cemeteries laid out; and some restorations of difficulty, such as those of Houghton-le-Spring and Warkworth, were completed.

The restoration of Lambton Castle for the Earl of Durham offers an instance of the invention of the architect. The coal-workings under the castle had been filled with water at the time when some of the more modern additions were made; and this work, by the drawing off of the water in subsequent mining operations, was dislocated from top to bottom. Parts of the ruin were not worth preserving, and Mr. Dobson condemned them to destruction; but he has succeeded in restoring the parts worthy of preservation by going down into the mines, building up from the bottom where he found a solid foundation, in no less than three distinct and completely excavated seams of coal, with solid brickwork, and wedging up the walls to the perpendicular. Before, however, the whole of the additions to the building were completed, Mr. Dobson's health became impaired, and his plans have since been carried out under the direction of his son-in-law, Professor Smirke, R.A.

The laying out of the new cemetery at Jesmond, Newcastle, afforded Mr. Dobson scope for the display of his ability, both as an architect and a landscape gardener, and the result is well worthy the attention of the student as an excellent example. The versatility of Mr. Dobson's talent in turning his hand to work of any kind deserves to be mentioned. The timber framework used as staiths for shipping coals on the Tyne, shewed that Mr. Dobson was master of carpentry; the graving-dock designed for Messrs. Smith, at St. Peter's ship-yard, proved him an engineer; and the warehouses built at the docks at Sunderland and Jarrow shewed that the most massive construction came as easily to his hand as the Gothic church



or luxurious mansion. The Central Railway-station of the North-Eastern Company at Newcastle is perhaps Mr. Dobson's most important work; and though the work as actually executed falls far short of the original design, it is still a fine and imposing structure, and shews the skill with which the architect met and overcame the difficulties of the situation, and the foresight with which he made arrangements for accommodating the additional business which he clearly said was likely to result from the development of the railway system.

The construction of the High-level Bridge and the passage of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway through Newcastle, involved an immense destruction of house-property; and here Mr. Dobson's services were called into requisition, in the settlement of compensation to the owners of the property destroyed. His knowledge of its value, and the implicit confidence placed by the owners and occupiers in his honesty and impartiality, enabled Mr. Dobson, in conjunction with the late Mr. Robert Wallace, the town-surveyor of Newcastle, to adjust all the claims for compensation, without carrying (with one exception) any of the claims into a court of law. In these respects, no less than in respect to his skill in architecture, the death of Mr. Dobson will leave a blank not easily supplied; for in the settlement of all kinds of disputes within a very wide range from Newcastle, the sound judgment and dispassionate temperament of Mr. Dobson were successful in extinguishing litigation. When Mr. Grainger was changing the entire aspect of the town, by the erection of the streets and public buildings which have shed a lustre upon his name, Mr. Grainger never failed to award to Mr. Dobson his obligations for the advice and valuable suggestions that gentleman gave him whenever he was consulted.

One of the earliest of Mr. Dobson's miscellaneous works was the Royal Ju-

bilee School, Newcastle. In 1819 he planned, for Colonel Birch, additions to the fortifications of Tynemouth Castle, which have been lately supplemented by a fosse, also, it is said, designed by a civil engineer. Mr. Dobson was also employed by the Government on extensions or alterations of the Custom-houses at Glasgow, Newcastle, and Liverpool. The Royal Arcade, Newcastle, was from his designs. He prepared plans and sections for the Newcastle and North Shields Railway. Of hydraulic works Mr. Dobson executed several. He designed St. Peter's Dock, near Newcastle, for Messrs. T. & W. Smith; a dock for Mr. Robson, at North Shields; and Seaham Harbour, for the Marquis of Londonderry. In connexion with ornamental park-like grounds, ornamental water was a necessity, and the lake at Bolam, the seat of Lord Decies, in Northumberland, was his principal work in this department. Mr. Dobson also executed for Mr. George Hudson, baths, streets, terraces, and the general arrangement of the new town at Whitby, and designed for other proprietors the baths and terrace at Roker, near Sunderland. The design for the Central Station at Newcastle procured the honour of a medal at the Exhibition of Paris, in 1855; but this appears to have been the only public recognition his services ever received. He was the first President of the Northern Society of Architects.

The versatility of Mr. Dobson's genius was remarkable, and displays itself in every work with which he was connected. He has left no successor in the North of England to fill his place. His works remain, and will continue to afford admirable studies for the profession of which he was so distinguished a member. He leaves by his late wife, who was a daughter of Captain Alexander Rutherford, of Gateshead, one son and two daughters, one of whom is married to Sidney Smirke, Esq., F.S.A., of London.—*From the Builder.*

## RICHARD BARROW, ESQ.

*Jan. 10.* Suddenly, in London, aged 77, Richard Barrow, Esq., of Ringwood Hall, Derbyshire.

The deceased, who was a son of the Rev. Richard Barrow, for fifty years Vicar Choral of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, was born July 20, 1787. He was nephew of the late Ven. Archdeacon of Nottingham, and brother of Mr. William Hodgson Barrow, who has been M.P. for South Nottinghamshire for many years, and was formerly high-sheriff of that county. In early life Mr. Barrow was a merchant trading with Spain, Portugal, &c., in partnership with his brother, Mr. John Barrow. They were among the early pioneers of the present trade with China, and both amassed fortunes. On retiring from that business, the younger brother, John, devoted his attention to farming his estates in Nottinghamshire, and Richard took to the Staveley Coal and Iron Works, which had been commenced several years before by Mr. George Barrow, another brother, who has been dead for several years. This was in 1840. Mr. Barrow soon shewed himself a man of great enterprise and singular ability. He at once greatly extended the Works, which at the time he took to them were but a mere fraction of what they are now. They then gave work to but five hundred men; now the number of men employed is 4,200, exclusive of about sixty clerks and managers. In the spring of 1841 Mr. Barrow commenced the erection of the present blast furnaces, and shortly after that the sinking of the Speedwell pit was inaugurated. These works were followed by the sinking of another pit—the Hopewell—which was got into full work in 1843, and was followed in a few months by the addition of another new pit—the Hollingwood. In 1853 the Springwell pit was sunk, and the New Hollingwood in 1857. In 1858 the last pit—the Seymour—was sunk, making a total of six new pits, all of great extent. Very shortly after Mr. Barrow went to Staveley, the influence of his enterprise and vigour had begun

to be felt by the Midland Railway. The trade rapidly increased, until in 1864, 3,000 tons of coal per day were raised, and 4,500 tons of manufactured iron turned out per month. In 1855, Mr. Barrow's care for his workmen was shewn by the erection of a church and schools, both handsome and commodious. The village of Barrow Hill sprung up under his hands between 1853 and 1856, and in 1864 he owned no less than 700 cottages inhabited by his workmen. In 1864 he possessed rather more than twenty-six miles of railway upon his estate, upon which he had seven locomotive engines in constant use, together with a vast array of coal trucks. In 1863 his care of his workmen developed itself in the establishment of a workmen's dining hall, on the principle of the Glasgow cheap cooking depôts; this, we understand, now flourishes at Staveley. He was always ready to assist in any good work, and his men present excellent specimens of well cared-for and contented colliers.

In the summer of last year Mr. Barrow began to feel the infirmities of age, and he at once transferred his great establishment to a limited liability company. This was very speedily formed in Manchester, and it is said that Mr. Barrow received £600,000 for the collieries and works. He retained a large interest in the company, and was elected chairman of the board of directors, which office he held until his death. During his lifetime he executed many great contracts in ironwork. The greater part of the iron for the Great Exhibition building of 1862 was the produce of the Staveley works, and latterly a contract for the iron tubes of the London Pneumatic Despatch Company had employed the hands. During a part of his life Mr. Barrow was a victim to sciatica, and suffered from a permanent lameness as the result; otherwise his health was good up to a short time before his death: he then had several paroxysms of pain about the heart, and was several times dangerously ill for short periods. A few days before his death he proceeded to

London on business, where he had a sudden attack of illness; from this he apparently recovered, and he proceeded to the house of a friend to dine, but he was again taken ill on the way, and on being lifted out of the carriage he expired almost immediately.

"Mr. Barrow," says the "*Derbyshire Courier*," "was no common man. Gifted with unusual capabilities as a man of business, shrewd and clear-headed in an unusual degree, he was equally distinguished for a kindness of heart and courtesy of demeanour which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. To him it may in a great measure be ascribed, that North Derbyshire has within the last few years taken such rapid strides in the world of commerce. A very king of the great body of inland traders, he ruled at Staveley and other places in the district, a country teeming with rich mineral wealth, which it was his pride, with the skill of one of the necromancers of old, to evoke. His principality at Staveley was and is something unique and wonderful, as an instance of what the talent and energy of one man can do. Crossed and recrossed in every direction by railways of an aggregate length of nearly thirty miles, burrowed under by miles and miles of pits and coal workings, and teeming above with the busy hives of human industry, the parish of Staveley alone is a marvel. But when it is added that all this great agglomeration of works, planned and carried out by Mr. Barrow alone, gives bread to between four and five thousand men, exclusive of their wives and families, it will be seen that the late Richard Barrow (as he always plainly styled himself) was not only a man who did well for himself, but one who conferred great advantages and blessings on thousands of others. At his works are daily raised 3,000 tons of coal. He leased 6,000 acres of minerals, and at his iron-works every month are manufactured 1,200 tons of pig iron and 2,400 tons of castings. When he took to the Staveley Coal and Iron Works about the year 1840, only about 500 men were employed, and the business was not a tithe of what it has become under his management. It can thus be seen what Mr. Barrow has done for that district. He has been one of the great pioneers of progress who have converted and who are converting poor and thinly populated places to wealthy and busy

centres of trade and industry. To him North Derbyshire owes much. At the time he took to the Staveley Works it was a problem whether the venture would be advantageous or not. He risked a great amount of capital, but events have shewn that he did so wisely, and ever since that became evident the great mineral district of Derbyshire has received daily accessions to its list of collieries and iron-works."

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#### HUGH FALCONER, M.D.

*Jan. 31.* In Park Crescent, London, aged 55, Hugh Falconer, M.D., Vice-President of the Royal Society.

The deceased was born Feb. 29, 1808, at Forres, in the shire of Moray, and was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where he passed the full curriculum and took the degree of A.M. Proceeding to Edinburgh about 1826, he entered upon and completed his medical studies. As surgeon and doctor in medicine, he left the Scottish metropolitan university well fitted for commencing the battle of life. It was while in Edinburgh, and while the study of the natural sciences flourished so prosperously under the patronage and tuition of Jameson and Graham, that Hugh Falconer began to shew the peculiar bent of his genius. At that time, the Plinian Society was in its glory, and he there met with many of the same genial turn of mind, and formed friendships and intimacies that lasted through life.

He first took up botany as his favourite pursuit; and hence, soon after leaving Edinburgh and arriving in Bengal, as assistant-surgeon in the East India Company's Service; his taste for and his acquisitions in this branch of science pointed him out as a fit man to be the successor of the Roxburghs and the Wallichs in the superintendence of the Hon. Company's valuable and useful botanical gardens first at Seharunpoor, and latterly at Calcutta<sup>a</sup>.

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<sup>a</sup> Writing in December, 1834, from Mussoorie, seven thousand feet in height among the Himalaya Mountains, in a long and most interesting letter, he says:—"Botany is now a sort of profession with me. I am Superin-



In this occupation (with the exception of the usual furlough to Europe) he passed twenty years of his active, useful, and valuable life, returning to England with shattered health about ten years ago, to pursue the same career with unabated ardour. While in India his researches extended from Calcutta to Cashmere in a northerly and westerly, and from Calcutta to Burmah in a southeasterly direction. In the domain of Indian botany he may be said to have created the teas of Assam, the first successful attempt to transfer the tea-plant of China to a foreign region. It was he also who developed the resources of the great teak forests of Martaban, and who first suggested the naturalization of the Jesuits' bark of Peru in the Himalaya mountains and the Neilgherry Hills. But perhaps the most striking of Dr. Falconer's discoveries were those in the department of palæontology, one in which he was without an equal. Here he was not indeed the rival but certainly the equal of the Cuviers, the Owens, and the Lyells, while he possessed a range of experience far beyond any of those distinguished men. In the Sewalik mountains, the lowest range of the Himalayas, he made, arranged, described, and brought to England the largest collection of fossilized organic beings of a former world which was ever made. His researches in the same department of knowledge were continued with the ardour of his youth after his return to Europe, and in this pursuit he visited the drift of Amiens, the caverns of southern France, and those of Sicily. It was as late as last autumn that, with a distinguished naturalist and anatomist for his companion, Professor Busk, he made a voyage to Gibraltar to inspect its caves, in which the fossilized bones of man himself were discovered

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tendent of a botanic garden in India. I had the luck to get it before I was a year in the country, and perhaps long before I could have expected anything of the kind; but as there are few in the medical service in India who trouble themselves with botany, I got the charge in lack of a fitter man."

along with those of extinct lower animals, such as mastodons, elephants, cave-lions, and cave-bears, the creatures of a former world.

An illness contracted by exposure to severe weather in his return journey through Spain is conceived to have been the immediate cause of his death.

Dr. Falconer published, 1. *Fauna Antiqua Sivalonis*, being the Fossil Zoology of the Sewalik Hills, in the North of India, (in conjunction with T. Cautley.) Lond. fol. 1846-49. 2. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Fossil Remains of Vertebrata in the Museum of Bengal, (in conjunction with H. Walker). Calcutta, 8vo., 1859.

Except these works, the published results of Dr. Falconer's studies and other scientific labours are chiefly given in separate papers, scattered among the leading journals of the day—the Geological and the Philosophical Transactions containing a fair proportion. It is to be hoped that manuscripts remain, the publication of which, with a memoir, would be gratifying to the wide circle over which his reputation was known.

Of the man himself it may be remarked that he was pre-eminent among naturalists for the strength and surety of his grasp and the expanse and variety of his knowledge. Dr. Falconer was no stranger to any branch of natural science, or of the collateral knowledge ministering to it. In geology, botany, and zoology he was a master. He was well versed in ethnology and even in archæology, while he was besides both a classical and oriental scholar. He may rank with the very highest among those of his distinguished contemporaries who have contributed not only to enlarge the bounds of natural history, but even of the civil history of the race of man itself.

Dr. Falconer died a bachelor, but leaves several dear relatives deeply mourning his departure. A warm interest in and taste for natural science were not confined to himself, in the family. His late brother, Alexander, who had also spent part of his life in India, a few years ago died at Forbes, when he left the sum



of £1,000 for a museum, to be erected in their native town; and to this Hugh added £500, beside bequeathing £100 to the poor.

Dr. Falconer's remains were interred on Saturday, Feb. 4, at Kensal Green.

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MRS. HOWARD, OF CORBY.

*Feb. 11.* At Corby Castle, Eliza Minto Howard, of Corby and of Foxcote, wife of Philip Henry Howard, Esq., for many years M.P. for Carlisle.

The deceased lady, an excellent linguist, a fine musician, and possessed of varied information and attainments, was the eldest daughter of the late Major John Canning, political resident at the Court of Ava, and niece to Mr. Francis Canning, whose estates in Warwickshire she subsequently inherited. Her talented and distinguished father married Marianne Matilda, daughter of the late Henry and Lady Meredyth. But their daughter received as a second name that of Minto, in compliment to the Earl of Minto, then Governor-General of India; Julia, the second daughter, is now the wife of James Fleming, Esq., Q.C. Miss Canning was born at Ceringay, near Calcutta, on the 1st of February, 1810. After attaining her fifth year she was, as recommended for European children, sent to England, and placed under the care of her aunt, Mrs. Canning, of Foxcote. She lost both her parents in 1824. In November, 1843, she was engaged to Mr. Philip Howard, then M.P. for the Border City, and the marriage, at which the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths officiated, was solemnized at the Spanish Chapel, in the presence of the late Duke of Norfolk, Lord and Lady Petre, the late Sir Robert Throckmorton (who gave the bride away), Mr. Howard's mother, the bride's aunt, and a large attendance of the respective families. Four children, three girls and a boy, blessed this happy wedding.

Beside the works of mercy and charity that befit every lady, Mrs. Howard took a lively interest in antiquarian pursuits, and those who had the good fortune to

be present at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Carlisle in 1859, will have a lively remembrance of their visit to Corby, and the kindly reception accorded to them by the mistress of the mansion<sup>b</sup>. Mrs. Howard's death was very sudden; but she was not one who would leave her eternal welfare to a death-bed repentance; on the contrary, her charitable, virtuous course in this life was a perpetual preparation for that which is to come. Up to two o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of February she was in her usual good health; but about the latter hour, when in the gamekeeper's house, caressing a little dog, which she much admired, the poor lady was instantly stricken in the head with sanguineous apoplexy—the most fatal form of a deadly complaint. Dr. Arras, of Warwick Bridge, was speedily summoned, but he watched in vain for the favourable symptoms which would have rendered his skill available; and Dr. Elliot, of Carlisle, also attended. There was no hope of recovery, however, and the sacrament of extreme unction was administered to her on the evening of the seizure by the Rev. William Ryan, of St. Mary's, Warwick Bridge. She never recovered consciousness, or spoke again, and at half-past six on the following morning she died.

Mrs. Howard being a Catholic, and the place of sepulture being in Church-of-England ground, it was necessary to have two funeral services. That of Mrs. Howard's own Church was performed in the Castle before the body was removed, and that of the Church of England at Wetheral. About half-past nine o'clock of February 16, after the customary morning service in the Castle private chapel, the household proceeded to the large room where the body of the deceased was laid out, and there the Roman Catholic funeral service was performed by the Rev. W. Ryan, of Warwick Bridge, the Rev. Luke Curry, of Carlisle, and the Rev. Mr. Darnell, private tutor at the Castle. Sir Henry

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<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1859, p. 265.

Howard, having left England for Hanover a short time previous to Mrs. Howard's death, was unable to be present at the funeral; and Sir William Throgmorton was unfortunately in Ireland; but the Hon. Mrs. Stourton, Mr. Howard's sister, arrived at Corby Castle on the 14th and remained there over the ceremony. Mrs. Howard's only sister, Julia, was represented at the funeral by her husband, J. Fleming, Esq., Q.C. No invitations had been sent out, but shortly after eleven o'clock groups of the villagers of Wetheral and Corby and of tenantry on the estate began to assemble at the Castle, and the carriages of several of the county gentry arrived. Many of the gentlemen present were invited to visit the room where the coffin lay. The body occupied the centre of the room, which was lighted by wax candles placed on each side of the coffin and around the walls; at one end of the coffin stood a crucifix, and similar emblems decorated the walls. The body had been placed in a shell and that in a lead coffin, which again had been encased in a coffin made of mahogany covered with black silk velvet. Gilt handles were placed on each side and at each end; the edges were studded with cruciform gilt nails; and a beautiful floreated gilt cross of medieval style, containing the monogram "E.M.H." in red and blue enamel, was placed near the top of the lid, in the centre of which was a square gilt breast-plate, bearing the following inscription:—

"Pray for the soul of Eliza Minto Canning, wife of Phillip Henry Howard, of Corby Castle, Esquire, who died February 11th, 1865, aged 55 years. Eternal Rest give to her, O Lord, and let Perpetual Light Shine upon her."

Beneath this plate was another in the shape of a shield, on which were emblazoned the arms of the Howards and the Cannings.

Soon after twelve the funeral procession, which comprised a large number of carriages, and was accompanied by many of the Corby tenantry on foot, set out for Wetheral Church, where the

burial service was performed by the Rev. W. Blake, the incumbent, and the Rev. T. G. Livingston, Minor Canon of Carlisle, the hymns "When our heads are bowed with woe," and "Jesus lives!" (from "Hymns Ancient and Modern,") and the "Dead March" in *Saul*, forming parts of the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large concourse of all ranks, anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to a lady in whom the poor and needy ever found a friend, who listened to and relieved their griefs with a graciousness of manner peculiarly her own.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*Dec. 21, 1864.* The Rev. *Joshua Fawcett*, Incumbent of Wisbey Chapel, Bradford, and Honorary Canon of Ripon. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1836; edited "The Village Churchman;" and published "A Harmony of the Gospels," 1836; "The Churches of York," 1843; "History of the Book of Common Prayer," 1844; *Lyra Ecclesiastica*, 1845; "Church Rides in the Neighbourhood of Scarborough," 1848; "A Sermon on the Holmfirth Flood," 1854; "Pastoral Addresses," 1855; "A Visitation Sermon;" "History of St. Mary's, Scarborough;" "History of the Church of St. Peter, Bradford;" "History of the Church of St. Thomas à Becket, Heptonstall;" "The Church Rambler in Craven;" "Ancient and Modern Burial Rites;" "Memorial of a Beloved Child;" and "Memorial of the Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxenhope."

*Dec. 30.* The Rev. *Lancelot Christopher Clarke* (p. 250), was of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, B.A. 1816, and published "A Brief Illustration of the Morning Service," three editions.

*Jan. 10, 1865.* The Rev. *Charles Richard Cameron* (p. 251), who was of Christ Church, Oxford, published "Lectures on Confirmation;" "A Sermon on the Death of Nelson;" "A Letter to Dr. Pusey on the Hampden Controversy;" "Sayings and Doings of Popery;" "A Letter to Mr. Whitmore on the Corn Laws;" "A Sermon at the Primary Visitation of Dr. Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry;" "A Pamphlet on the Sabbath Question, addressed to Archbishop Whately;" "Parochial Sermons;" "On the Antichrist of St. John;" "On the Revolutions of 1848;" "A Letter on the Election of Sir Robert Inglis for the University of Oxford;" and a poem on the "New Moral World against Socialism."

*Jan. 13.* The Rev. *Thomas Parfitt*, D.D. (p. 251), who was of Balliol College, Oxford, D.D. 1833, published "Gospel Harmony: a Sacred Poem," (Lond. 8vo., 1837).

The Rev. *James Jubilee Reynolds* (p. 251), who was of Queens' College, Cambridge, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1838, published "Six Lectures on the Jews," 1847; and occasional sermons and lectures.

Jan. 21. Aged 70, the Rev. *Francis Jickling*, for twenty-six years Incumbent of Donisthorpe, Derbyshire.

At Drigg, Cumberland, aged 76, the Rev. *Isaac Smith*, Rector of Crosby-Garrett, Westmoreland.

At Chute Lodge, Wilts., aged 62, the Rev. *Henry Fowle*, M.A.

At Exeter, the Rev. *Reginald W. Cleave*, B.A., late Curate of Ivybridge, Cornwood.

At Edgton, Salop, aged 77, the Rev. *Folliott Sandford*, M.A., Perpetual Curate.

Jan. 22. At Dorking, aged 66, the Rev. *George Coles*, M.A., late Perpetual Curate of St. James's Chapel, and Chaplain and Schoolmaster of Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon.

At Clevedon, aged 66, the Rev. *Charles Tynte Simmons*, for thirty-nine years Rector of Shipham, Somerset.

Jan. 24. At Chipping Barnet, aged 43, the Rev. *Felix Palmer*, M.A., late Curate of Loughton, Essex.

At Shaftesbury House, Upper Norwood, aged 86, the Rev. *William Thorpe*, D.D., of Belgrave Chapel, Pimlico. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was afterwards assistant to Mr. Mathias, of Bethesda Chapel, in that city. Coming to England, he preached for some time at Ely Chapel, Holborn, and was afterwards appointed Chaplain to the Lock Hospital. In 1833 he became the purchaser of Belgrave Chapel, Belgrave-square, and continued to officiate there until the time of his death. Dr. Thorpe was married, in 1834, to the Dowager Countess of Pomfret, who was the eldest dau. of Sir Richard Borough, bart.

At his residence, Brunswick-sq., Brighton, the Rev. *Henry Venn Elliott*, Incumbent of St. Mary's Chapel, in that town, a chapel built and endowed by his father, the late Charles Elliott, esq., of Paddington. Mr. Elliott, who was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817, took the high double degree of 14th Wrangler and second Chancellor's Medalist in 1814, the 15th Wrangler, also a Trinity man, being the senior medalist. Among his private pupils was the late Marquis of Bristol, and he subsequently accompanied his Lordship in his travels in Italy and Greece. Mr. Elliott was known in the religious world as an able preacher of Evangelical views, and an original interpreter of apocalyptic prophecy. He had striven hard to alleviate the distress of his more unfortunate fellow-creatures, and he more especially identified himself with the foundation of St. Mary's Hall, situated near Kemp Town, which was erected for the education of the daughters of decayed clergymen, and in which he took the deepest interest. Mr. Elliott married, Oct. 31, 1833, Julia Anne, fifth dau. of John Marshall, esq., of Headingley Hall, near Leeds, formerly M.P. for Yorkshire.

His chief publications were:—1. "A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Henry Mortlock, with a Brief Memoir," (Lond. 12mo., 1837). 2. "A Sermon preached in behalf of the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, at the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, Bethnal-green, on Thursday, May 14, 1846," (8vo). 3. "A Sermon preached in St. John's Church, Keswick, July 27, 1851, on the Death of its first Minister, the Rev. Fred. Myers, who died at Clifton, July 20, 1851; with a Sermon on the same occasion by the Rev. T. D. H. Battersby, M.A.," (Lond. 12mo., 1851). 4. "The Ministration of the Spirit, a Sermon preached at All Saints, Lewes, at the Visitation of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Lewes, before the Clergy and Churchwardens, and published at their request," (Lond. 8vo., 1852). 5. "Two Sermons on the Hundred-and-first and Sixty-second Psalms, as applicable to the Harvest, the Cholera, and the War," (Lond. 8vo., 1854). 6. "A Sermon preached in Herstmonceux Church, on Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 4, 1855, being the Sunday after the Funeral of Archdeacon Hare; with a Sermon on the same occasion by the Rev. J. N. Simpkinson, M.A.," (Camb. 8vo., 1855). He also preached a funeral sermon for his friend the Marquis of Bristol, in November last.

At the Vicarage, Newport Pagnel, Bucks., aged 62, the Rev. *George Morley*, thirty-three years Vicar of that place.

Jan. 26. At Yelverton Rectory, Norfolk, aged 65, the Rev. *Edward Postle*, Rector of Colney, and of Yelverton and Alington, Norfolk.

At Henley-in-Arden, aged 46, the Rev. *Francis Brothers*, for nine years Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

Aged 80, the Rev. *Robert Moore*, M.A., Prebendary of Salisbury, and for upwards of forty-one years Rector of Wimborne St. Giles, Dorset. Mr. Moore, who was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808, published "The Faithful Shepherd; a Sermon preached at Blandford Forum, August 30, 1824, at the Triennial Visitation of John Lord Bishop of Bristol." (Blandford, 8vo., 1824.) Also a sermon on behalf of the Prayer-book and Homily Society. Two funeral sermons by him were printed for private distribution.

Jan. 28. At Theberton, Suffolk, aged 58, the Rev. *Henry Hardinge*, for twenty-three years Rector.

Jan. 29. From pleurisy, after four days' illness, aged 45, the Rev. *John Scott*, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, formerly Curate of Congleton, and latterly Incumbent of All Saints' Church, Clapham Park.

At Bonn-on-the-Rhine, aged 57, the Rev. *Edward Arnold*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Loudwater, Bucks.

The Rev. *David Williams*, M.A., the first Incumbent of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, in the diocese of St. Asaph.

Jan. 31. At Cheltenham, aged 67, the Rev. *Robert Meadows White*, D.D., late Fellow of



Magdalen College, Oxford, and Anglo-Saxon Professor in that University, and for nineteen years and a-half Rector of Slimbridge, Gloucestershire.

*Feb. 1.* At Middleton-on-the-Wolds, Beverley, aged 49, the Rev. *Alexander Watson*, M.A. See OBITUARY.

*Feb. 4.* At Doverdale Rectory, near Droitwich, Worcester, aged 39, the Rev. *Edward James Newcomb*, M.A., late Curate of Leigh, near Worcester.

At the Grange, near Brackley, Northamptonshire, aged 63, the Rev. *John Bartlett*.

*Feb. 5.* In Broadgate, Lincoln, aged 62, the Rev. *William Noah Jepson*, M.A., Vicar of St. Martin's, and Chaplain of the city gaol. He was the only son of Ald. Jepson, ironmonger, of Lincoln, and to this business the son was brought up, but he afterwards became a student at St. Bees, and finally entered the Church. He was Curate at Searle when presented to the Vicarage of St. Martin's by the late Bishop of Lincoln.

*Feb. 7.* At his residence, Nantyr-Eglwys, St. Clear's, aged 70, the Ven. *John Evans*, B.D., Archdeacon of Carmarthen, Vicar of Llanboidy, and Rector of Llanglydwen, Carmarthenshire. He obtained his degree at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1830; was presented to Llanboidy in 1827, to Llanglydwen in 1832, and to his archdeaconry in 1858. He was a native of Carmarthen, and succeeded the late Dr. Venables in his official post, in which he appears to have been both efficient and popular. It is recorded that Dr. Venables was the first archdeacon who had held a Visitation or delivered a Charge within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of South Wales; "but Archdeacon Evans (says the 'Welshman'), took a wider and more practical mode of becoming acquainted with the real state of the churches, and such matters and persons as came within the scope of his functions as *Oculus Episcopi*, by personally visiting every church and parish within his archdeaconry, and thus thoroughly informing himself of the condition of the churches and of the state of ecclesiastical machinery of the parishes, and making such suggestions as might assist the ministers in more efficiently discharging their duties, and remedying existing defects, wherever circumstances might seem to require his interference or advice."

*Feb. 10.* Suddenly, at Moulton Grange, Northants., aged 80, the Hon. and Rev. *Paul Anthony Irby*, M.A., Rector of Cottesbrooke, Northants., Honorary Canon of Peterborough, and formerly Rector of Whiston, Northants. He was the fifth son of Frederick, second Lord Boston, by Christiana, only dau. of P. Methuen, esq., of Corsham House, Wilts., and was born Dec. 16, 1784. After being educated at Eton, he was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, Dec. 2, 1803, and was created M.A. 1807. He married first, Dec. 2, 1814, Patience Anne, eldest dau. of Sir William de Crespigny, bart., (who died March 22, 1831); secondly,

Sept. 8, 1835, Wilhelmina, eldest dau. of David Powell, esq., (who died July 28, 1842); and thirdly, Aug. 9, 1849, Augusta, youngest dau. of John B. Cowell, esq. Mr. Irby published, "A Sermon preached in All Saints', Northampton, June 29, 1826, at the Second Anniversary Meeting of the Members of the Northamptonshire District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," (Lond., 8vo., 1826).

*Feb. 11.* At West Alwington Vicarage, near Kingsbridge, Devon, aged 53, the Rev. *Douglas Macdonald*, son of the late Ven. W. Macdonald, Archdeacon of Wilts. He had been twenty-nine years Vicar of West Alwington, and was a Rural Dean.

Aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Lathbury*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Simon's, Bristol. He was born in Northants. in 1798, and was a member of St. Edmund Hall, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1824. He was ordained in the following year. After having been for several years Curate of the Abbey Church at Bath, in 1848 he was presented to the Perpetual Curacy of the parish of St. Simon and St. Jude, in the city of Bristol, a Peel district of small value; this Incumbency he held at the time of his decease. He was the author of "A History of the Convocation of the Church of England down to its Suppression;" "A History of the English Episcopacy from 1640 to 1662;" "A History of the Nonjurors;" "A Memoir of Ernest the Pious;" "A History of the Book of Common Prayer and other Books of Authority," and also many other works in theology and general literature. The active part taken by Mr. Lathbury in the late Bristol Congress, of which he was an early promoter, is well known.

The Rev. *Joseph Wilding Twist*, M.A., formerly Incumbent of Christ Church, Liverpool, and of St. Michael's, Kingston, Jamaica.

*Feb. 13.* In Little Trinity-lane, aged 57, the Rev. *Thomas Hill*, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Minorities, and formerly Assistant Classical Master of Mereer's School. He was a member of Clare College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833,) and was author of "The Harmony of the Latin and Greek Languages," (Lond., 12mo., 1842); and, "A History of the Nunnery of St. Clare and of the Parish of the Holy Trinity."

At Waltham, near Great Grimsby, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Still Basnett*, M.A., Rector.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*Oct. 24, 1864.* On board the ship "Ben Lomond," from Hongkong, aged 37, Thos. Turner, esq., Registrar-Gen. of Hongkong, and "Protector of the Chinese," eldest son of the late Thos. P. Turner, esq., formerly of Bedford-row, and of Mrs. McGregor, of Amptill-sq.

*Nov. 4.* Lost in the wreck of H.M.S. "Race-



horse," off Chee Foo Cape, Lieut. Arthur G. C. Tait, R.N., youngest son of the late Capt. Tait, R.N., of Pirn, Mid Lothian.

Nov. 9. At Melbourne, Victoria, aged 60, Richard Clarke Sewell, esq., D.C.L., formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, June 25, 1830, and was author of *Collected Parliamentary*, 1831; "Digest of the New Statutes and Rules," 1835; "The Municipal Corporation Act, with Notes," 1836; "A Treatise on the Law of Sheriff," 1842; "A Treatise on the Law of Coroner," 1843; "Manual of the Law and Practice of Registration of Voters," 1844; "A Letter to Lord Worsley on the Burdens Affecting Real Property," 1846; "*Sacro-Politica*, the Rights, &c. of the Anglican Church," 1847. He edited for the English Historical Society in 1846, *Gesta Stephani Regis Anglorum*, and was a contributor to periodical literature, the papers of a Hampshire Fisherman in the "Field" newspaper being by him. Dr. Sewell, who took a double first class degree at Oxford, was elder brother of the Warden of New College.

Nov. 21. Near Kamakura, in Japan, where they were barbarously murdered, Major Geo. Walter Baldwin, and Lieut. Robert Nicholas Bird, both of the 2nd Battalion of H.M.'s 20th Regt. Major Baldwin was son of Major Baldwin of the 31st Regt., who was killed at Ferozeshah, Dec. 1845. Having been educated at the Maidstone Grammar School under the Rev. Thos. Harrison, he entered the army in April 1846, as an ensign, in the same regiment as his father, the 31st, and, after serving in England and Ireland for about five years, entered the senior department of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at which place, after a course of study, he passed one of the most brilliant examinations. In the early part of 1855 he joined his regiment at Zante as a captain, and on the 15th of May following accompanied it to the Crimea. He was subsequently offered the appointment of assistant-engineer, which appointment he accepted; but, finding that the duties of survey prevented his doing duty in the trenches with his regiment, he threw up the appointment, and by so doing lost the brevet majority, which he would otherwise have obtained. He afterwards served at the Cape, India, and in China, and on proceeding to the latter place was taken prisoner by the Cochinese while searching for water, of which the troop-ship in which he had embarked was in need. He succeeded in obtaining his release, and rejoined his regiment in the north of China, where he served during the campaign of 1860, and during the occupation of Tien-tsin in the following winter. In the summer of 1861 he returned to England, and was appointed brigade-major at Colechester, which appointment he held till he obtained his regimental majority. On the return of the 31st to England, in the hope of seeing more active service, he exchanged to the 20th, now in Japan.—Lieut. Bird joined the service Aug.

30, 1859, and became a lieutenant by purchase, Dec. 2, 1862.

Dec. 6. Killed in action at Dhalimkote, Bhootan, India, aged 31, Maj. Fredk. Cockburn Griffin, R.A. Also, aged 23, Lieut. Edward Albert Anderson, of the Bengal Artillery, sixth son of the late John Anderson, esq., E.I.C.S., and of Stroquhan and Dunesslin, Dumfriesshire.

At Colombo, Ceylon, aged 34, Henry, second son of the late Rev. Francis Rowden, Rector of Cuxham, Oxon.

Dec. 10. At Meerut, Fitzroy, only son of Capt. Fitzroy Stephen, P.C.O. Rifle Brigade.

Dec. 12. At Bellary, Flora Maria, wife of Col. J. E. Robertson, Commanding 2nd Batt. 21st Fusiliers.

Dec. 13. At Allahabad, aged 56, Augusta Margaret Firth, wife of the Rev. Joseph Owen, and youngest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Henry Procter.

Dec. 21. At North-end, Fulham, Eliza, wife of Charles Lewis Meryon, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

Dec. 23. Aged 79, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Powney, Bengal Artillery.

Dec. 25. At Rise, near Hull, aged 92, R. Bethell, esq. He was born May 10, 1772, and was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1795. Under the will of his distant relative, William Bethell, esq., who died in July, 1799, he acquired Rise, Walton Abbey, and considerable estates in Holderness, and other parts of Yorkshire. He was one of the four Members returned for that county in 1830, his colleagues being Viscount Morpeth, afterwards Earl of Carlisle, who died a few weeks before him, Mr. now Lord Brougham, and the Hon. William Duncombe, now Lord Feversham. From 1832 to 1841 Mr. Bethell represented the East Riding of Yorkshire in the Conservative interest; and on one occasion when there was a contest he was placed at the head of the poll, when he retired into private life, Lord Hotham succeeding him in the representation of the Riding. He married, April 20, 1800, Mary, second daughter of Wm. Wellbank, esq., of the city of London, but had no children, and is succeeded by his nephew, W. F. Bethell, esq., son of his deceased brother, the late Rev. George Bethell, formerly of King's College, Cambridge, afterwards Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of Worplesdon. Another brother, the Right Rev. Christopher Bethell, late Lord Bishop of Bangor, was also a Fellow of King's College. Two of the deceased gentleman's Latin poems appear in the second series of *Musæ Etonenses*, and it is presumed that he had survived all those whose juvenile effusions constitute that celebrated collection. Mr. Bethell was for many years chairman of the East Riding Quarter Sessions, and his acute legal knowledge, business-like habits, and courteous demeanour, secured for him universal respect and admiration. The Bethell family have resided at Rise and held estates there from the time of James I.

At New York, aged 70, Mr. James William Wallack, a native of London, born in 1794. Both his parents were on the stage, his father, William Wallack, being a distinguished comedian and vocalist, and his mother, Elizabeth Field, playing the leading female characters with Garrick for several years. He made his first appearance on the stage in London at the age of seven, and after playing boys' parts for some time, passed to the Academic Theatre established by Queen Charlotte, in Leicester-street, Leicester-square, where English and German children appeared on alternate nights. Here he attracted the notice of Sheridan, who gave him an engagement at Drury-lane. When that theatre was destroyed by fire he went to Ireland, but he returned to England in 1813, and on the opening night of the new Drury-lane theatre appeared as Laertes in "Hamlet." At the age of twenty-two he replaced Booth in playing Iago to Kean's "Othello." Having by the intervention of Lord Byron, who was his personal friend, obtained two years' leave of absence from Drury-lane he went to America, making his first appearance at the Park Theatre, New York, Sept. 7, 1818. After two years of remarkable success in that country he returned in 1820 to London, where he remained only one season, making then a second visit to America. There it was his misfortune to break his leg by a fall from a coach. Ere he had recovered from the effects of this disaster he gave an entertainment of songs, imitations, recitations, &c., supporting himself on crutches. He returned to England, and was stage-manager of Drury-lane under Elliston. In 1836 he was again at New York. In that year he opened the National Theatre at the corner of Church and Leonard streets in that city. It was burned down in 1839, and during the next ten years Mr. Wallack played "star" engagements alternately in the United States and Great Britain. In 1851 he fixed his residence permanently in New York, and established Wallack's Theatre, on the Broadway, where he enjoyed uninterrupted success for many years, the establishment being distinguished for artistic excellence and a careful regard to the proprieties of scenery and costume. In 1861 he built a new theatre near Union-square, New York. Mr. Wallack had ceased to act for some years before his death. The American journals speak of him in terms of high commendation. He acted well both in tragedy and comedy, but his great excellence was in melodrama. In such characters as the Brigand and Don Cæsar de Bazan he was unrivalled. "Wallack had a beautiful house in New York, and a marine villa at Long Branch, New Jersey, where he passed the summer. He exercised a liberal hospitality, à l'Anglaise, to his own countrymen who visited the United States, and loyally flaunted the Union Jack in juxtaposition with the Stars and Stripes. Excepting the ambassador and the consuls no one in America ventured to be so bold as to

hoist the British flag but Wallack. Latterly he was a victim to gout, and he died much respected and regretted."—*New York paper*. His son, John Lester Wallack, born at New York in 1819, is a popular light comedian and eccentric actor, and has written several successful plays, all produced at his father's theatre. He married a sister of Mr. Millais, the celebrated painter.

Dec. 27. At Meerut, aged 22, Mary Ann, wife of T. Rolph Ross, esq., C.E., of H.M.'s Bengal Engineer Establishment, N.W.P. India.

Dec. 28. At Sinchal, Darjeeling, suddenly, Major Walter Pownall, H.M.'s 48th Regt.

Dec. 29. At Spring-gardens, Jamaica, aged 56, Miss Emily Price, third dau. of the late Sir Rose Price, bart., of Trengwainton, Cornwall.

Dec. 30. At Belvedere, S. Julians, Malta, aged 48, Myers Shuttleworth Watson, esq.

Dec. 31. At Asseerghur, aged 37, Emma Cecilia, wife of Major Charles Thompson, of the Bombay Army, and dau. of Major Minter, Clifton.

Jan. 1, 1865. Commander Edward Samuel Taylor (p. 258), was the third son of the late Samuel Taylor, esq., surgeon, of Aylsham, Norfolk. He entered the Royal Navy, April 7, 1806, as midshipman on board H.M.S. "Gibraltar," Capt. Lukin (afterwards Adm. Windham). On Sept. 17, in the same year, he was transferred with Capt. Lukin to the "Mars," 74, and during his service in this ship, witnessed Commodore Sir Samuel Hood's chase and capture of a squadron of French frigates off Rochefort, Sept. 25, 1806. He was also engaged in the bombardment and taking of Copenhagen in 1807, (for which successful expedition, the crew of this ship, among others, received the thanks of Parliament); and at the siege of St. Sebastian in 1813. He was employed from time to time in various boat actions on the Tagus, at New Orleans, and under the Russian batteries up the Baltic. As acting-lieutenant in the "Cydnus," he was engaged in the capture of the American privateer brig "Bunker's Hill," besides various "cutting-out" affairs. He returned to England as master in charge of the "Borer," 14, gun-brig, when he was confirmed as lieutenant Feb. 18, 1815, and retired on half-pay. He attained, by seniority, the rank of commander, July 15, 1861.

Jan. 2. At the North Camp, Aldershot, aged 35, Charles T. Abbot, esq., Surgeon 39th Regt.

In Montagu-sq., aged 79, Harriet, widow of the Rev. R. W. Wake, late Rector of Courteenhall, Northants., and dau. of the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan.

In Wilton Place, Mary Ann, widow of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Russell, 8th Madras Light Cavalry.

At Great Warley, Margaret Ann, wife of the Rev. Hastings Robinson, D.D., Rector of that parish.

At his apartments at the London Institution, aged 70, Richard Thomson, esq. This gentleman rendered in a very unassuming way essential service to literature. His first work,

published as far back as 1820, was "A Faithful Account of the Processions and Ceremonies observed in the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England." This was followed in the same year by a curious work, limited to fifty copies, entitled "The Book of Life, a Bibliographical Melody dedicated to the Roxburghe Club." His next work, "The Chronicles of London Bridge," first appeared anonymously in 1827, and was republished in Murray's "Family Library." It attracted much attention, owing to its deep research and the skilful manner in which he made use of voluminous materials. In 1828 he published (as part of "Constable's Miscellany") "Illustrations of British History," 2 vols., 12mo. He also published "Tales of an Antiquary," 3 vols., 8vo, 1828, (anon.) "Historical Essay on Magna Charta," 1829, and "Legends of London," 3 vols. 8vo., 1832, (anon.) He had held the office of Librarian to the London Institution since Aug. 13, 1834, having been then appointed in conjunction with the late Mr. E. W. Brayley. If we mistake not Mr. Thomson took an active part in the preparation of the admirable Catalogue of the Library of the London Institution, 4 vols., 8vo., and his thorough acquaintance with the books under his charge was only equalled by his readiness to take any amount of trouble to assist those who had occasion to consult them, his help being always most courteously offered. A Catalogue of the Antiquities found on the site of the Royal Exchange, we believe, was written by him for the members of the Court of Common Council.

The Hon. C. H. Maynard (p. 259). By a topographical displacement, the office of Lord Lieutenant of Essex is ascribed to this gentleman instead of to his father, Viscount Maynard.

Jan. 3. At Pisa, George Augustus, only son of the late Stewart Paxton, esq., Bengal C.S., and grandson of the late Sir William Paxton, of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire.

At Walthamstow, aged 46, Eliza Mary, widow of Francis Robert Bedwell, esq., formerly of the same place, and third dau. of the Rev. William Wilson, D.D., of Over Worton, Oxon.

At Aldershot, aged 52, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Fabian, esq., R.E., and only dau. of the late Richard Baigent, esq., of Kingston, Portsea Island.

Jan. 6. George William Adams, M.D., author of various papers on medical subjects.

At Edinburgh, Frances Caroline Fowle, youngest dau. of the Rev. F. W. Fowle, Amesbury, Wilts.

At Dresden, suddenly, Karl Christian Sparmann. This aged artist in 1824 was drawing-master to the then Prince Napoleon, and in that capacity resided with his pupil at Arenenberg during the summer, and at Rome in the winter. Under his guidance the Prince arrived at a remarkable degree of proficiency. Up to the last Sparmann treasured a collection of affectionate letters written to him by the Prince in the German language.

Jan. 7. At Kilburn, aged 65, Frances, widow of the Rev. Francis Ellaby, M.A., Minister of Percy Episcopal Chapel, St. Pancras.

At Garveston Rectory, Norfolk, aged 68, Eliza, wife of the Rev. F. E. J. Valpy, Rector of Garveston.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Ellen, widow of John Ellis Spilling, esq., late of the 46th Regt.

Jan. 8. At Clevedon, Somerset, Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Paley, late Vicar of Locock, Wilts.

At Trinidad de Cuba, for which place he was H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, William Sidney Smith, esq., formerly of Havana.

Jan. 9. At Florence, aged 17, Annie, only child of the late Capt. Arbuthnot Dallas, of the Indian Army.

At Paris, Mary, relict of John S. Story, esq., of St. Alban's, Clerk of the Peace for Herts.

At Wray Park, Reigate, Louisa, wife of the Rev. E. Prout.

In East Southernhay, Exeter, aged 90, Ann, widow of Wm. Toye, esq., formerly Civil Judge at Gibraltar.

Jan. 10. At Cowes, aged 75, Frances Ann, wife of Adm. Farrington.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 81, Eliza, relict of Maj.-Gen. John Wilson Kettlewell, R.A.

At Freshford, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Philip Serle, late Rector of Oddington, Oxon.

Jan. 11. At Wiesbaden, aged 79, Rear-Adm. William Benjamin Suckling, of Highwood, Hants. He was the eldest son of the late Col. Suckling, and a relative of Nelson, whose mother was a dau. of the Rev. Maurice Suckling, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster. He entered the navy April 9, 1803, on board the "Amphion," 32, and sailed shortly afterwards, with the flag of Lord Nelson, for the Mediterranean, where he continued employed until August, 1809, and fought at the battle of Trafalgar. He was promoted to lieutenant Oct. 23, 1809; and in that capacity served at Cork, off Lisbon, and at the defence of Cadiz. After again serving in the Mediterranean, he was promoted to the command of the "Merope," sloop, July 1, 1814, and in her sailed from the latter station to North America. In 1828 and 1829 he served on the coast of Africa, when he was compelled to invalid; and after being some years on half-pay attained post rank, Nov. 23, 1841. He became retired rear-adm. April 12, 1862.

Jan. 13. At Ford Park, Plymouth, aged 74, George Hans Blake, esq., Commander R.N. He entered the navy in August, 1804, as first-class volunteer, on board the "Lively," 38. Cpts. Graham Eden Hamond, and George M'Kinley. On the 5th October following he was present, under Capt. Hamond, at the capture of three Spanish frigates laden with treasure, and the destruction of a fourth off Cape St. Mary; and on May 29, 1805, he participated in the "Lively's" single-handed and self-sought skirmish with the Spanish ship "Glorioso," 74. While in charge as midshipman of a prize Mr. Blake was unfortunately,



on Oct. 14, 1807, captured and taken to France, where he was detained a prisoner until the conclusion of the war in 1814. He afterwards served on the coast blockade, and was placed on the reserved list in 1851.

At Kingussie, Inverness, aged 74, Jessie, widow of the Rev. Thomas Steele, late Incumbent of Littleborough, Rochdale.

At Brighton, Leonora Anne, widow of Commander William Simpson Blount, R.N., and second dau. of the late Capt. Clavell, R.N.

Jan. 14. At Bedhampton, Hants., aged 79, Commander Henry Garrett, R.N. He entered the navy August 10, 1799, on board the "Impregnable," 98, Capt. Jonathan Faulkner. On the 10th October following he was wrecked between Langstone and Chichester. He was afterwards attached to the "Belleisle," Capt. William Hargood, from Jan. 1801, to Jan. 1806; accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies in pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain, and took part in the battle of Trafalgar. He afterwards served at the reduction of Java, and in Spain, where he was wounded whilst serving on shore at Santander. He was paid off in March 1816. From March 1832 till March 1837, he had charge of the Semaphore station at Holder-hill, in Sussex; from 1841 he was similarly employed at Beacon-hill, until those stations were done away with; on July 28, 1851, he was made a commander on reserved half-pay.

In Oxford-terrace, Georgina, second dau. of the late Sir Patrick Macgregor, bart.

At Wyelands, Chepstow, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Robert Vaughan-Hughes, M.A., and dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Rowland Mainwaring, of Whitmore Hall, and Biddulph, Staffordshire.

Aged 77, Mrs. Mary B. Nash, late of Parliament-street and Adelphi-chambers, dau. of Sir W. Barnes, of Nettleham Manor, and widow of Roland Nash, formerly Assistant-Registrar and Solicitor, Bishop of Lincoln's Diocese.

Jan. 15. In Stephen's-green, Dublin, aged 73, the Right Hon. Nicholas Ball. He was the eldest surviving son of Mr. John Ball, an eminent silk-mercator in Nicholas-street, Dublin, and was born in 1791. He received his education in Stoneyhurst, and Trinity College, where his fellow-students were Sir Thomas Wyse, Stephen Woulfe, Richard Sheil, and William Henry Curran. He was called to the bar in 1814, and admitted as a bencher of the King's Inn, Dublin, in 1836. In 1830 he was appointed a King's Counsel. In the Court of Chancery his business was considerable, and, in cases of Catholic trusts, his opinions were highly valued. He was not distinguished for profound knowledge, but he had admirable working qualities and an excellent address. In 1836 he was elected member for Clonmel, which borough he represented until 1839, when he was promoted to the bench, having in the previous year held the office of Attorney-General, and been made a member of the

Irish Privy Council. He was the second Roman Catholic barrister on whom the judicial dignity was conferred after the passing of the Emancipation Act, the first having been the late Sir Michael O'Loughlen, who, after sitting for a short time in the Common Pleas, afterwards became Master of the Rolls. Judge Ball discharged the judicial duties for a longer period than any other judge in the kingdom, having been on the bench for fully a quarter of a century. He married, in 1817, Jane, dau. of the late Thomas Sherlock, esq., of Butlerstown, co. Waterford, and by her, who died in 1862, he had several children, the eldest of whom, John, (born in 1818, and educated at Cambridge,) is a barrister-at-law, sat in one Parliament as M.P. for co. Carlow, and was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies under Lord Palmerston's first administration; he married, in 1856, Elize, daughter of the Count Parolini, of Lombardy, by whom he has issue. Mr. Justice Ball was a zealous politician, and, when in London, a constant *habitué* of Brooke's; he enjoyed the confidence of all the Liberal ministries of the last five-and-twenty years. Though a sincere Roman Catholic, he was a man of very moderate opinions, and thoroughly opposed to all ultramontane notions. One of his sons was for some years a priest of the London oratory of St. Philip Neri at Brompton, but he quitted that community a year or two ago. The "Dublin Daily Express" says of him:—"The late Judge exhibited, during his career at the bar, qualities which entitled him to the distinction bestowed upon him by his party. He was a sound and able lawyer, and presided at some celebrated trials, in which his talents were tested and displayed. Among them may be mentioned the State prosecution of Mr. Gavan Duffy, and the great Mountgarrett case, in which his charge to the jury elicited the warm admiration of the eminent counsel engaged. As a practising barrister he was remarkable for great acuteness and quickness in discerning the points upon which the question at issue really depended, and in taking advantage of any circumstances which could be dexterously turned to account. Of late years he exhibited a certain restiveness of temper and eccentricity of manner, especially on circuit, which his friends viewed with regret as indicative of the failure of his health, and which afforded some dissatisfaction to those who had business in his court. He possessed, however, a kindly disposition, which obtained a ready forgiveness of those recent peculiarities; and throughout his judicial life he was generally esteemed for his urbanity and courtesy, as well by the bar as in private circles."

At Stanhope Lodge, Kensington-gore, aged 54, Selina, wife of Sir John Bayley, bart.

At Constantinople, aged 32, Lieut.-Col. Patrick Stewart, C.B., R.E. He was the second son of James Stewart, esq., of Cairnmore. After distinguishing himself at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, he entered the



Bengal Engineers, and was appointed second lieutenant on June 14, 1850; was promoted to a lieutenantancy on August 1, 1854, and to the rank of captain on Aug. 27, 1858. Col. Stewart was on the staff of Lord Clyde during the Indian rebellion, and served in the march to the relief of Lucknow, the siege and capture of the city, and the battle of Cawnpore. He rendered great aid by his ability and energy in extending and maintaining telegraphic communication between the army as it advanced, and the seat of government, for which he received honourable mention in the despatches of the Governor-General, Viscount Canning. Though of an amiable and gentle disposition, Col. Stewart was brave even to temerity, and on one occasion, when hunting, nearly lost his life by an attack from a tiger. During the Indian rebellion his personal courage and daring, as well as his skill and talent, were the subject of frequent eulogium among all ranks of his fellow-soldiers. On the suppression of the rebellion he was rewarded with two clasps and appointed brevet-major. He returned home in impaired health, but he was in a great measure recruited by a sojourn in his native Galloway. After his return he married Miss M'Douall, daughter of Col. M'Douall, of Logan. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to superintend the extension of telegraphic communication with India. Latterly he had, on account of his health, been residing at Constantinople, where Mrs. Stewart was seized with diphtheria, from which she was recovering when her gallant husband was attacked with the same disease, which, being succeeded by fever, proved fatal.—*Dumfries Courier*.

Mr. Leitch Ritchie, a well-known writer, and formerly for several years the editor of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal." He was a native of Greenock, and commenced his literary career in early days, whilst clerk in a mercantile firm, by starting a small periodical, called "The Wanderer." He afterwards removed to London, where he edited in succession "The Englishman's Magazine," "The Era," and "The Indian News;" he also produced the letterpress for such illustrated works as "Turner's Annual Tour," and "Heath's Picturesque Annual," beside superintending the issue of "The Library of Romance," to which he contributed the story of Schinderhannes, the Robber of the Rhine. But his tale of "Wearyfoot Common," originally published in "Chambers' Journal," is that by which readers of the later generation will best remember him. The "Scotsman" says of him:—"In Edinburgh, where Mr. Ritchie resided for several years while acting as literary conductor of 'Chambers' Journal,' the announcement of his death will cause sympathy and regret to every one who knew him. Of quiet, retiring disposition, and occupied entirely in literary pursuits, Mr. Ritchie had no large circle of friends; but by that select, if small number, he was respected and loved as a genial and cheerful companion, accomplished and well

read, of kindest and most gentlemanly manners and feelings. As an author Leitch Ritchie enjoyed an extensive reputation, originally acquired by some fortunate hits early in life, and which his industry and perseverance, combined with his true natural talent and excellent taste, enabled him steadily to maintain throughout some forty years of hard literary labour. In the 'Men of the Time' it is stated that he was born in Greenock 'about the beginning of the century,' but if this be correct he looked a much older man than he was—an effect, probably, so far produced by the wear and tear of his constant application to letters, and heightened by the infirmity of deafness, by which he was for many years afflicted."

Jan. 16. At Southsea, Capt. Robert Harris, R.N. He entered the royal navy in 1822 as a volunteer on board the "Euryalus," 42, and in 1824 was employed at the blockade of Algiers. He afterwards served on board the "Ferret," the "Royal George" yacht, and the "Onyx" and "Pantaloön," tenders to the yacht. In the "Excellent" gunnery-ship, as a lieutenant, his scientific acquirements secured him the highest possible certificate. In the "Melville," 72, bearing the flags for some time of Admirals Sir Peter Halket and the Hon. George Elliot, Lieut. Harris served for four years as gunnery-lieutenant in North America and the West Indies, on the Cape of Good Hope and China stations, and took part in various military operations. Capt. Harris's last services, however, were the most important in his career, and with them his name must always remain indissolubly connected. This was the organization and introduction into Her Majesty's service of the naval cadet and boys' training-ship system, a task for the execution of which Capt. Harris was specially selected by the Admiralty. For several years he laboured at this duty, and none but his intimate associates knew the amount of zeal he brought to bear upon it, or the tact with which he worked out the important plans intrusted to his care.

At Hereford, of smallpox, Harriet, widow of Capt. George Marshall, H.M.'s 31st Regt., and dau. of the late Col. Howe Showers.

At Mount Lebanon, Twickenham, Miss Cornewall, only dau. of the late Right Rev. Dr. Cornewall, Bishop of Worcester.

Jan. 17. At Avranches, aged 61, William Hurt Sitwell, esq., of Barmoor Castle and Yeavinger, Northumberland.

At his residence, Brimley, Teignmouth, aged 72, Jacob Bickford Bartlett, esq., M.D., son of the Rev. J. B. Bartlett, late of Queen's College, Oxford, and of St. Mary Church, Devon. During the previous week he was engaged in making a *post mortem* examination on the body of a woman who had died at the Teignmouth Infirmary, and having a slight wound on one of his fingers it is supposed to have been affected by poisonous matter of the dead body. This brought on a severe attack of inflammation, resulting in death.

Jan. 18. At Lucerne, Switzerland, aged 74,

Maj.-Gen. Richard Say Armstrong, R.A. The gallant officer, who had only recently been appointed to a "distinguished service" pension, served at Walcheren in 1809; and in Canada from May 1811 to July 1815, including the capture of a detachment on River Raisin, the cutting out of an enemy's vessel when in command of a gunboat at Prescott, at Fort Erie during a cannonade of seventeen hours, at the less of Fort George, actions at Stony Creek and Black Rock, investment of Fort George, capture of Fort Niagara, Black Rock, and town of Buffalo; the action at Street's Creek and Chippewa, and at the siege of Fort Erie, where he was under an almost constant fire for about five weeks. He obtained his commission as second lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1807; first lieutenant, March 23, 1809; captain, Nov. 6, 1827; brevet-major, Nov. 23, 1841; lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 9, 1846; colonel, June 29, 1854; major-general, Jan. 15, 1859.

Aged 72, Mr. James Beaumont Neilson, of Queenshill, civil engineer, F.R.S. He was a native of Shettleston, near Glasgow, was born in 1792, and was brought up as a working mechanic. His education had not been neglected, and he possessed considerable advantages in the fostering care of the late Mr. John Neilson, his elder brother, and in finding employment under various ironmasters of skill, such as Dr. Roebuck and Mr. William Dixon. Some accidental circumstances led him in the course of his studies and experiments to direct his attention to the process of smelting iron, and, after many trials, and not a few failures, he ultimately satisfied himself that a vastly increased and improved action of the artificial blast employed in furnaces could be attained by heating the air in its passage from the blowing cylinder into the furnace. This was the hot-blast, a process which completely revolutionized the iron trade. Mr. Neilson, who has a place amongst Mr. Smiles's heroes of "Self Help," was twice married, and has left a numerous family.

At Twyford Lodge, Winchester, aged 69, John Thomas, youngest son of the late Dr. Waddington, Prebendary of Ely.

Aged 68, Jane, wife of the Rev. Thos. James, of St. Paul's-rd., Highbury, late Secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society.

Jan. 19. In Cumberland-street, London, aged 79, Admiral Thomas Ladd Peake. He was son of the late Sir Henry Peake, who was surveyor of the navy from 1803 to 1822. He entered the navy in 1798, and in 1800 accompanied the expedition to Ferrol, and in the following year that to Egypt. At the former place he served on shore with the army, under Sir J. Pulteney, and on his return to England at the close of 1804, he served at the Nore, and was advanced to lieutenant on May 8, 1805. In that capacity he served in the North Sea, and participated in the operations against Walcheren in 1809, and shared in a most gallant conflict of four hours and a half, which terminated in the capture of the French ship "Ri-

voli," 74, on which occasion he was gazetted, and advanced to commander May 8, 1812. He commanded the "Rosario," 10, on the home station from 1813 to 1818, and was Inspecting Commander of the Coast-guard from 1820 to 1825. Whilst holding this post he received the gold medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution for his noble services in assisting to save the crew and passengers, numbering 195 persons, of the Government transport-ship, "Admiral Berkeley," which was wrecked off Portsmouth, March 2, 1825. He attained post rank March 1, 1822; accepted the retirement, Oct. 1, 1846; became rear-admiral, Oct. 7, 1852; vice-admiral, Nov. 28, 1857; and admiral, April 27, 1863.

Suddenly, in London, the Hon. Mrs. Taylor, dau. of Richard, Lord Waterpark, and widow of F. Taylor, esq., of Chyknell, Shropshire.

At his residence, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Richard Francis, only surviving son of the late Rev. Clement Wolseley, of Lakelands, and Sandbrook Park, co. Carlow, nephew and heir to the Ussher estates of the late Sir William Wolseley, bart., Park-lane, Hyde-park.

In Cambridge-sq., Hyde-pk., aged 84, Chas. Bayley, esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal C.S.

At New House, Acre, Gloucestershire, aged 59, John Wade Wait, esq., J.P. for the county.

At Bayswater, Elizabeth, relict of Maj.-Gen. James Campbell, K.H., 95th Regt.

In Paris, aged 55, Pierre Joseph Proudhon, a once famous Socialist and political writer. He was born at Besançon, July, 1809, the son of poor parents, was first a compositor, then corrector of the press, and afterwards a merchant. Supported by a small stipend which he obtained for a prize essay from the French Academy (1836), he spent three years of scientific study in Paris. In 1839 he returned to Besançon, where he established a printing-office, in which he brought out a portion of his numerous works on Socialism. He had already published several small works, as the *Traité des Droits d'Usufruit*, &c. (1836), *Traité des Droits d'Usage des Servitudes Vieilles*, &c. (1836), and others. He became famous chiefly on account of a memoir (1840), under the title *Qu'est-ce que la Propriété?* to which he gave the celebrated answer, *La Propriété c'est le Vol*. His principal work is entitled, *Système des Contradictions Economiques, ou Philosophie de la Misère* (1846, 2 vols.) He founded several newspapers, and a "People's Bank," which never did any business. Proudhon was one of the most vigorous French writers of the day. A self-educated man, he had given himself up to the study of social subjects, and though his views were very erroneous, no doubt could be entertained of his sincerity, whilst the talent with which they were set forth placed him at once among the foremost ranks of French publicists. In 1848 he started, immediately after the revolution of February, a newspaper called *Le Peuple*, which made a great sensation at the time. He pub-

lished in it a series of articles expounding his theories about property, and laying down his maxim—*La Propriété c'est le Vol*. He was attacked by the press, which held him up as a revolutionist and an anarchist, who wished to cut off the heads of landlords as the best way of generalising property; he was caricatured, prosecuted, imprisoned, and even held up to ridicule on the stage. On account of an article in the *Peuple* against the President, Louis Napoleon, he was sentenced (March, 1849) to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs. He fled; returned to Paris again in June, where he was first imprisoned in the Conciergerie, and, subsequently, in 1851, in St. Pelagie. He regained his liberty in 1852, and has lived in retirement ever since. "He was a hater of all shams and impostures; and modern democracy, which he looked upon as the fittest tool for despotism, was his special *bête noire*. In private life he had many friends, and even his most bitter enemies of former days are the first to pay a tribute to the sincerity of his motives, and the sterling integrity and independence of his character."—*Standard*.

At Sion House, Clifton, aged 85, William Silver, esq., M.D., formerly travelling physician to his Grace John, sixth Duke of Bedford, and subsequently to Lady Elizabeth Lowther, dau. of William, second Earl of Lonsdale.

At Philadelphia, aged 62, Harriett, widow of James Coleman, esq., of Elizabeth, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and dau. of Capt. George Dawson, of Col. Tarleton's Regt. of Light Dragoons during the American Revolutionary War.

Jan. 20. At Kensington, suddenly, aged 66, Major James Reginald Tovin Graham, late of the 2nd Royal North British Dragoons (Scots Greys). He entered the army, Jan. 30, 1814, and became lieutenant, June 8, 1815. He was present at the battle of Waterloo in the same month, for which he was rewarded with a medal. He became captain, March 16, 1820; was placed on half-pay, Oct. 25, 1821; and retired with the rank of major, Jan. 10, 1837. He was buried at Brompton Cemetery on Thursday last.

In Westbourne-square, Hyde-park, Anna Maria, relict of Capt. C. C. Robertson, of the Bengal Army, and dau. of the late Major-Gen. James Manson, H.E.I.C.S.

At her residence, Feering, Essex, aged 64, Harriet, widow of Major Alexander Duke Hamilton, late 73rd Regt.

At Kilmaurs Hall, aged 57, Ada Louisa Cleaveland, relict of Capt. Douglas C. Hamilton, late of Melbury Park.

Jan. 21. Aged 20, Henry W., only surviving son of the Rev. C. and Hon. Mrs. Hudson, Frowell Rectory.

At Invershin, Ross-shire, Mr. Andrew Young, farmer. The deceased, says the "Northern Ensign," "long occupied an influential position in connection with the cultivation of the salmon fisheries in Ross and Sutherland; and perhaps there are few, if any, who have made

themselves so thoroughly master of the natural history and habits of the salmon, or who have devoted so much time and labour to that important study. The results of his investigations have from time to time been communicated to the world through the columns of numerous newspapers, and in one or two, if not three, small works, which are now textbooks on the subject."

Of paralysis, at Villa Novello, Genoa, aged 71, Wm. Humphreys, esq., line engraver. He was born in Dublin, but went early to America, where he was much employed in making steel vignettes for bank notes and other securities, in Philadelphia, and he was afterwards similarly engaged in London. The well-known portraits of Queen Victoria on our postage stamps are all produced by mechanical multiplication from one steel plate originally engraved by him. Among his best works are his plates after Leslie's "Sancho and the Duchess," and other pictures by the same painter; Corregio's "Dresden Magdalen;" Reynolds's "Coquette;" Ward's "Interior of a Turkish Coffee-house;" and Lawrence's "Young Lambton." He illustrated the poems of Bryant and Longfellow, and to him we owe many engravings in the *Annals* at their best period.

In Lloyd-sq., Pentonville, aged 53, Thomas Harrison Yeoman, M.D., formerly editor of the "People's Medical Journal," and author of works on consumption, constipation, and nervous debility. He formerly resided at Whitby, and during the great contest for that town between Mr. Chapman (Conservative), and Mr. Moorsom (Liberal), he took an active part on behalf of the latter gentleman.

At Paris, Jane, widow of Vice-Admiral Ross, C.B.

At Weaverham, Cheshire, aged 13, Laura Winifred, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Chas. Spencer-Stanhope.

In consequence of an accident in the street, aged 70, Thomas Edward Holland, esq., late of the 4th King's Own.

At Dunowen House, co. Cork, the residence of her son-in-law, G. Sandes, esq., Mary Jane, widow of the Rev. Standish Grady, of Elton House, co. Limerick, and formerly Rector of Carrick-on-Suir, co. Waterford.

Jan. 22. At Shephalbury, Herts., Elizabeth Anne, wife of Major Venables, 88rd Regt., and dau. of S. H. U. Heathcote, esq.

In the Euston-road, aged 55, William Lee, esq., Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colour, eldest son of the late William Lee, esq., of H.M.'s Customs.

Aged 62, Edward Ward Walter Raleigh, esq., late Bengal Medical Service.

At Bruxelles, Elizabeth Anne, wife of James Saumarez Jephson, esq., R.N.

At the house of her son-in-law, Henry R. Drewry, Finchley New-road, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of James Silk Buckingham, esq.

Jan. 23. In Hertford-st., Mayfair, aged 82, the Countess Dowager of Tankerville. The deceased was attacked by paralysis, and lost



her speech a few days before her death. Her ladyship, Mdlle. Corisandie-Armandine Leonice Sophie Hélène, was daughter of Antoine, late Duke de Grammont, by Aglaé, daughter of the Duke de Polignac. She was born Oct. 5, 1782, and married June 28, 1806, to the fifth Earl of Tankerville, who died in 1859, by whom she leaves issue the present Earl and the Countess of Malmesbury.

In Great Cumberland-pl., Hyde-park, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Easthope, bart., and relict of the late Major John Longley, R.A.

At Anglesea, Gosport, aged 57, John Maitland, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.

At Grovehurst, Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, Mary, widow of the Rev. Henry G. Sperling, Rector of Papworth St. Agnes, Hunts.

Aged 47, Hephzibah, wife of the Rev. Wm. Holderness, Chaplain of the Prison, Dartmoor, Devon.

At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gregoe, Cheltenham, aged 70, Maria Josephine, relict of Wm. Slade Gully, esq., of Trevennen, Cornwall, late Major of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

At her residence, Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 80, Miss Patrickson.

At Leeds, aged 30, Mr. Lyndon Smith, of the firm of W. Smith and Son, cloth merchants. The deceased was skating on a lake in the neighbourhood, when, on an alarm being raised that a lady was in the water, he hurried to the spot, and endeavoured to save her. His own efforts, however, were fruitless, though she was saved by some one else, and falling into deep water his own life was sacrificed. Mr. Smith, who has left a widow and three children, was a man of great acquirements in photography and music; he was also a firm, true, and consistent Churchman from conviction, and his death is described as a very great loss to the Church in Leeds, and particularly to St. Saviour's, with which church he was closely connected as honorary organist, and in the services of which he had long taken the liveliest interest.

Jan. 24. At Twickenham, aged 80, Samuel Hunter Christie, esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., late Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. See OBITUARY.

In Westbourne-terrace-road, aged 74, Isabella, widow of Col. George Mackonochie, H.E.I.C.S.

At Bristol, Dr. J. J. Foxwell, one of the medical officers of the Bristol Union. He fell a victim to typhus fever whilst in the performance of his duties among the poor.

At his residence, East-street, Chichester, aged 53, Mr. William Hayley Mason, a well-known bookseller. He was educated at the prebendal school of the city, and subsequently studied under the care of the Rev. J. Davies, D.D., late Rector of Gateshead. He was a good classical scholar, possessed a refined and critical judgment, a fine memory, and keen and observant mind. He was a godson of the poet

Hayley. In the charities of his native city Mr. Mason was ever actively engaged, and his name was to be found on most committees of management of local interest. He had filled many offices of trust with fidelity and skill, and at the period of his death his warmest exertions were given to augmenting the funds for the restoration of Chichester Cathedral. A volume of great excellence and value, published by Mr. Mason in 1861, embracing with other subjects of an archæological nature Professor Willis's "Lecture on the Architectural History of Chichester Cathedral, with Introductory Essay on the Fall of the Tower and Spire," proves the extent of his ability and zeal in directing the public mind to the subject.

Jan. 25. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 68, Katherine Corbett, Dowager Countess of Dundonald, relict of Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald. She was the dau. of Thos. Barnes, esq., of Romford, a member of a respectable family in the midland counties. In spite of the opposition of Lord Cochrane's friends, they were privately married at Annan, Aug. 8, 1812; and she shared her husband's perils by sea, and helped him to support that more terrible storm of obloquy and persecution which beset him afterwards. She lived to see him restored to his rank in the navy, and in the Order of the Bath, and she had the satisfaction of knowing that Westminster Abbey received his remains. The Countess leaves issue four sons—the present Earl; Captain the Hon. Horatio Bernardo William Cochrane, R.N.; Captain the Hon. Arthur Auckland Leopold Pedro Cochrane, R.N., C.B.; and Commander the Hon. Ernest Grey Lambton Cochrane, R.N., all of whom are married. The last appearance of the Countess was before the House of Lords a year or so back during a painful family investigation now happily settled.

At Florence, aged 87, Lady Lee, widow of Sir Francis G. G. Lee.

At Bear-hill, Twyford, Berks., aged 79, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Hervey Fuller, late 58th Regt.

At Tonnay-Charente, France, Isabella Johnina Raleigh, wife of the Rev. J. A. P. Linskill, Rector of Beaudesert, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire.

At his chambers, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, aged 71, Henry Miles, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Stibbington Rectory, Hunts., aged 35, Henry, third son of the Rev. William Wing, Rector.

Mary, widow of William Ormond, esq., of Wantage, Berks.

In Park-crescent, Portland-place, aged 51, Emma, wife of Chas. Wheatstone, esq., F.R.S.

Jan. 26. In Piccadilly, aged 78, the Lady Willoughby de Eresby. See OBITUARY.

At Edinburgh, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Horsbrugh, of Horsbrugh.

At Tiverton, aged 39, Mary Ann, widow of Capt. John James Gibson, 26th M.N.I., and



second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Blundell, C.B.

At the Royal Naval Female School, Isleworth, Mary, dau. of Capt. E. J. Bedford, R.N. At Uppingham, aged 81, Sarah, widow of the R. v. Charles Swann, Rector of Ridlington, Rutland, and Edmondthorpe, Leicestershire.

At Hastings, aged 82, John Townsend, esq., son of the late Rev. John Townsend, founder of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Jan. 27. At Bilbrook House, Cheltenham, aged 58, Major-Gen. Robert Augustus Master, C.B., late of the Bengal Light Cavalry. He entered the army, as cornet, May 12, 1823; became lieut. May 13, 1825; brevet-capt. May 12, 1840; capt. March 10, 1841; brevet-major June 7, 1849; major Dec. 20, 1851; brevet-lieut.-col. Nov. 28, 1854; lieut.-col. April 13, 1855; and major-gen. Dec. 31, 1861.

At Mentone, France, Marion, wife of Alexander S. Finlay, esq., M.P., of Castle Toward, Argyllshire.

In St. Giles'-street, Oxford, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. R. Wetherell, Pashley, Ticehurst, Sussex.

Aged 72, Isabella, wife of John Chalfont Blackden, esq., of Aspley Lodge, Aspley Guise, Beds., and dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Worsley, Rector of Stonegrave, Yorkshire.

At Balham, aged 35, Louisa Josephine, wife of Capt. Edmond Henry St. John Mildmay.

Jan. 28. At Rossdhu, Sarah Maitland, dau. of the late Sir James Colquhoun, bart.

At Banff, N.B., Augusta Frances, wife of Capt. Edward Nares, R.N., Inspecting Commander of Coastguard.

Suddenly, in London, aged 79, Thomas Bermingham, esq., J.P. for co. Galway.

At his residence, Brunswick House, Hull, aged 75, Henry Blundell, esq., J.P.

At Worthing, Fanny, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. George Campbell Brodbelt.

Jan. 29. At Great Malvern, aged 77, the Hon. Maria Clara, Dowager Lady Lechmere.

At his brother's house, Cook's Folly, near Bristol, aged 63, Joseph Goodeve, esq., late Master in Equity of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and Lecturer on Law and Equity in Presidency College. Mr. Goodeve, who was called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple Nov. 28, 1829, and was also a member of Lincoln's Inn, published a pamphlet on the Transfer of Land by Registration, 1854, and "The Law of Evidence as Administered in England and Applied to India," (Calcutta, 8vo., 1862). This is a very elaborate and able treatise.

At Bordeaux, Anthony de la Combe Main-gay, esq., of the Island of Guernsey, late Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, H.E.I.C.C.S.

At Esholt Parsonage, near Leeds, aged 88, Anna Mabella, dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Mills, Vicar of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

Jan. 30. At Rossbeg, Ireland, aged 68, Major Jas. Grant, late 3rd Light Dragoons, and formerly of the 14th Regt. of Foot.

At the Manor House, Ham, Surrey, aged 20, Albert Henry, third son of Geo. Gilbert and Caroline Scott, Undergraduate of Exeter College, Oxford.

At the residence of his mother, Canonbury-park North, aged 31, William, only son of the late Rev. Wm. Marshall, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's Church, Upper Holloway.

In Tredegar-sq., aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. James Williams, Incumbent of St. James's, Ratcliff.

At Torquay, Geo. Wm. Cuthbert, esq., only son of the late Rev. Geo. Cuthbert, M.A., Sub-Dean of York, and Chaplain to his late Majesty George IV.

At Southampton, aged 73, I. M. Hoffmeister, esq., Paymaster R.N. He had seen some hard service, particularly in the British Channel, coast of Spain and Portugal, and on the lakes of Canada, in which latter he lost a leg in a severe action on Lake Erie. He was in the receipt of a pension, had a medal, and a complimentary testimonial from the Patriotic Fund.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 75, Edw. Bel-four, esq., for more than fifty years Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Jan. 31. At Bremhill Vicarage, Katherine Lucia, wife of the Hon. and Ven. C. A. Harris, Archdeacon of Wilts. She was the youngest dau. of the late Sir Edw. O'Brien, bart., of Dromoland, and was sister of Lord Inchiquin and the late Wm. Smith O'Brien.

At Kensington, aged 82, Geo. Scotland, esq., C.B., late Chief Justice of the Island of Trinidad, West Indies.

In Park-crese., Portland-pl., aged 56, Hugh Falconer, A.M. and M.D., Vice-President of the Royal Society, and formerly Superintendent of the Botanic-gardens, Calcutta. See OBITUARY.

At Hounslow, Eliza Ann, eldest dau. of Major W. S. Bold, R.F.P., late Royal Newfoundland Company.

In North Audley-st., Grosvenor-sq., Hester Eleonora, widow of the Rev. Hen. Fox Strangways, Rector of Rewe, Devon.

At Ernstein House, Tunbridge Wells, aged 77, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Thos. Thorton, esq., of Flintham Hall, Newark, Notts.

Aged 70, Jones Quain, M.D., late Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of London, and formerly Lecturer on Anatomy in the Medical School, Aldersgate. He was author and editor of various professional works of established reputation.

Lately. In Vienna, where she was in the prison for debt, aged 46, the Princess Radziwill. She was the daughter of an hotel-keeper in that city. Prince Radziwill was staying at an hotel in that city in 1846, when he fell dangerously ill, and was so charmed with the kind attention paid him by the landlord's daughter, that soon after his recovery he married her. The happiness of the new-married couple was not of long duration, for the Prince died some years after in a madhouse, leaving

three children and numerous debts, for which the Princess made herself responsible. As her only income was a pension of 14,000 florins, it was impossible for her properly to bring up her children and at the same time to pay debts amounting to 150,000 florins. Having been arrested by her creditors, she fell ill from grief and died. Her two sons are pupils in the Imperial Theresianum at Vienna, and her daughter is married to a wealthy landowner in Galicia.

Aged 75, Signor Felix Romani, one of the most famous librettists of Italy; he was a native of Genoa. The operas *Norma* and *L'Elisir d'Amore* were his most successful productions, and he was one of the few whose poetry has obtained celebrity apart from the musical associations with which it was connected.

At Paris, aged 66, M. Saintine, Honorary President of the Société des Gens de Lettres. He was exceedingly successful as a writer, and his charming tale of "Picciola" obtained him the Monthyon prize in 1837. He also wrote a number of theatrical pieces in conjunction with MM. Scribe, Varin, Duvert, Ancelot, &c., and his name is enduringly connected with several most popular pieces, especially *L'Ours et le Pacha* and *Riche d'Amour*.

At Exmouth, Ann Perrian, a female naval pensioner. She was with her husband on board the men-of-war "Crescent" and "Orion" from 1794 to 1798, and was present in the following engagements:—*L'Orient*, Admiral Lord Bridport, June 23, 1795; off Cape St. Vincent, Admiral Sir John Jervis, February 14, 1797; the Nile, Admiral Lord Nelson, August 1, 1798. She also shared in the honour of several minor exploits. In action she was stationed in the magazine with the gunners preparing flannel cartridge cases. She was in the receipt of a pension of £10 a year from Government up to the time of her death.

*Feb. 1.* At Bicester House, Bicester, of diphtheria, Frances Isabella Anne, relict of Henry Stewart, esq., of Corcaam, co. Donegal, eldest dau. of Capt. Style, R.N., of Bicester House, Oxon.

At Highgate, aged 63, Richard Dugard Grainger, esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., formerly Lecturer on Physic and Structural Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital. He was author of "Elements of General Anatomy, containing an Outline of the Organization of the Human Body," (London, 8vo., 1829); "Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Spinal Cord," (London, 8vo., 1837); "Observations on the Cultivation of Organic Science; being the Hunterian Oration delivered Feb. 14, 1848," (London, 8vo., 1848); and "Sanitary Report on Epidemic Cholera as it prevailed in London in 1848-9."

At his residence, Park House, Park-lane, Croydon, Joseph Silver, esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, son of James Silver, esq., of Kensington.

Somewhat suddenly, Baron de Bazancourt. He was best known for a very conscientious

history of the wars in the Crimea and Italy. He had also contributed to the *France* several remarkable articles on the war in America. He was no partisan, but, being unprejudiced, he could not be blind to the military superiority of the South; and he also entertained a deep-rooted conviction of the justice of its cause.

*Feb. 2.* At his château, near Boulogne, aged 80, Sir John Hare, knt. He was the second son of Mr. John Hare, of Firfield, near Bristol, the founder of the well-known floor-cloth manufactory, and was born in 1784. He was a partner for many years in the business, but retired from it altogether at the close of the year 1840, the same year in which he was knighted, on the occasion of presenting an address from the citizens of Bristol to the Queen on her marriage. He was twice married, first, in 1817, to Miss Fry, of Tunbridge Wells, who died shortly after her husband was knighted; and secondly, in 1858. His widow and two daughters survive him. Mr. John Hare and Mr. Sholto Hare, mayors of Bristol successively in 1862 and 1863, were nephews of the deceased. "The deceased," says the "Bristol Mirror," "was a very prominent character in Bristol. Some of our elder citizens, carrying their recollections back to those periods when the slavery emancipation and reform battles were the great political questions before the country, cannot fail to remember the zeal with which Mr. John Hare, then a young man in the prime of life, flung himself into the struggle, and the energy and enthusiasm he evinced in endeavouring to advance the cause with which, as an extreme Whig, he warmly identified himself. Mr. John Hare was, in fact, principally known to Bristolians as an enthusiastic, if not always a discreet politician. He was fond of appearing before the public, and even in later years, when he ceased to reside among us, there were few Parliamentary contests in Bristol in which he did not appear upon the hustings and call for a cheer for his favourite candidate."

At Bensheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Capt. Geo. Hoffmann, K.O.M., 1st Regt. of Guards, eldest son of Justus Hoffman, esq., J.P., and brother of A. A. Hoffmann, esq., of Brighton, Sussex.

At Devizes, Rachel Henrietta Matilda, wife of Major J. F. Harman Brown, late 5th Regt. Madras N.I., and dau. of the late Col. G. Lenox Davis, C.B., 9th Regt.

At Edinburgh, Mary, last surviving dau. of the late James Yule, esq., of Gibslees, East-Lothian.

*Feb. 3.* At his residence, Royal-crescent, Brighton, aged 84, Sir John Thos. Briggs, formerly a Commissioner of the Victualling Board, and Accountant-Gen. H.M.'s Navy. He was born in London, in 1781, and, having filled some minor posts, was appointed successively Secretary to the Commissioners for revising the civil affairs of the navy; next Private Secretary to Sir James Graham while First Lord of the Admiralty; next he was Commissioner of

the late Victualling Board; and, lastly, Accountant-general of the Navy, which office he resigned in February, 1854. In 1851 he received the honour of knighthood. He was the author of several pamphlets on naval administration. In 1807 he married the dau. of Thos. Lewis, esq., of Cadiz. The deceased knight was descended from Dr. William Briggs, physician to King William III., and from Dr. Briggs, chaplain to George II., who was originally descended from the family of De Ponte or Brigge, of Salle, in Norfolk (1277), a member of which house (Augustine Briggs) was four times member of parliament for Norwich, in the time of Charles I. and Charles II.

Jane, wife of the Rev. Henry N. Loring, second dau. of the late Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan, bart.

In Dublin, suddenly, Col. John Caulfield, of Bloomfield, Mullingar, Ireland.

In Dublin, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Geale-Hunfrey, of Caranacor, co. Donegal. He served in the 45th Regt. during the Peninsular War, for which he received the War Medal and nine clasps.

At Chelsea, aged 76, William Turner Alchin, esq., who for nearly twenty years filled the office of Librarian to the Corporation of the city of London, at Guildhall. "The deceased formerly practised for many years as solicitor at Winchester, in which city he was well known and much respected. Upon the retirement of Mr. Herbert, in 1845, Mr. Alchin was elected to the office which he held at the time of his death. His valuable indices to the ancient records of the corporation, and his calendar of the wills enrolled in the Court of the Hustings of London, will long remain a memorial of his great industry and usefulness in the position he so long and ably occupied."—*City Press*.

Feb. 4. At Leamington, Thomas C. Higgins, esq., of Turvey House, Bedfordshire, Chairman of Quarter Sessions for that county.

At Southdown, Weymouth, aged 42, Fairlina Euphemia, wife of Capt. Lord, R.N.

Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, of Southampton Lodge, Highgate, and of the Temple.

At Charlton, Kent, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of William Rutherford, esq., LL.D., late of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At Brighton, aged 71, Capt. Alex. Cuppage, last surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Cuppage, E.I.C.S.

In Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, aged 80, Capt. William Spencer Webb, late of the Bengal Army, and author of "Altitudes of Places and Stations in Kumaon, from Barometrical Observations."

At the Grove, Hammersmith, Mary Froome, wife of William Salter, esq., and sister of the late Mr. Justice Talfourd.

Feb. 5. At Hanworth House, Middlesex, aged 84, Gen. Sir James Wallace Sleight, K.C.B., Col. of the 9th (the Queen's Royal) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Lancers). The deceased was educated at Winchester, and entered the army

as cornet in February, 1795, became lieutenant April 29, following, and in the same year served in Flanders. He became captain Oct. 25, 1798, and served in the actions in North Holland and the Helder, Sept. 10 and 19, and Oct. 2 and 6, 1799. He became major June 14, 1805; lieut.-col. Dec. 14, 1809; and in 1811 and 1812 served in the Peninsula. He commanded the 11th Dragoons at Waterloo, towards the close of which battle the command of the 4th brigade devolved on him. He became col. Aug. 12, 1819, and in the same year accompanied his regiment to India, and commanded the cavalry division at the siege of Bhurtpore in 1825 and 1826. He was afterwards military secretary to the late Lord W. Bentinck, when Governor-General of India. His commissions bear date as major-gen., July 22, 1830; col. of the 9th Lancers, Aug. 24, 1839; lieut.-gen., Nov. 23, 1841; and gen., June 20, 1854.

At Blackheath, aged 85, Gen. Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B., late of the Royal Marines. See OBITUARY.

At Cheltenham, the residence of her son-in-law, J. S. Dumergue, esq., aged 83, Anne Brodie, (née Campbell,) widow of Col. Duncan Macpherson, formerly of the 78th Highlanders.

At St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, Mary, widow of Henry Stroud Barber, esq., of Richmond, Surrey, and second dau. of the Rev. H. J. Parker, of Canterbury.

At Eagle-hill, Loughrea, aged 76, Henry Pigott, esq., late Capt. 82nd Regt.

Aged 76, Sarah, relict of Capt. Geo. Robertson Aikman, of Ross and Broomhillton, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, N.B.

At Beaminster, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Adj. Joseph Stoodley, late H.M.'s 82nd Regt. She assisted in administering to the wants of the wounded at Waterloo.

Feb. 6. In London, aged 64, John Frederick Baillie, esq., of Leys Castle, Inverness-shire, N.B.

At Notting-hill, George Hill Adams, M.D., formerly of Geelong, Australia, youngest son of the late William Adams, esq., of Portglenone, co. Antrim.

At Emsworth, aged 73, Maj. P. J. J. Dusautoy, late R.M., last surviving son of the late Rev. P. F. Dusautoy, of Mapledurham, and sometime Curate of Buriton, Hants. His sister, Emily, widow of A. Russwurm, esq., Lieut. 50th Regt., died, aged 68, at Portsmouth, only the day before.

At Fareham, aged 62, Mary Anne, widow of the Rev. Francis H. Hutton, Vicar of Leckford, Hants.

At the Vicarage, Lancaster, aged 60, Ellen, wife of the Rev. J. Turner, Vicar of Lancaster.

Feb. 7. At Ramsgate, Capt. Joseph Benjamin Hitchins, R.N. He entered the navy in Aug. 1797, and was actively employed until the close of the war in 1814. In 1836 he accepted the rank of Retired Commander.

At Upper Norwood, aged 67, Isabella, wife of Major R. G. Roberts, of the late H.E.I.C.'s Bengal Artillery, Retired.



At Clifton, aged 90, Ann, relict of the Rev. J. Porter, Rector of St. John's, Bristol, and second dau. of the Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Abington House, Fairford, Gloucestershire.

At Cheltenham, suddenly, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. George Roberts, and second dau. of the late David Mushet, esq., of Coleford, Forest of Dean.

At Cheam, Surrey, aged 70, Maria, widow of the Rev. Henry Lindsay, M.A., Rector of Sundridge, Kent.

At her residence, St. George's-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 80, Margaret, widow of Capt. Robt. Hayes, R.M.

At her residence, Woburn-place, aged 69, Frances, widow of the Rev. Josiah Forshall.

At Barlbrough, aged 83, Miss Mary Alderson, the last survivor of the family of the late Rev. C. Alderson, for many years Rector of Eekington, Derbyshire.

At Sketty Hall, near Swansea, aged 88, Mary, widow of Lewis Weston Dillwyn, esq.

*Feb. 8.* At Bryanstone House, Blandford, Dorset, aged 54, the Lady Portman. Her ladyship, Emma, the third dau. of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, of Harewood, Yorkshire, and aunt of the present peer, was born March 16, 1809. She married, June 16, 1827, Edward Berkeley-Portman, esq., who was created Baron Portman in 1837. She was long attached to the Court of Her Majesty, and was, up to her death, an extra Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, who entertained a deep personal regard for her, and during her long illness sent frequent messages to her,—the last was received only three days before her death. She leaves issue four sons and two daughters.

At Brompton, aged 83, Gen. George Cobbe, Colonel Commandant of the 13th Brigade of Royal Artillery. He entered the Royal Regiment of Artillery as second lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1799, and served the campaign in the West Indies, in 1801, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Trigge. His commissions bear date, as first lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1801; captain, June 2, 1806; brevet major, August 12, 1819; lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 20, 1834; colonel, April 1, 1846; major-general, June 20, 1854; lieutenant-general, Feb. 4, 1857; colonel commandant, August 29, 1857; and general, in 1864.

At Elmers, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Eyres, late of the Grenadier Guards.

At Gale Cottage, Keswick, Lieut.-Col. Eneas John Mackay, late of the 16th Bengal Grenadiers.

At his residence, Portsmouth, aged 86, Joseph Oates Travers, esq., J.P., senior magistrate of the borough of Portsmouth.

At Shooter's-hill, Kent, aged 75, Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Sir Henry Crewe, bart., of Calke Abbey, near Derby.

Harriet, wife of Col. Le Couteur, A.D.C. to the Queen.

At Bath, Robert MacLimont, esq., M.D.

At Cheshunt, Herts., Lieut. Thomas Pearce, R.N., only son of the late Lieut. Thos. Pearce, R.N., many years of Woolwich Dockyard.

*Feb. 9.* At Genoa, aged 61, Adm. Sir Henry Byam Martin, K.C.B. He was the second son of the late Adm. Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., by the dau. of Capt. Thos. Fanshawe, R.N., and was born in 1803. He entered the Royal Naval College, October 8, 1816, and embarked in October, 1818, as midshipman, on board the "Liffey," 50, employed in the Channel and on particular service, and after further service in the Mediterranean was advanced to lieutenant March 20, 1823. He next served on the Jamaica station, and then again in the Mediterranean, and was promoted to commander April 8, 1825, and, after holding command for twelve months, on the last-named station of the "Parthian," 10, was posted April 28, 1827. He was appointed to the command of the "Carysfort," 26, Nov. 21, 1836, and was for nearly five years again employed in the Mediterranean, where his services on the coast of Syria, including the attacks upon Tortosa and St. Jean d'Acre, procured him his C.B. On the former occasion he received the acknowledgments of the senior officer present for the support and assistance he afforded him, as well as for the astonishing precision of his fire in covering the boats and men employed on shore. He commanded the "Grampus," 50, in the Pacific, from November, 1845, until paid off in October, 1848. He was captain of the "Duke of Wellington," 130, at Portsmouth, and commodore in the Western squadron from February, 1853, to March, 1854; was aide-de-camp to the Queen from October, 1853, until raised to flag rank, July 13, 1854; and was appointed August 20 following to the "Leopard," 18, paddle frigate, and served for a short time as flag officer in the Baltic fleet, for which he was made K.C.B. He became vice-admiral November 7, 1860, and admiral June 15, 1864.

At Southsea, aged 50, Capt. Wm. Manners Wellington Douglas, R.N. He was the eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. Peter John Douglas, and entered the navy in 1827. He served in the West Indies, on the Mediterranean station, and off the coast of Africa, and then again in the West Indies, and was promoted to lieutenant Jan. 30, 1839. He was advanced to commander Nov. 12, 1841, and after five years' service as inspecting commander in the Coast-guard, became retired captain July 1, 1864.

At Bedford Circus, Exeter, aged 63, William Woodman, esq., surgeon.

In Albert-st., Regent's-park, Mr. William Butler Bourn, son of the late Thomas Bourn, of Hackney. He was long a member of the late publishing firm of Parker, Son, and Bourn, West Strand.

At Liverpool, — Lowndes, esq., an eminent solicitor of that town. The "Liverpool Albion" says of him,—*"Mr. Lowndes was one of the last links of a former generation. He was descended from an old Cheshire family, a member of which settled in Liverpool about one hundred and eighty years ago, and was*



named after Dr. Dobson, his grandfather, a Liverpool physician of some eminence, who left a record of some valuable meteorological observations, made in Liverpool, behind him. He was early left an orphan, William Roscoe being his guardian. Before business came in, he studied modern languages and acquired a fair proficiency in French, Italian, and Spanish. He translated some valuable *Lettres sur la Chancellerie d'Angleterre* about the year 1830, which were published in one of the Liverpool papers, and added to his rising reputation. He published a pamphlet on 'Delays in Chancery Considered,' and another on the 'Joint-Stock Bank Acts,' marked by sound sense and practical legal knowledge, many suggestions being now embodied in more recent Acts of Parliament. Many of his suggestions on the Bankruptcy Laws would now be found very valuable. Mr. Lowndes leaves behind him five sons and four daughters. The two eldest sons are in holy orders.

Feb. 10. At Kirby Cane Hall, Norfolk, aged 72, the Hon. Elizabeth Chester, widow of the Rev. William Chester, and second dau. of the late Lord Berners.

At his residence, Montagu House, Hampstead, aged 73, Richard Burdon-Sanderson, esq., of West Jesmond House, Northumberland.

Aged 75, Charles Curtis Brett, esq., late of the 12th Royal Lancers, and of the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone.

At Edgeworthstown, Ireland, aged 95, Frances Anne, widow of R. L. Edgeworth, esq., of Edgeworthstown. She was the daughter of the Rev. D. A. Beaufort, and sister of the late Adm. Francis Beaufort, Hydrographer to the Admiralty. She was born in 1770, and married Mr. Edgeworth in 1798; she was left a widow in 1817, but continued to reside with her stepdaughter, the well-known Maria Edgeworth, until the death of that lady, in 1849.

Feb. 11. At the Marquis of Northampton's residence, in Piccadilly, aged 43, Capt. William Pusey Cust, one of the equerries of the Duchess of Cambridge. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. William Cust, fourth son of the first Earl of Brownlow, and nephew of the Hon. Col. Peregrine Cust, and Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, H.M.'s Master of the Ceremonies.

Suddenly, of paralysis, aged 55, Eliza Minto, wife of Philip H. Howard, esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, and niece of the late Francis Canining, esq., of Foxcote. See OBITUARY.

At Stone House, Oswestry, aged 72, Thomas Rogers, esq.

At Lismore House, Norwood, aged 25, Robert Purdie Bryan, esq., B.A., Fellow Commoner of Clare College, Cambridge, and Student of Lincoln's Inn, only son of James Beddingfield Bryan, esq., M.D., Kensington-park-gardens.

At the Parsonage, Highgate, aged 15, Philip

Hale, eldest surviving son of the Rev. C. B. Dalton.

Feb. 12. At Alnwick Castle, the Duke of Northumberland. See OBITUARY.

At S. Remo, Italy, William, third son of the late Sir William Ramsay, bart., of Banff, and for more than thirty years Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow.

Feb. 13. At Bath, aged 51, Susan Arbuthnot Craufurd, wife of the Rev. William Gorss Harrison, Vicar of Hart, Durham, and dau. of the late Brigadier.-Gen. Austin, K.C.T.S.

At St. Austell, Cornwall, aged 72, Edward Coode, esq., Clerk of the Peace for Cornwall.

Feb. 14. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 64, Jemima Margaret, widow of Maj. E. J. Bridges, R.H.A.

At Lawford Hall, Essex, aged 96, Mary, widow of the Rev. Edward Henry Greene.

At Cheltenham, aged 10, Alma Madeline, youngest child of the late Col. Edmund Wm. Wilton Passy.

Feb. 15. In York-pl., Portman-sq., Cardinal Wiseman. See OBITUARY.

At Ledbury, Maria Henrietta, wife of John Martin, esq., of the Upper Hall, Ledbury, and Berkeley-sq., London.

Feb. 16. At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 80, Sir William Cunningham Cavendish Dalzel, bart. He entered the royal navy at an early age, and was a midshipman of the "Seine" when commanded by the late Sir David Milne at the capture of the French frigate "Vengeance" in 1800, and frequently officially noticed while serving in the "Antelope" and "Rattler" in the Channel and North Sea. Sir William received no less than fifteen wounds, six of them in the head, in a gallant and desperate attempt to cut out the French lugger "Vimereux," of 14 guns, from "St. Valery" in 1805, when a lieutenant of the "Rattler," and he became a prisoner of war in France until released at the peace of 1814. He was made a lieut. Jan. 1, 1805, a commander in February, 1814, and granted a pension of £150 per annum for his many and severe wounds, which rendered him incapable of following up active service; he accepted the honourable position of a commander of Greenwich Hospital in August, 1840, in reward of his good and meritorious services. This late gallant officer, seventh baronet, was the fourth son of the fourth baronet, and nineteenth in lineal descent from Walter, Earl of Monteith, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his only remaining son, Robt. Alexander Osborne, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, deputy-lieutenant of Linlithgowshire, at present her Majesty's Consul at Jassy.

At Edinburgh, aged 55, Jas. Hay Mackenzie, esq., Writer to the Signet, third son of the late Colliu Mackenzie, esq., of Portmore.

Feb. 17. At the Albany, Admiral the Hon. Henry A. Murray, son of the fifth Earl of Dunmore.

## TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

## DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Jan. 21, 1865.	Jan. 28, 1865.	Feb. 4, 1865.	Feb. 11, 1865.	Feb. 18, 1865.
Mean Temperature . . . .			34.1	31.7	39.3	35.3	30.5
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1585	1747	1773	1589	1567
1-6. West Districts . . . .	10786	463388	239	289	297	243	237
7-11. North Districts . . .	13533	618210	384	407	423	333	338
12-19. Central Districts . .	1938	378058	213	252	240	225	222
20-25. East Districts . . .	6230	571158	349	372	395	351	348
26-36. South Districts . .	45542	773175	400	427	418	434	422

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
		Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan.	21 .	692	221	286	316	56	1585	1053	1069	2122
"	28 .	732	244	348	349	69	1747	964	930	1894
Feb.	4 .	713	219	330	391	76	1773	1175	1102	2277
"	11 .	671	184	264	325	61	1589	1171	1165	2336
"	18 .	692	211	293	308	63	1567	1044	990	2034

## QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &amp;c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Feb. 14, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	2,336	41	5	Oats ...	980	18	0	Beans ...	—	0	0
Barley ...	1,604	31	5	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	—	0	0

## AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	38	7	Oats.....	19	4	Beans .....	36	8
Barley .....	28	6	Rye .....	28	8	Peas.....	35	2

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 16.

Hay, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.* — Clover, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

## NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef .....	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 16.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts .....	1,230
Veal .....	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep .....	3,990
Pork .....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Calves .....	83
Lamb .....	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	154

## COAL-MARKET, FEB. 17.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 22*s.* 0*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 15*s.* 0*d.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From January 24 to February 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	32	38	33	29. 70	fair, rain	9	34	38	34	30. 22	fair
25	34	35	35	29. 49	cloudy	10	33	36	33	30. 42	do.
26	34	36	33	29. 23	hy. rn. snow	11	28	29	32	30. 41	heavy snow
27	32	34	33	29. 04	do. snow, cons.	12	30	32	32	30. 26	fair, snow
28	30	36	32	29. 81	fair	13	27	30	31	30. 19	snow, cloudy
29	31	37	32	29. 74	do.	14	30	32	30	30. 18	fair, gloomy
30	34	41	42	29. 19	sleet	15	29	31	29	29. 81	fog, fair
31	41	46	44	29. 17	fair, cy. sleet	16	30	35	29	29. 26	snow
F.1	45	51	45	29. 06	rain, cy. rain	17	34	38	36	29. 29	cloudy, hy. rn.
2	46	53	46	29. 04	cloudy, rain	18	35	42	33	29. 57	fr. hail, rn. sn.
3	42	52	40	29. 12	do.	19	33	38	33	29. 97	cy. do. do. do.
4	34	38	35	29. 48	do.	20	32	35	34	30. 12	do. sleet
5	37	39	40	29. 49	do. sleet, rain	21	34	37	35	30. 18	cloudy, sn. rn.
6	40	42	44	29. 88	do. foggy	22	32	35	43	30. 19	do. rain
7	46	51	45	29. 77	rain	23	45	52	46	30. 12	do.
8	36	39	36	29. 84	cloudy						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. and Feb.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	89 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	241 3	4 pm.	216	15 pm.	103 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
25	89 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		par. 4 pm.	216		103 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
26	89 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	242 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4				103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4
27	89 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		par. 4 pm.		15 pm.	103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4
28	89 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	244		216		103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4
30	89 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	245				103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4
31	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			214 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 16		103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4
F.1	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	246	par. 4 pm.	216 17		103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7
2	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	249	1. 4 pm.			103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7
3	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	248	par. 5 pm.			103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7
4	89 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		par. 4 pm.		10.15pm.	103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7
6	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	246	par. 4 pm.			103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7
7	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	246 8	2 pm.			103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7
8	89	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	246 8	4 pm.	215 18		103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7
9	89	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	248	4 pm.			103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7
10	89	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	246 7				103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7
11	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		5 pm.		10 pm.	103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4
13	89	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	247	par. 2 pm.		10 pm.	103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7
14	89	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		5 pm.	216 18		103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7
15	88 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7
16	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	247 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4. 8 pm.	215		103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7
17	88 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	246	4. 8 pm.			103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7
18	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		4 pm.		10 pm.	103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7
20	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89	88 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		4. 8 pm.			103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7
21	89	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	248				103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.



## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE "DEANERY OF BATTLE."

SIR,—The following extracts from the Episcopal Registers give a complete series up to the present century of the Incumbents of Battle, which is variously called a prebend [Reg. G. fol. 67 b.], a decania [Instit. 1730], and a chapelry [1545]. The character of the "deanery" is clearly explained in the terms of an Institution. Bishop Geo. Day inducts Eliseus Ambrose into—

"capellam B. Mariæ de Bello, curamque animarum parochianorum ibidem, una cum jurisdictione decanatus leugæ circa adjacentis, ut eandem vice nostra exerceas, secundum compositiones inter ecclesiam nostram Cic. et Ecclesiam de Bello antiquitus habitam et usitatam."  
—[A<sup>o</sup>. 1545, Registr. B. fol. 11.]

The same form is used in 1730, Hamon Offington; 1403, Nicholas Ball; —, John Farleigh; 1439, Robert Maslyn; 1440, Robert Clere; —, Roger Aleyn; 1486, Robert Selrugh; —, William Mylle; 1501, John Oxenbridge; —, William Mold; 1545, Elizeus Ambrose; —, — Withers; 1614, Thomas Bambig, D.D.; —, William Symmonds; —, John Woodward, D.D.; 1731, Richard Nairne, A.M.; 1760, Thomas Nairne, B.A.; 1776, John Lawson, B.A.; 1779, Thomas Ferris; 1801, Thomas Birch, D.C.L., &c.—I am, &c.  
MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. ERASMUS.

SIR,—Among the numerous representations of scenes in the lives of saints and martyrs, that of St. Erasmus stands out the most conspicuous and repulsive.

This saint is stated to have perished in the great persecutions of the Christians under the Emperor Diocletian, but the manner of his death is not recorded. To suggest that he did not suffer in the manner generally supposed, namely, by the drawing of his bowels through an incision in his body is the object of the following note. All the representations that have come under my notice date no earlier than the fifteenth century, and I think that the identity of name has led to the confounding of two personages, and that the Erasmus, the representation of whose death appears at one time to have been so popular in England, was in reality some prelate who fell

a victim to the pagan people of northern Europe during the crusade carried on against them by the knights of the Teutonic order. Such an event appears to me to be highly probable, and I am far from doubting the truthfulness of the scene or the reality of the personage who suffered. Our brother antiquaries in Germany may perhaps be able to verify or refute this conjecture. The poet Chaucer gives us a vivid picture of the rage in his day for seeking "halwes, kouthein sondry londes," and his knight had fought with the Teutonic brethren against the pagans of northern Europe. The scene in question accords with the mode of sacrifice of those people, and I shall close my note with an extract from *Voigt Geschichte Preussens*, 5th Band, S. 29, quoting Arndt, *Th.* ii. 98, (*sub anno 1344*):—

"Occurrit ei (hosti) juvenis mercator, sarcinam mercandum ferens, volens intrare opidum Rigense nihil sciens de guerris, quem apprehenderunt et ligaverunt pagani, ventrem ejus scederunt et circumducunt eum arbori, donec intestina ejus omnia extraheret deposueruntque eum de trunco sanguinem ejus sic sacrificando, in quo delectabantur exultantes."

The Society of Antiquaries possesses two representations of the death of St. Erasmus, one a curious painting by a monk, John Holynbourne, the other a carving in alabaster.—I am, &c.

J. Y. AKERMAN.

### PHILOLOGICAL.

SIR,—In reading the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for February I noticed in the paper on "Scandinavian Old-Lore," at page 145, the words *En Lustigh Comædia*, translated, "a lusty comedy." This is a very literal interpretation of the word, and by no means conveys to English ears in these days the real meaning, as the Swedish *Lustigh* and the German *Lustig*, as everybody knows, means "merry." The word "lusty" is, I think, never used in England in these times except in the sense of "strong or robust," although, doubtless, in the olden times it was used by us in the same sense as it still is by Norsemen. Pray excuse this little criticism.—I am, &c.

J. H. NANKIVELL.

Penzance, March 3, 1865.

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### ON THE ARMS OF DE CLARE.

BY THE REV. JAMES GRAVES, A.B., M.R.I.A.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter was printed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE some months since<sup>a</sup>, cited the arms carved on the shield of a cross-legged effigy in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, as those of Richard Fitz Gilbert De Clare, surnamed Strongbow; founding his reasons for so doing on the received tradition that the effigy in question was really that of Earl Richard. Of Strongbow's burial in this Cathedral there can be no question. In conjunction with Lorcan O'Tuathal, Archbishop of Dublin, Robert Fitz Stephen, and Raymond le Gros, he had built the choir, steeple, and two chapels<sup>b</sup>. He died in 1177, leaving the lands of Kinsali to provide lights for the holy Cross<sup>c</sup>, in front of which he was buried<sup>d</sup>. That a monument was here erected to him is also certain. It was anciently named as the place for payment of bonds, rents, and bills of exchange<sup>e</sup>, and hence most likely arose the necessity for a "restoration" which effectually obliterated all traces of the original, and has served to confuse and mystify antiquaries and heralds to the present day<sup>f</sup>. In April, 1562, the roof, south wall, and part of the body of the church, fell, demolish-

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., vol. i. 1864, p. 221.

<sup>b</sup> Ware's Bishops, p. 300.

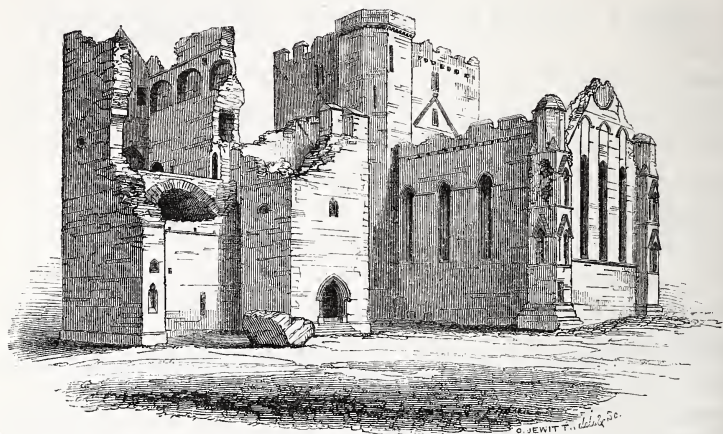
<sup>c</sup> Archdall's *Monasticon Hib.*, pp. 149, 150.

<sup>d</sup> "Corpus Comitiss, . . . Dubliniæ, in Ecclesia Sanctæ Trinitatis in ipso reuerendæ Crucis prospectu . . . est tumulatum." Giraldus Camb., *Hib. Expugn.*, lib. ii. cap. xiv.:—"Coram imagine crucis." Dowling's Annals, p. 13, edit. Irish Archæol. Soc.

<sup>e</sup> Gilbert's History of Dublin, vol. i. p. 113.

<sup>f</sup> See the letter already quoted, and others printed in these pages (GENT. MAG., March, 1864, p. 362; June, 1864, p. 775). I have been informed by the highest heraldic authority in Ireland that "Strongbow bore for arms—Argent, on a chief azure, three crosses pattée fitchée or." These are the arms, only slightly different, now to be seen on the "restored" tomb of Strongbow.

a round tower now connected with its north transept, and a beautiful Norman building known as Cormac's Chapel, which



The Cathedral from the south-west.  
The Castle, Porch, Central Tower, and North Transept.

now forms apparently part of the south transept. There are besides, on the south brow of the Rock, a hall for the Vicars Choral, with other domestic buildings, and a gateway. Before going into more details of the buildings, it will be convenient, first, to search out so much of the history as can be gleaned from the Annals or other original sources; and next, to see how the architectural characters agree with this history, and then endeavour to fix the dates of the various erections.

In the early ages of Ireland's history, when the hand of every petty chieftain was against his neighbour, and when his sole occupation seems to have been little more than rapine and murder, such a natural fastness as this Rock could not remain unnoticed; and we accordingly find that it was selected as the stronghold of one of the more powerful leaders, who as King of Munster exercised jurisdiction over the surrounding country. At what period this took place is not easy to ascertain, but St. Patrick in the fifth century is said to have visited Cashel, and converted the King and his family, and to have destroyed a pagan temple there. It was therefore at that time the residence of the kings, and it continued to be so for several centuries. These kings seem to have enjoyed an ecclesiastical as well as a royal dignity, and were termed Kings and Bishops of



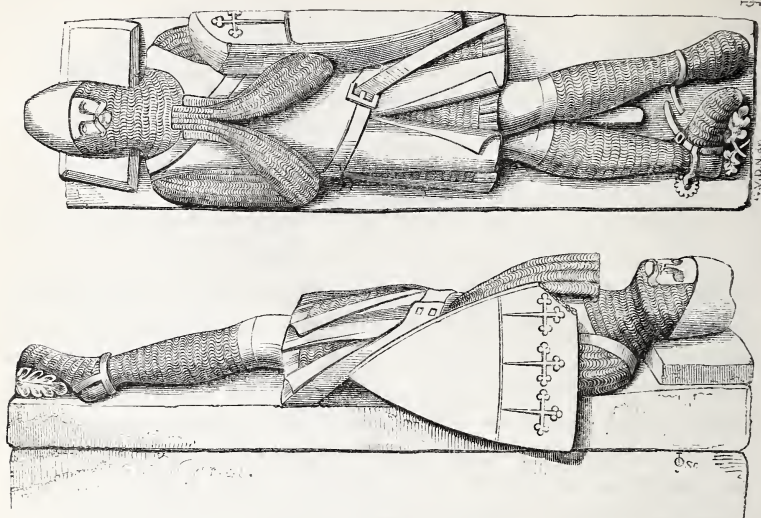
Munster or of Cashel. From this time there seems to have been a regular line of kings, who resided at Cashel, but we find nothing recorded of them until the ninth century, after which we have various notices of Cashel in the Annals of the Four Masters, the Annals of Innisfallen, &c., which have been collected together, and are given in the Appendix to this paper.

The architectural history of Cashel, therefore, seems to divide itself naturally into two periods. The first, from the first occupation of the Rock until the eleventh century. Of this period no buildings remain. It is most probable that they consisted only of a wall or *cashel* on the top of the Rock, and particularly on the south side, the only part where it is accessible. The houses for the king and the other inhabitants of the place would most probably be of wood, or of wattle-work, which we know was used in Ireland to a much later date, a palace having been constructed in this mode for Henry II. when in Dublin. These buildings were easily swept away and easily replaced, and of this kind were the miserable hovels of the inhabitants outside the Rock, always liable to be plundered and burnt by every marauding party, and their wretched inmates compelled to flee to the interior of the walls of the Rock for safety. These plundering parties were being continually sent forth, and no one knew how long he would be able to hold even the wretched tenement he had erected. In such a precarious state of society it would be impossible, or if possible it would have been folly, to erect any but the most temporary dwellings. Houses liable at any hour to destruction ought not to take long in rebuilding, and wattle-work, plastered with mud, was the easiest for this purpose. Every chieftain had his stronghold, but the poorer inhabitants were left to their mercy. A reference to the Irish annals year after year will shew this dreadful state of society much more vividly than any description can do.

During this period, however, several of Ireland's most eminent princes flourished, and as the kings of Munster took upon themselves the title of Bishop, they must have had a church within the walls of Cashel; and as in 1100 King Murtough O'Brien dedicated his chief seat, court, and town to God and St. Patrick, in the presence of a great assembly of the clergy of Ireland at Cashel, it is fair to suppose that there was at that time a cathedral, and that the present round-tower was the belfry belonging to it. This church was no doubt, like all

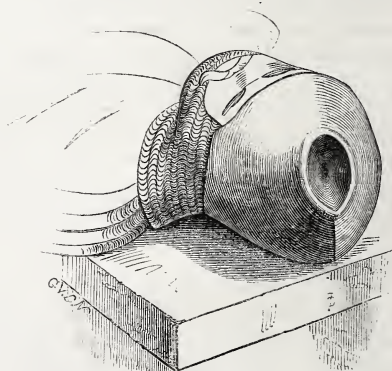


payment mentioned in so many of their bonds and bills, cast



The so-called Strongbow Effigy, in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.

about for some effigy, as old as he could lay hands on, to supply the place of the broken sculpture, and from Drogheda was brought, not the effigy of any Earl of Desmond, for that the arms still extant on the shield forbid us to suppose, but the monument of some forgotten Anglo-Norman knight of the Pale, which was from henceforth to do service as a memorial of the great Lord of Leinster.



The Cervelliere.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare visited Ireland in the year 1806, and after mentioning Leland's statement<sup>o</sup> that Strongbow was buried in Gloucester Cathedral, and concluding that Giraldus Cambrensis' express assertion as to the entombment of the Earl in Christ Church is more worthy of credit, he adds,—

“Though the generality of authors seem to think that Strongbow was

buried in Christ's Church ; still, I think, some doubt may be entertained if this effigy has been rightly attributed to him. The knight bears on his shield the following arms, viz., Argent, on a chief azure, three crosses cross-lets fitchée of the field. On referring to Enderbie, and also to an ancient manuscript by George Owen, I find the arms of this chieftain were, Or, three chevrons gules, a crescent for difference. How then can this be the effigy of Strongbow <sup>p</sup> ?

But beside the argument thus put forward by Sir R. Colt Hoare,—no mean authority on such matters,—a proof that this effigy could not possibly be that of Strongbow is derivable from the character of the armour. The accompanying engravings represent front and side views of the figure, from careful drawings, for which I am indebted to my friend Geo. V. Du Noyer, Esq., and it will be seen that the armour consists of a hawberk, chaperon, and chausses of banded ring-mail ; the sleeves of the hawberk terminate in mailed gloves, the thumbs and fingers being separately formed. On the head is a very peculiar cervelière, or coif de fer—a skull-cap of steel curiously indented at the apex. The knees are protected by genouillières of plate, the spurs are broad-rowelled, and the heater-shaped shield, carried on the left arm, is of the late short fashion. The head rests on a mortuary cushion, the hands raised and joined in prayer, and the right leg crossed over the left. Over the hawberk is shewn a sleeveless short jupon-like surcoat, open (from the belt) in front and at the sides, and confined at the waist by a broad sword-belt buckled at the left side of the figure, with a long pendent end ; the sword is placed under the body, the point appearing between the legs. Protruding beneath the skirt of the hawberk is seen a portion of the haqueton, or quilted coat, worn under the outer defence of steel rings to prevent it from galling the person. The treatment of the whole, the pose of the head, the folds into which the surcoat is thrown, and the moulding of the limbs are very fine ; on the whole, I know not of a more interesting memorial of the kind in Ireland, except perhaps the effigy of De Cantaville in Kilfane Church, co. Kilkenny, which has been illustrated and described in the “*Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society*,” vol. ii. first series, p. 67.

In Cromwell's “*Excursions through Ireland*” (vol. i. p. 116) a side view of the monument in Christ Church, including both

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<sup>p</sup> *Journal of a Tour in Ireland*, A.D. 1808, p. 14.

the cross-legged effigy and the dimidiated figure, is given; the engraving is executed from a drawing by Geo. Petrie, Esq., M.R.I.A., but though it makes a good picture, the details of the monument are not faithfully represented. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall have published a front view of both effigies<sup>1</sup>, but on too small a scale to be of much use, though even there the broad-rowelled spur is plainly indicated. The slab on which the effigy is carved measures 6 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 8 in., and the figure measures about 6 ft. from heel to head. The foliage which supports the feet is of Decorated character.

The rowelled spur<sup>2</sup>, the short, close-fitting surcoat, the appearance of the haqueton below the hawberk, the genouillières of plate, and the Decorated foliage at the feet, indicate that this effigy must be assigned to about the second quarter of the fourteenth century at latest, or, as fashions held on much longer in Ireland than in England, perhaps a quarter of a century later. At all events these characteristics are fatal to the theory that the arms on the shield can be those of Richard FitzGilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Leinster. Most probably the effigy may yet be identified; and if the coats borne by the ancient Anglo-Norman families of the district known as the Pale, including the counties of Meath, Louth, and part of the county of Dublin, were all ascertained, I have no doubt but that among them would be found the bearings on the shield of this effigy. That it had originally no connexion with the dimidiated figure now erected beside it, need not be insisted on.

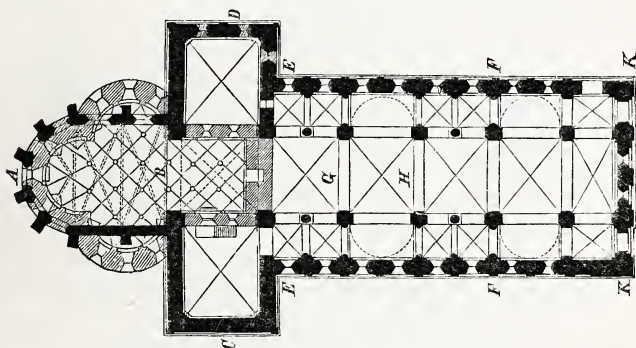
Having thus, I trust, conclusively proved that the arms on the Christ Church effigy cannot possibly be attributed to Strongbow, I shall here pause, hoping on a future occasion, by favour of SYLVANUS URBAN, to return to the subject of the De Clare arms, and to consider them as displayed in the seals of various members of that family, as well as on seals of the town of Kilkenny, to which they gave charters as lords of Leinster; finally adducing the seal of Strongbow himself, which will be found to exhibit armorial insignia identical with those borne by the elder branch of his powerful race.

<sup>1</sup> Ireland, its Scenery, Character, &c., vol. i. p. 311.

<sup>2</sup> The rowelled spur is first seen on the great seal of Henry III., but it is not common before the reign of Edward I.—History of Brit. Costume, J. R. Planché, p. 124, ed. 1847.

## THE ABBEY CHURCH OF RODA-ROLDUC, IN LIMBURG.

SIR,—In order to examine carefully the architectural history of any country or district, it is very desirable, if possible, to find some one building of which the dates of the different parts are well recorded by some contemporary evidence. This I have been fortunate enough to find in the neighbourhood of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the church of the Augustinian Abbey of RODA-ROLDUC. The Chronicle of this abbey has been preserved, and has been printed in the seventh volume of the History of Limburg, printed at Liège in 1852. Various passages in this Chronicle mention the buildings in such a manner that we can distinctly identify the different parts of the existing church, which was commenced in 1108, continued at intervals throughout the twelfth century, and finally consecrated in 1209 <sup>a</sup>.



Plan of the Abbey Church of Roda-Rolduc, in Limburg.

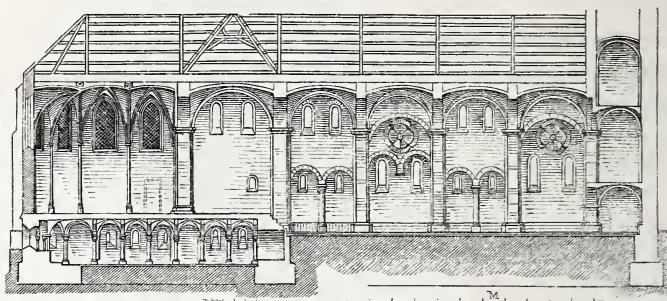
A. B. A.D. 1108—1130. C. D. 1130—1138. E. G. H. 1138—1143. F. K. 1143—1209.

The plan is cruciform, with a long nave and aisles, short transepts, and an apse; the latter was *triapsal* originally, as shewn in the crypt; the lower part of the walls remain, though separated off when the choir was rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The rest of the church is in its original state, with the crypt under the present choir and extending across the transept. It will be observed by the plan also, that there are two other quasi-transepts in the nave not carried out beyond the outer walls of the aisles, but having the windows at the end arranged as in a transept, and having no clerestory or triforium space. This is a very common plan in German churches of the twelfth cen-

<sup>a</sup> These have been extracted and a memoir of the church in German published by Canon Bock, to whom we are indebted for the engravings.



ture, extending over the whole of Germany, but is rare in other countries. This arrangement is perhaps more clearly shewn in the section than in the plan. The general character of the church is



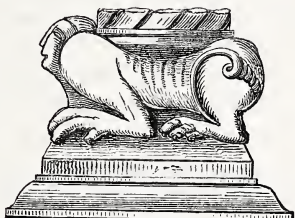
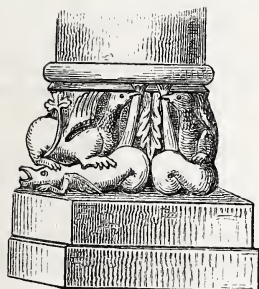
Longitudinal Section of the Church of Rolduc.

extremely plain, massive, and rude; the piers are square, with flat pilasters attached to the faces to carry the vaulting. The church is vaulted throughout with plain Romanesque vaulting without ribs; the arches are round and quite plain, square in section. The appearance is very much the same as that of the chapel in the White Tower in London, built about fifty years earlier. The crypt is more highly finished; it has carved capitals and bases (see next page), and columns ornamented with twisted fluting, as in the crypt of Canterbury, erected about the same time. It is doubtful in both cases whether a good deal of the ornamental carving of the capitals was not done afterwards; it was within easy reach, and any of the monks who had a taste for sculpture were very likely to employ themselves in this manner. There are numerous instances of the carving being left unfinished to the present time, as is the case with some of those at Canterbury. The bases at Rolduc are generally carved into the form of animals, a common practice on the continent, but rare in England, though we have some instances of it, as in the crypt of St. Peter's, Oxford.

In Germany the crypt is often the most ornamented and richest part of the church, as here, and similar crypts are common in various parts of that country throughout the twelfth century and later, including the period of transition, which extends in that country quite to 1250. There are some fine examples at Cologne, and as far south as Friessing, near Munich. But the character of the nave of Rolduc is the more usual character of the German architecture of the twelfth century, and as churches of this type are set down as belonging to the tenth century by many writers, this example is a valuable one for correcting such errors.

There are two churches at Maestricht, in the same neighbourhood as

Rolduc, so exactly like it in every respect that the parts deficient in one may be restored from the other. Probably all three were built by the same architect.



Capitals and Bases from the Crypt of Rolduc, A.D. 1130.

It will be seen by the plan and section that the western gallery forms part of the original design; this is almost universally the case in Germany, and in a great many instances the triforium galleries also are evidently built for the use of part of the congregation, have always been so used, and are so still. This is the case almost all over Germany, in the Rhine churches in Westphalia, as at Soest (an excellent example), and quite down to the south; at Francfort, there is another excellent instance<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Our London architects might take a useful lesson in galleries from the German churches; and the modern churches in Germany, lately built and now building of brick, may well make Londoners feel ashamed of the comparison. At Aix-la-Chapelle, at Cologne, and especially at Vienna, there are Gothic churches of brick recently built or now building, on a scale and in a style very far superior to any modern church in England. They are thoroughly German, as they ought to be, (every country should adhere to its own architecture as to its own language,) but

The notices in the Chronicle of Rolduc relating to the church begin with the consecration of the ground:—

“Anno Dominicæ incarnationis MCVIII. indictione I. consecratus est locus Rodensis ecclesiæ et cripta in honorem S. Dei genitricis, Mariæ,” &c.

“Deposito interea sacrario construxerunt criptam in eodem loco sacerdos et frater Embrico jacentes fundamentum monasterii *scemate longobardino*.”

The mention of the Lombard style in this extract is very valuable to us: it shews us, by the example before us, what the German idea of the Lombard style in the twelfth century was, and it is more like the chapel of Charles the Great at Aix than the elegant style of the Pisan churches afterwards adopted, in the small open arcades round the apse, and other features of the later Rhine churches. In fact that style had not then been introduced in Italy; it belongs to the latter half of the twelfth century there, and is more commonly of the thirteenth, especially on the Rhine.

The ground having been consecrated in 1108, as we have seen, the work was so far forward in the first thirty years that in 1138 it was ready for the vaults to be put on to the three bays of the choir and apse; the crypt must therefore have been built before that time:—

“Anno Dominicæ incarnationis MCXXXVIII. accepta opportunitate vicis suæ Johannes exaltavit et murum ex utraque parte absidum obducens superius materia apidum complexuras trium fornicium.”

The exact date of the crypt seems to be given in the following passage, as it was by means of the crypt that the sacrarium, or choir, was raised:—

“MCXXX. accepta opportunitate vicissitudinis suæ Friedericus hujus eccl. præpositus exaltavit sacrarium et obduxit vertigine lapidum, sicut a fundo constat informatum, &c.”

In 1143, the three eastern bays of the nave and aisles were built,—that is, in the words of the Chronicle, the three bays westward of the choir,—and two of them were vaulted:—

“Eodem anno (MCXLIII.) exaltatus est murus ecclesiæ a Choro sub occidente trium fornicium longitudine, et obducti sunt duo tantum fornices lapidibus cum suis utrinque collateralibus.”

The remaining two bays at the west end of the nave must have been completed by the end of the century, as the general consecration took place in 1209:—

“Consecrata est Rodensis ecclesia a Philippo Razeburgensis episcopo in honorem Annuntiationis Domini, nomine videlicet et titulo prioris consecrationis criptæ et in honorem S. Petri.”

It will be observed that large windows of the quatrefoil form are

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they are fine, large, lofty churches, vaulted and finished throughout in first-rate style, and St. Mary at Vienna is richly decorated with paintings of great merit, not stuck in, but parts of the design.

introduced at the ends of the short transepts, and therefore, it would seem, as early as 1143. These windows have been repaired, but enough remains of the original work to shew that this was the original form, although it appears an early date for it: the effect of it is not pleasing; these windows are too large in proportion to the others; but this looks rather like trying experiments, and it is a form that usually belongs to the Gothic period, and not to the Romanesque. The other very ugly form of German windows, the horse-shoe foliated, does not occur at Rolduc, but it occurs in other churches nearly if not quite as early, though it is more common in the period of transition, of which a fine dated example occurs in the same neighbourhood, at Neuss, but this was not begun until after Rolduc was finished. This seems to confirm the opinion of Professor Willis and other antiquaries that *Gothic tracery* owes its origin to Germany; we have nothing approaching to it in England or France at the same period. These early German attempts are very rude, but this only proves their antiquity; and the idea of *cusping* the arch of a window seems to be of German origin. While the general style of the church remained as rude as the works of Bishop Gundulph in England, still the windows were quatre-foils, or mere segments of circles, or *horse-shoes cusped*. These early *cusped* windows are as ugly as possible, still the idea is there, long before it appeared in England or France.

The great value of Rolduc is as a dated example of the style called Lombardic in Germany at that time, and it serves as a guide to the date of a great number of other churches in Germany. The same plan and the same style is found over nearly the whole of that vast country, and usually has an earlier date assigned to it than what properly belongs to it.—I am, &c.

*Aix-la-Chapelle, November, 1864.*

J. H. PARKER.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE SUPPOSED SITE OF TROY.—Dr. Von Hahn, Austrian Consul at Athens, according to reports from Vienna, has been recently engaged on a series of excavations in the Balidagh, supposed to be the spot where Troy stood. He is announced to have succeeded in laying bare the Acropolis in its entire extent. The surface consists of masonry of the Cyclopean character, common in the earliest edifices discovered in the countries inhabited by the ancient Greeks. No sculpture of any kind has yet been found, but numerous Hellenic coins, lamps, fragments of clay figures, &c., have been met with. The remains of the Acropolis were found imbedded under a layer of vegetable soil 13 ft. in depth.



A FRENCH PORTRAIT OF JAMES I.<sup>a</sup>

It was about three in the afternoon when I arrived at Dover, and here I found M. de Beaumont, your Majesty's ordinary ambassador, accompanied by the Sieur Louvenard, (Sir Lewis Lewkenor,) who has the charge of receiving ambassadors, who greeted me with all sorts of civilities and courtesies, offering me all that they had, in the name of their master, and every kind of assistance, favour, and aid, during my stay in England, declaring that he was ordered to furnish me with coaches, horses, and everything else of which I had need.

Soon after my arrival, the Mayor paid me a visit, and in the name of the town offered me service and help; and a little while after, the nephew of the governor of Dover Castle, the governor himself having the gout, and not being able to get out of bed, sought me out by his uncle's desire, to make me the same offers as the others, and begging me to go and see the castle.

The people, too, gave me many proofs of their goodwill, evidently much pleased at my arrival, and giving me blessings by thousands, wishing me good fortune and felicity.

Then, after all this, Lewkenor, having made a list of the nobility and other persons who were in my company, in order, as he said, to distribute horses and coaches in sufficiency for them, as soon as ever he had made the list, he contented himself by sending it off to London, leaving us to seek horses as we could, and to hire them at exorbitant prices.

Before I left, I went to the castle to which the governor had at first invited me, but we were all forced to leave our swords at the gate, except myself, and to give money. The governor, named Thomas Vimes, whom we found in his room in a chair, pulled such a face at those who had any appearance of looking at the walls and towers of the castle, that we were glad to get out at once; without demonstration, however, of any discontent or desire to see more, only saying that we took our leave for fear of putting them to inconvenience.

All along the road between Dover and Canterbury, where I slept, many of the nobility came to see me, and made infinite offers of courtesy, saying that they had received order from their king to do so; and when we got to Canterbury, the people evinced wonderful joy at my arrival, giving me the more blessings and praise in that they had seen the evil eye of the Count d'Aremberg the day before, and caressing me in such sort, that as I went about the streets some of the people came and em-

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<sup>a</sup> From the MS. dispatches of the famous Sully, in the *Bibliothèque Imperiale*, relating his embassy to congratulate James I. on his accession to the throne of England.

braced my boots, and kissed my hands, while others presented me with flowers and bouquets.

This conduct, I think, must be attributed to the fact of the great number of Flemings and Walloons refugees there for their religion, who make, I should think, two-thirds of the people of the place.

I went to the church to hear their service, where one and all, the canons especially, received me most kindly when they knew that I was of the religion; and there was one of them who had at some previous time known the late Arnault, who said to his young brother that a secretary of Count Aremberg's had told him that his master was going to see the King of England, to make a league against your Majesty between him, the King of Spain, and the Archduke, to arrange for the conquest of the provinces in France, which he pretended belonged to him, and to hinder you from carrying out your great designs against Flanders and England, for the execution of which you were making such provision of money, artillery, munition, and arms, that if you were not prevented in two years, there would no longer be any possible means of hindering the accomplishment of your purpose. The canon, in telling this, made it appear that this speech had not been pleasant to him to hear, for that he was your Majesty's servant, and a good Frenchman.

Here my Lord Sidney found me out, who paid me all sorts of compliments in the name of the King his master, and assured me that I should find in him such disposition as your Majesty would know was desirable, and which should extend to an indissoluble friendship and alliance with you in preference to all other princes. Further, he said that he was commanded to give orders that there should be nothing wanting in my journey, to do me the honour and the favour which the minister of so great a prince, and my own particular self, merited; he said also that he was your servant himself, and that he would forget nothing by which he could give you assurance of it.

From Canterbury we went to Rochester, and on the road the nobility ever met us, as is customary; but there were a thousand difficulties about lodgings, for the inhabitants had rubbed out the marks which the King of England's proper quarter-masters had put on the doors of the houses. It was here that I learned that they had sent to go before the Count d'Aremberg my Lord Henry Howard, who is a person of much higher rank than my Lord Sidney, because he is son of the brother of the Duke of Norfolk, and uncle of the Great Chamberlain, and a member of the council. I at first feared this was a slight, and mark of disfavour; but afterwards considering that he whom they had appointed to go before the Spanish ambassador was of still lower rank than my Lord Sidney, and consequently greatly inferior to him who had been sent before the ambassador of the Archduke, I resolved that they had ar-

ranged the matter somewhat thoughtlessly and carelessly, rather than of deliberate purpose to offend me. So, communicating with M. de Beaumont, we advised together,—and he managed very cleverly, and wrote up, that it was fitting that some Earl or member of the council should attend to precede me, and in the end the Earl of Southampton met me at Gravesend, with a great number of nobles, who renewed to me the offers which had already been made in the King's name. At that place I found a number of boats which they call barges, which conveyed me by the Thames to London.

On arriving at the port of London, there was a great number of carriages awaiting me and the nobility in my suite, and I was myself conducted to the carriage of the Sieur de Beaumont by the Earl of Southampton and my Lord Sidney, attended by such a crowd of people that we could scarce pass along the streets.

As soon as I arrived at Beaumont's lodgings, the Earl of Southampton told me that he was ordered to go to see the King his master, although the evening was far advanced, and his Majesty was gone to Windsor, which is ten leagues from London, to give him an account of what had happened on my journey; praying me to believe that he was your servant, and that he would not omit anything by which he could shew his devotion; that he wished to be charged with some particulars to carry to the King his master; for which I thanked him, shewing him every kind of confidence, yet using only general words. After this, my Lord Sidney asked me not to open myself altogether to Southampton, but that if I had any courteous words to convey to the King his master, that he might be the bearer of them, because he came to meet me first, and he was most desirous to do you service, and to see your Majesty in good friendship and perfect intelligence. It seemed to me that he was jealous that Southampton should carry the first words from me to the King, and so I opened myself to him a little more, but only in appearance, feigning to confide to him many things which I desired should be kept secret, every one of which I was very sure that everybody would know.

I supped, slept, and dined on the morrow at M. de Beaumont's, for I had not yet got a house, and there was such difficulty in lodging the nobility who accompanied me, that the most part were fain to sleep in the streets, all the people refusing to open their doors to the French, excusing themselves on account of the disorders, insolencies, and indiscretions committed by them who accompanied M. de Biron, which if they be true, as they say, I am not at all astonished that our nation was then held in bad odour. Since that time they have begun to know us, and to see the modesty with which we comport ourselves, and so now we find them much more civil and gracious, and I trust that at my departure I shall leave behind me a better impression of us than they had before my arrival.

In the morning, the ambassadors of the Elector Palatine paid me a visit, to take leave of me, as they were going home, but there passed between us words only, and compliments. A little afterwards, Mr. Secretary Cecil sent his chief clerk to M. Beaumont to know at what hour it would be convenient that he should visit me, for he was ordered to see me on the part of the King his master; and this he did immediately after dinner, speaking the usual words of courtesy, and testifying how agreeable to the King of England was my visit to his kingdom, both for the regard he has for your Majesty, whom he loves and honours above all the other princes in the world, as for my own particular circumstances also. . . . Cecil said that the King, for the more special proof of his respect towards you, was gone express to Greenwich to wait my coming, that he might not be pressed to receive the ambassador from the Archduke who had arrived before me, and that he was charged to offer me audience, contrary to custom, without my asking it. He made me feel that I must consider his visit as a great honour, as being a thing never done, so I forgot not to say how highly I estimated his courtesy, and how it had doubled my hope.

M. Beaumont, M. de la Fontaine, and the Deputies of the United Provinces, take this for a good augury, and since they have known my intentions here, the King has shewn a much better face to the Deputies than heretofore, never having before spoken nor said a single word to Prince Henry. Talking, M. Beaumont and I, of the conduct of Cecil, who had, contrary to custom, desired to see such a commission procured, we judged from a certain jaunty air, and from his confidence, that he governs his master and all the affairs of the kingdom. Yet, nevertheless, he is not quite assured about the disposition of the King, and fears that he will not be ruled by others to his own disadvantage; so he has always himself managed all matters of importance, and prevented everybody else from getting advantage of any negotiations with me.

However this may be, I see that in his heart Cecil is desirous of peace, . . . and we separated with the understanding that on Sunday I should have audience. . . . .

In continuation of my letter of June 20th, I must tell your Majesty that on the morrow the Sieur de Barnevelt came to see me in private, and talked long of the affairs of Messieurs of the States, representing to me that without assistance they could not hold Ostend three months longer. . . . He told me that the words which the King of England used in private, and those which heretofore and since he has held in public touching their affairs, were so different and opposed the one to the other, that he found himself prevented from depending on them in any way. . . . This is what passed between me and Barnevelt. After dinner the Secretary for the Seignory of Venice resident here came to



visit me, and talked much of the state of affairs, but very markedly of the uncertainty in which everybody was about the King's mind, through the different language he holds to each ; it seeming as if he had but one present object and design, not to let himself understand or have knowledge of anything thoroughly, and that having passed all his life in deep dissimulation, which had answered his purpose well, he thought it was necessary to continue the same course of conduct until he should better understand the humour of his new subjects, the state of affairs generally, and the inclination of other great princes his neighbours, as far as they should serve to his own security and advantage.

A little while after the said Secretary had taken leave of me, a gentleman of the King of England's called me in his Majesty's name, and told me that he was sent to know my news, and to know how I was lodged and accommodated, and to beg me not to annoy myself, but that without fail I should have audience on Sunday, the 22nd of this month ; that in the meanwhile he had sent me the half of a buck that he had hunted the same day, which was the first he had ever taken, having scarcely any in Scotland, and it being the first he had hunted in England ; that he attributed this good luck to my happy arrival in his kingdom ; and that he held your Majesty therefore the prince of sportsmen, since the person who represented you had brought him so fortunate a prize.

In reply, I used the most honest thanks and civilities I could think of, and, among other things, I said that every day brought me fresh assurance of the realisation of the hope and desire I had ever had to see your Majesties united in friendship, and to live in perpetual good feeling, because conformity of manners brought ordinarily corresponding felicitous results. I said this expressly, because I knew that there is nothing in which he glories more than when any one compares him in any way with your Majesty. One thing I told him, that I feared the King would not busy himself about the great affairs and questions between your Majesties, in that he loved the chase so much better, and had so much more experience in it, than anything else, but that always when it came to the worst he would of course choose proper ministers to attend to such matters. I told him I was *au fait* in the business of the chase, and that I had only found your Majesty of contrary opinion to him in one thing, and that was in attributing to my arrival in his country the good luck he had met with in the taking of the first deer which he had hunted in his new kingdom, for that you ever thought my presence in the field of ill augury, and that you generally sent me home to my lodgings to attend to other affairs in which my interference was more lucky.

On Sunday, the 22nd of the month, the Sieur Lewkenor came to see me, and to signify his pleasure that I had altered my mind about our

dress<sup>b</sup>. He told me on the part of the King that he would give me audience about 3 o'clock, and that he was charged to furnish me with carriages and barges to take the Thames and get to Greenwich. The Earl Derby, he said, would come to my lodging to escort me forth, and the Earl of Northumberland would receive me on the banks of the river at Greenwich to conduct me to the King. So it was, meeting as usual in the streets crowds of people, of whom the greater part blessed me, and paid me a thousand compliments. I received the same attentions as I passed up the Thames, and on my arrival at Greenwich, there was such a press of people that we could scarce pass. I had with me more than six-score gentlemen, with whom I was introduced into a room to rest, where a collation was spread for me, for up to that moment they had not given me so much as a drop of water. Soon afterwards the King of England summoned me to his presence, and I was conducted through a hall, where, as well on account of those who had already stationed themselves there, as of the French nobles who preceded me, I found such a crowd that I thought I should never reach the King's person.

After the ceremony of three bows, I told him how your Majesty had deputed me to him to condole with him on the death of the late Queen, and to congratulate him on his good fortune, praising the promptitude with which all his subjects had acknowledged him. I said that your Majesty attributed these many blessings to the goodness of God, to his own prudence, and to the universal knowledge of his virtues, the which had rendered you desirous of his friendship, and anxious for his greatness and good fortune. That if he ever had need of your Majesty's aid, he would have it both in your person and all your resources, and this made you to hope, and assuredly to believe, that he would make such a firm friendship and alliance with you, that all the world should have reason to praise God eternally.

There were many other compliments introduced in my address, which I have not thought proper to report at length, in order to be brief, but which I will let your Majesty see when you desire it, that you may know that my words were such as would please the disposition of the Prince to whom I spoke.

Without replying specifically to any of the particular points of my speech, and without making any mention whatever of the death of the Queen of England, the King told me in substance that he desired to live in all friendship and mutual good intelligence with your Majesty; that when he had found England and the late Queen at war with France, though bound by ties of friendship and brotherhood to the Queen, yet,

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<sup>b</sup> The ambassador had been diverted with great difficulty by some English gentlemen from his intention to pay his first visit to the King in mourning.

as King of Scotland, he had inviolably kept peace with your Majesty, both as King of Navarre, and subsequently as King of France. That now having found England in friendship with France, and Scotland too, he had double reason not to be deficient upon any occasion in which he could testify to you how dear he holds your friendship and alliance, and desires their preservation.

Afterwards, mounting the steps of the high dais with him, we talked of general matters, and I began by telling him that I rejoiced greatly, in that God had given me the means to testify by my presence the very humble devotion I had ever felt, and had always particularly vowed to him. That I was as much pleased with his good fortune as I should be when I saw the whole of France reduced to your obedience, and that I hoped to prove to him in every way that he never had a subject who desired his greatness more than myself; and this, I said, was as much the result of my own particular and natural inclination as that I knew such a disposition would be very agreeable to your Majesty.

To this the King replied that he should ever be much obliged to you, and to me individually, and that he should ever preserve the memory of your kindness, so that he might repay you by all kinds of good offices which should be worthy of such great favour and courtesy. He said that the deceit of many persons had had no effect on him; that his confidence in you had never been removed from his mind, although oftentimes they had told him, even Frenchmen, that your Majesty did not like him, and that I myself spoke ill of him as if in contempt, and that my brother also had complained of him, and made a violent speech very much to his disadvantage. This was so violent, he said, that for a long time he could not but believe it, although he had never, as he thought, given reason to any subject of your Majesty's to treat him so; but since being better informed, he had discovered that it had proceeded at the instance, and by the cunning of your mutual enemies and other wicked French people who were still in France, who did not hesitate even to abuse your Majesty one against the other, in their endeavours to disunite you both, and so to draw advantage themselves in your common ruin. Their intentions being discovered, he trusted that effects would be produced quite contrary to their hopes, and that these effects would give reason to both your Majesties to unite together and to bind yourselves in a much stronger amity, thus to resist the pernicious and ambitious designs of those, who, in aspiring to the monarchy of Christianity, had continually troubled the world by wars and seditions, and who had employed all their industry to bring about revolutions and assassinations, as well in their own territories, as in those of their neighbours.

His Majesty continued, that the King of Spain at present reigning had neither great vigour of mind or body to make such progress as his predecessors, and so there were good opportunity to hinder any pro-

ceedings of his. To this I replied, that I was glad to see he had such perfect knowledge of the nature of Spaniards, and that it was a happy thing for him to have served his apprenticeship in the labours and miseries of others: that they made pretence of complaining of your Majesty only to discover the reason you had to complain of them, whereas you had hoped after the peace of Vervins to live in quietness, free from all sort of care or anxiety. . . .

From such conversation we passed to talk about the chase, and for this it is evident he has the strongest love, and he took up the subject which I told you of before when he sent me the venison. They said truly that I was no great sportsman, but I was so skilled in other matters that a prince ought always to esteem such a servant. What he had said about the taking of the stag in attributing such capture to my arrival in his kingdom meant this—he had not attributed his luck to the arrival of Mons. de Rosny, an unskillful sportsman, but to the visit of the ambassador of the greatest monarch and the greatest sportsman in the world. He would forgive your Majesty if you did not wish my presence very often in the field, because I was more useful to you elsewhere; for that if I hunted often, your Majesty could not, because other affairs would then occupy you which now you were relieved of by my assiduity and fidelity.

To this I answered that you loved all kinds of pastimes and honest exercise, but that this taste did not divert you from what was more necessary in a prince, carefulness, and a general as well as particular knowledge of all affairs of importance, and it was in this that you were so admirable, having a wonderfully penetrating mind, and an incredible skill in choosing between much advice and many counsels. And this I said was most advantageous to you, for wise princes and experienced, could act so as not to be dependent on the capacity of their servants, and need not tell them everything unless they liked. For myself, I said, I liked nothing better than when your Majesty desired to understand the particulars of affairs committed to my charge, and that every good man and honest servant ought to have the same desire, and not to act as the King of Spain or Duke of Lerma had done, as he had remarked himself in speaking of them.

Then he told me that I must have had great trouble in reforming the irregularities I had discovered in respect of our finances, and that I must have had a strong and resolute self-will to have resisted so many importunities of the greatest in France; and he went over a thousand things which in truth I cannot recollect.

Afterwards, changing the conversation and interrupting one's story without waiting for the conclusion, as is his custom, he asked me how you were, in such sly words that I saw immediately he wanted to know from me if your life were a good one; for some malicious persons, as I



understand, had told him that it was somewhat uncertain, and that there was a bad opinion about it since your last illness. It is this which has given him such trouble, and rendered him so irresolute in treating with your Majesty, fearing lest, after he had rejected the amity of other princes, and placed his only trust in you, he should have to begin all over again if anything happened to you. . . . On this I gave him every assurance, praying him to pay no regard to uncertain rumours; that the persons of our sovereigns were so dear to us and so sacred that the least ill which happened to them made us apprehend the worst; but that he might take my word of honour that I was assured of your perfect health.

Here he said that he was sorry for one thing which they had told him, which was, that your physician (for he used this word, meaning to say your *médecin*) had forbidden your hunting. And to this I replied that it was as much for prudence and forethought as for necessity or need, and forsooth he ought to be so advised himself, for it was once feared that a terrible accident had happened to him. Then he narrated to me how he had almost broken his arm, adding, "Well, you have driven D'Aremberg from the hunting-field! How do you think he received my courtesy? It was not by any means agreeable to him, and he said that you had done it to shew that we set more esteem on you than him. And in this," added the King, "he was right, for I knew well enough what difference to make between the King my brother, and his master who sent me an ambassador who could not walk or talk, and requested audience in the garden because he could not get upstairs."

Next he asked me whether the Spanish ambassador had passed through France. I said "Yes," and told him all I had heard. Upon which the King replied, "They sent me thence a courier for an ambassador, that he might go as quick as possible, and negotiate our matters by post."

In short, the King never touched once on the King of Spain or his affairs that he did not speak in scorn and contempt, and I do not think this could have been very agreeable to the Count of Nassau, who was very near us, and could hear all we said.

Continuing to talk, he asked, "Had I been to the sermon at London?" To which I answered, "Yes." Then he said, "They tell me that you have not yet made up your mind to leave the religion and to do as Sancy did, thinking thereby to make his fortune, but God sent him just the contrary." To which I answered that I had never once dreamed of any such change, but that the report had arisen because I had been seen on very familiar and friendly terms with many ecclesiastics in France, and because I had even visited the Pope's nuncio.

Then the King asked if in speaking to the Pope I called him His Holiness. To which I replied that in speaking with personages of his rank I always conformed to the ordinary manner of addressing them. "That," replied he, "is to offend God, for there is no holiness but Him

only." To this I answered that I acted as we did with princes who pretended to any crowns or kingdoms not in their possession, not offending them by denying them the titles which they appropriated to themselves.

Afterwards he demanded where was M. Duplessis? . . . that he had done your Majesty service which should prevent his being forgotten. . . . We talked afterwards of other matters of no importance, and then he said he should go, for it was supper-time, and I must go home to bed; that in a few days he would see me again, and we would talk together more at leisure and more privately. Thereupon he retired to his chamber.

I received the salutations then of some private gentlemen, among others of the Admiral, my Lord Mountjoy, Mr. Stafford, the Great Chamberlain, and the Chancellor Esquins [Egerton], who in conducting me out of the place assured me that he was very much at your service, and that he would omit nothing which might be in his power, so that your Majesties should be allied in a firm and perfect friendship, and should become common friends and common enemies.

The Earl of Northumberland conducted me to the boat, and on the way took the opportunity of informing me that, he also was your servant. . . . He is a man of ability and of credit, and esteemed as one of the most clever, powerful, and courageous lords of England, not over contented with the King and the present government. He shewed me by words and interrupted sentences that he loved not nor esteemed very much the King his master, and that he blamed a great many of his acts and his general conduct. To which I replied quietly, with the reserve necessary in such cases.

This, Sire, is what has passed before my eyes and in my ears, openly, publicly; and indeed since the last letters I wrote to your Majesty, here all over the country are, besides the ordinary anxieties of the world, discontents public and private, jealousies and envy among the courtiers, and domestic broils in the cabinet, not very clear, nor well developed, nor clearly defined, so that one can make a sure judgment about them. But, as far as I have been able to learn in various quarters, here and there, they have arisen as much from secret friends as from those who feign to be so, and more often from those who are discontented with the members of the present government, to whom any change will be agreeable. First, then, I see all as it were awakened from the dream in which the folly of desiring to be friends with everybody had wrapped them; then many begin to say that it is impossible, and regret the courage and determination of the Queen. Assuredly women are weak instruments in affairs of importance, but nevertheless in the world's broils very strong and powerful, and here the Queen has been especially so, in meddling, as all believe not without foundation, for there appears a certain antipathy between her and her husband, which will produce

no small effects in time, unless by great prudence her violence is put a stop to. The woman is naturally bold and very daring, the King very mild and timid enough; away from her, knowing her well, he makes fine resolves of how she ought to behave and how he will so order her, but once near her he is altogether possessed by her, and can hide nothing nor refuse her anything. Already, against his express orders, she has been seen to visit the Earls of Orkney and Liscon, and has taken a great chamberlain for her house against the will of her husband also. . . . . Cecil pretends to manage both the King and the Queen too. She caused the dead child of which she had been confined, to be brought with her, to shew the King that it was no story, as they had tried to persuade him. They say that she wishes to bring up her son with the Spanish faction, relying on the Catholic party, and the malcontents of England and Scotland, who cannot be small in number, and by whom the King has received a new alarm through the discovery of an English Jesuit, who having been taken in a passenger vessel and examined, has confessed that he was in disguise, and that he had a design to try and deliver the Church from the oppression of the new King of England.

The King let me know that in compliance with my request he would give me a second audience on Wednesday, the 25th, at two in the afternoon, praying me to come with a less number of attendants, to avoid a crowd, and that we should have better means of private communication alone. Milord de Humen, whom your Majesty saw in France, came to my lodging in London to accompany me to this audience, and conveyed me to Greenwich, where I had refreshment on my arrival.

Soon after little Edmond came to salute me, of whose conversation I could not gather much, except that he did not seem to be of the best contented, . . . and said that he was not treated so well as his great intelligence in the matters of France merited, but we were interrupted, the Earl of Northumberland coming in to fetch me, and to conduct me to the King's presence.

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## ANCIENT MEDICINE AND MODERN FOLK-LORE<sup>a</sup>.

THE word history has now a far wider signification than it once had. But a little while ago that term was held to include only the chronicle of those great events which it was evident, to the shallowest observers, had affected in a marked manner the after course of events. Our fathers did not know, that is, they did not realize as we do, the self-evident fact that social manners and customs, the rise and fall of families, the state of the mechanical arts, and the religious and secular superstitions of the people, affected human nature as profoundly as those other events with which alone the philosophical historians of former days busied themselves. It was hard up-hill work for the antiquaries of the last generation to convince mankind that the life of the people was worth study, and many a cutting jest and sharp sarcasm had these pioneers of new knowledge to bear from the magnates of literature. Jacobite Thomas Hearne suffered more obloquy for his literary foresightedness than for his unpopular political convictions; Bishop Percy was looked down upon by many of his contemporaries with mingled scorn and pity as a prelate who had compiled a song-book; and John Carter<sup>b</sup>, the first of Gothic draughtsmen, was considered wellnigh mad, because of his enthusiastic admiration for mediæval art. To these men, and to the influence of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, we owe in a great measure our present wider view of the nature of history.

The Master of the Rolls has interpreted his commission in as wide a sense as the most devoted antiquary could desire. His publications already issued embrace something illustrating almost every subject in which the modern student is interested. Walden's treatise against the Wyclifites, the *Opus Tertium* of Roger Bacon, and Reginald Pecock's "Repressor of over much blaming of the Clergy," stand side by side

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<sup>a</sup> "Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of England. Collected and Edited by the Rev. Oswald Cockayne, M.A." (Master of the Rolls Series.)

<sup>b</sup> John Carter, F.S.A., son of Benjamin Carter, a marble mason or sculptor who lived in Piccadilly, was born at his father's house June 22, 1748. His death took place at Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, Sept. 8, 1817. Carter's burial-place was beside his mother in Hampstead Churchyard. A gravestone was erected to his memory, which we hope still marks his place of rest, (see inscrip. in GENT. MAG., vol. lxxxviii. part i. p. 276). His valuable collection of drawings was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's auction rooms, Feb. 23—25, 1818. A biographical article appeared in the Monthly Magazine shortly after his death. The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE also contained several notices of him, (vol. lxxxvii. part ii. pp. 363, 366, 433; vol. lxxxviii. part i. pp. 273, 382, 482); but no extended account of his fruitful labours has ever been given to the public.



with chronicles, state papers, and other old-fashioned materials for history.

The book at the head of the present article is one of the most notable works in the series, if we estimate it by the amount of new knowledge it gives us. No book that has been published in this country, none that have appeared anywhere indeed, if we except the *Historia Naturalis* of Plinius, and his avowed and secret copyists, have given so much information as to what men in former days believed on subjects of natural history. No one for the future can be learned in the folk-lore, magic, and witchery of our ancestors without having diligently studied Mr. Cockayne's pages; and they are almost equally important to the few who take interest in ancient and middle age medicine. The science of healing the sick, like all other knowledge that is not derived directly from the common objects of rural life, was originally a part of theology; it required ages of thought and experience, an untold number of those unconscious experiments that man is ever making on himself and the phenomenal world around, to convince him of the connection between sickness and evil living; it was perhaps longer ere he began to see clearly that drugs acted on the human body in a manner not arbitrary, but according to a certain fixed sequence, the nature, or at least the result of which, it was possible to record and explain. The old mediciners saw but small difference between the drugs they gave and the charms of the wizard. To the people among whom they practised the difference was probably one of name only, or at most a question of faith.

Most of the medicines natural to our woods and fields, which the peasant of Queen Victoria's reign culls with the same faith, and oft-times with the same ceremonies, as his ancestors of the days of King Alfred, first appear in literature in the writings of the Greek physicians; they had lived in the memories of the people from the days when the Aryan family were one brotherhood dwelling together on the plains of Central Asia. How else shall we account for the fact that the same knowledge, the same traditions, the same foolish superstitions, turn up at the most widely different points, where the light of Greek thought never shone?

Mr. Cockayne gathers together in his preface some of the foolish tales of the old writers. Here is a specimen of his gleanings from Plinius, almost every article of which might be illustrated from the English folk-lore of the nineteenth century.

"The Magi had a special admiration for the mole: if any swallowed its heart palpitating and fresh, he would become at once an expert in divination. The heart of a hen, placed upon a woman's left breast while she was asleep would make her tell her secrets. This the Roman calls a portentous lie. Perhaps he had tried it. They were the authors of the search for red and white stones in the brood nestlings of swallows mentioned by our Saxons. A crazy fellow (*lymphatus*)

would recover his senses if sprinkled with the blood of a mole. And those troubled with nocturnal spirits and by fauns would be relieved if smeared with a dragon's tongue, eyes, gall, and intestines, boiled down in wine and oil. Bull's dung was good for dropsical men, cow's dung for women."

Old-world medicine divides itself into two great sections: natural medicine—that in which the end was hoped to be reached by the application of drugs, minerals, or animal substances; and magical—that in which the end hoped for was to be got by words, prayers, charms, or secret symbols. Medicine of the natural kind dealt little with minerals, but animal products were in marvellous repute. The most absurd and disgusting remedies of the old pharmacopœia were derived from this source. The book before us contains many of this kind, some of which are so contrary to modern modes of thought and expression, that the editor has wisely veiled their meaning in a Latin translation. If we open the *Medicina de Quadrupedibus* at random, we shall find enough to shew us how little the sick in former days could be benefited by the visits of the physician.

Here is a recipe for epilepsy,—

"Draw a mountain goat's brain through a golden ring; give it to the child to swallow before it tastes milk; it will be healed."

Nastiness was, however, the most common characteristic. The dung of animals was in great repute. Thus spasms might be healed by smearing the sinews with goat's dung and vinegar; carbuncles cured by the same substance mingled with honey. The dung of bulls mingled with hot water was good for every kind of sore; unhappily, however, the old doctoring books contain worse things than nastiness. The evidence they furnish us of the cruelty of our ancestors is very painful. Here is one specimen, we could give many others, and parallel them by incidents of similar cruel superstitions in our own times:—

"For disease of joints, take a living fox, and seethe him till the bones alone be left; let the man go down therein frequently, and into another bath; let him do so very oft; wonderfully it healeth; and every year he shall prepare himself this support, and let him add oil thereto, when he seetheth him; and let him use in this manner according to his need."

Dwarves figure in Mr. Cockayne's book, both in text and preface. They are not the beings of romance or fairy-lay, but the incarnations of evil disease, for thus the idea of convulsions presented itself to the imaginations of our uninstructed forefathers. Anyone who has stood by a person suffering from this frightful spasmodic affection, will not wonder that in times when exact science was unknown, this fearful visitation should project itself on the imagination of our rude ancestors in bodily form. It is likely that nightmare had much to do with the origin of this belief. The termination *mare* here means spirit, as in

the Saxon name *woodmare* for echo (xxxiii.) That it was an actual visitant from the other world, seems to have been the concurrent belief of all early peoples:—

“In the Hellenic world the nightmare, as among our own forefathers, was considered as a god or a demigod, *deus* or *semideus*, for the physician Soranus denies this popular belief, denies that it deserves a place among the *πάθη, passiones*, or as men phrase it now, that it is worthy the attention of the pathologist, but declares it a mere perturbation of sleep. This calling a nocturnal horror by mean names, does not dispose of its alarms. Themison, of Laodikeia, called it *Πνιγάλιον*, ‘throttler,’ ‘choker,’ *siquidem præfocat ægrotantes*. Others commonly called it the *Ἐφιάλης*, which means, I suppose, as Actuarius and the dictionaries say, ‘the jumper on;’ and doctors tell us that the disorder deserves attention at the very outset; for its perpetuation is followed by insanity or ‘pilepsy. . . . To the night demon many passages in the works now published refer; not under the exact term nightmare, but as ‘mon-terous night visitors,’ and perhaps under the general term ‘temptations of the fiend.’” (xxxv.)

The student of English folk-lore will find the present book far more valuable than the title-page, or even the preface, promise. It would be well for those who are anxious to collect the fast fading remnants of our old mythology to interleave the volume, or jot down in its ample margins the parallel instances they meet with in their reading, or their talks with the uneducated classes. We ourselves could give many instances of old-world superstition as foolish and revolting as anything reproduced by Mr. Cockayne. Here is a specimen from South Yorkshire:—a gentleman was interrupted in important business in which he was engaged by a poor neighbour of his, a married woman with a family, begging urgently to see him in private. He granted her request. When alone, she implored him to give her a pigeon. He probably would have consented at once, but her extremely earnest manner roused his attention. On enquiry, he found she wanted it because a *wise man* had told her that one of her children, who suffered from rickets, was bewitched, and that the only thing that could cure him was a powder made of the heart of a pigeon, torn out while the bird was alive. The gentleman of course refused the poor woman’s request, and is no doubt considered a hard-hearted man by her and her friends in consequence.

ON ANCIENT STONE CHAIRS AND STONES OF  
INAUGURATION.

BY RICHARD ROLT BRASH, ARCHITECT.

THERE is one class of our megalithic monuments which seems to have almost entirely escaped the notice of our antiquaries—I allude to the “stone chair.” Having met with a couple of these interesting relics in my researches, my attention has been directed towards their origin and uses; but like most of our Celtic monuments, little light can be thrown on their history. What I have been able to glean on the subject is contained in the following pages. It is a curious fact that most of those pre-historic remains which we are accustomed to designate Celtic, are found very widely diffused. The pillar-stone, the cromlech, the stone circle, and the tumulus are to be traced in almost every country of the old and new world; as if some numerous and powerful aboriginal race had at some early period of the earth’s history swept over our globe, carrying with them their domestic customs and religious rites, the nature of which are only dimly shadowed forth by the rude memorials they have left behind them.

The class of monument now under consideration has been found in countries widely apart. Examples of the stone chair in its most ancient types have been met with in Ireland, Wales, Greece, and South America. From the remotest historic times the chair has been associated with the ideas of power, sovereignty, and dignity. The exhumed sculptures of ancient Nineveh represent her monarchs on chairs, and divinities borne in procession seated on the same. The great statue of Jupiter, by Phidias, was seated in a chair of ivory. The Jupiter Optimus Maximus of the Romans was seated in a curule chair in his temple on the Capitoline hill. With us, the seat of royal dignity is associated with or stands for the sovereignty of states and kingdoms. Thus we speak of the thrones of England, France, or Russia. In this sense it also stands for high academical attainments and offices: thus we speak of the chairs of history, of philosophy, of science, of poetry, &c. No doubt in semi-barbarous times the rude chair of stone was also associated with similar ideas. Upon it the ancient kings and toparchs were inaugurated with rude but impressive ceremonies, and from it the chief, judge, or law-giver dispensed justice.

I shall now proceed to describe such of these monuments as have come under my notice in Ireland, as also the uses to which they have been applied, as far as I have been able to ascertain. The accompanying sketch represents the coronation chair of the O’Neills, of Clan-



Aodh-Buidhe, (Clandeboy), a branch of that ancient and princely house now represented by Lord O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, co. Antrim.



Coronation Chair of the O'Neills.

This chair stood for ages on the hill of Castlereagh, about two miles from Belfast, the inauguration place of the chiefs of that race. After the final ruin of the family in the reign of James I. this monument was thrown down from its original position, and lay neglected for several years, until about the year 1750, when the then sovereign of Belfast, Mr. Stewart Banks, had it removed, and built into the wall of the butter-market of that town, where it was used as a seat, until the demolition of the market in 1829. It was at this juncture rescued from the hands of the workmen by a Mr. Thomas Fitz-Morris, who removed it to his garden in Lancaster-place, where it stood until about the year 1832, when it was purchased by Roger C. Walker, Esq., barrister, who removed it to his residence, Rathcarrick, co. Sligo, where it still remains.

The chair is rudely and massively constructed of common whinstone. Respecting its antiquity we can only offer conjecture; from its extreme rudeness, its age and use was probably long anterior to the accession of the O'Neills to the chieftainry of Clandeboy, whose names have been associated with it for several centuries. Aodh O'Neill, the head of the ancient house of Hy-Niall, died in the year 1230, leaving two sons, Niall-Roe and Aodh-Meith. The descendants of these branched off into two distinct families. The hereditary lordship of Tyrone remained in the family of Niall-Roe, while the descendants of Aodh-

Meith obtained the territory of Dal-aradie, which subsequently was called Clan-Aodh-Buidhe, 'the clan of Yellow Hugh,' anglicised Clandeboy. The last attempt to inaugurate an O'Neill at the chair of Castle-reagh was made in the year 1568, and is thus noticed in a letter of Sir Henry Sidney's, dated March, 1568, "A large band of Scotts, intending, as was said, to create a new Lord of Clandeboy, not farre from Knockfergus, went under that pretence to enter a wood near Castell Reagh."

The elder branch of the O'Neills had their place of inauguration at or near Tullahogue, a village in the parish of Disertcreagh, barony of Dungannon, and co. of Tyrone. The particular spot is still to be seen about a mile east of the village. It is a large circular rath, encompassed by deep trenches and earthworks: within this rath was placed the ancient chair. Its site was shewn on an old map of Ulster, engraved from a survey by Lythe, made in 1571, and marked "Ye stone where O'Neale is chose." This monument is no longer in existence, having been unfortunately destroyed, as we shall see by-and-by. That Tullahogue was the usual place where the O'Neills were invested with their dignity is evident from some notices in the "Annals of the Four Masters," as follows, A.D. 1432:—"Owen the son of Niall Oge O'Neill was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac-na-Riogh at Tullahogue." *Leac-na-Riogh* means literally the 'Stone of the Kings.' Again, at A.D. 1455, we have the following notice:—"The successor of St. Patrick (i.e. the Archbishop of Armagh), Maguire Mac Mahon, and all the O'Neills went with Henry the son of Owen, who was son of Niall Oge, to Tullahogue, to inaugurate him, and they called him O'Neill, after *the lawful manner*." The last notice we have of the investiture of an O'Neill at Tullahogue is contained in a postscript to a letter of Sir Henry Bagenal, dated the 9th of September, 1595, and now in the State Paper Office. He writes, "Olde O'Neyle is dead, and the Traitour" (the Earl of Tyrone) "gone to the stone to receave that name." The ultimate fate of this monument is thus given in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 447:—

"On the 20th of August," (1602,) "the Lord-Deputy took the field, and encamped between Newry and Armagh; and understanding that Tyrone was in Fernanagh he marched over the bridge neare Fort Mountjoy, and placed a ward neare Dungannon, and staid five days at Tullahogue, and broke *the chair of stone* whereon the Oneals used to be inaugurated."

The destruction of this stone chair was in accordance with the then policy of the English government. They had proscribed the ancient laws, language, and even the dress of the Irish, it was therefore no wonder that this monument, which had been for ages consecrated in the memories of the race of Tir-Owen as the sacred spot where the chiefs of their clan could only be inaugurated, should be destroyed, in order to obliterate from the minds and memories of this restless and warlike

race all hope of ever seeing again an O'Neill on the rude throne of his ancestors. Several stones said to have been fragments of this ancient relic were in the garden belonging to the Rev. James Lourey, Rector of Disertcreagh, about the year 1768.

The place of inauguration of the O'Donnells, hereditary chiefs of Tirconnell, was on the hill of Doune, near Killmacrennan, co. Donegal. It is so mentioned in several places by the Four Masters. Thus at A.D. 1461:—"After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair these victorious chieftains went to *Kill-Mic-Nenain*, and Hugh Roe (O'Donnell), the son of Niall-Garv, was styled lord *after the lawful manner*."

Again, at A.D. 1505 we have the following notice:—

"An army was led by the son of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), into Tyrone, and O'Neill's town, Dungannon, the town of Hugh the son of Donnell O'Neill, were burned by them; and he traversed from the Abhaiun-mor inwards without meeting any opposition. Upon his return he laid siege to Castlederg, took that castle from the sons of Niall, the son of Art, and left his warders in it; and he proceeded from thence to *Kill-Mic-Nenain*, where he was nominated Lord of Tirconnell by the consent of God and man."

In a foot-note the translator (Dr. O'Donovan) states that the inauguration stone of the O'Donnells was removed from the hill of Doune to the ancient church of Killmacrennan, where it lay in the ruined chancel until about forty years since, when it was either stolen or destroyed.

It will interest the antiquary to ascertain what were the rites and ceremonies practised by the Irish in the election and investiture of their kings and chiefs, particularly as it would appear that many of these forms were observed on such occasions down to a late period, as is testified by Spencer.

The place selected for the ceremonies of inauguration was usually a natural or artificial eminence in the centre of a large *magh* (field), or plain. The elected chief occupied either a stone chair or stood upon a flat stone sacred to the purpose, and called *Leac-na-Righ*, 'the flag or stone of the kings,' and which was preserved for centuries, and regarded as the palladium of the state. Some account of the ceremonies observed upon these occasions is given in the *Cambrensis Eversus* of Gratianus Lucius, published by the Irish Celtic Society, and which particularly refers to the inauguration of the princes of Tirconnell:—

"Whenever the prince elect was about to be proclaimed, the O'Domhnaill, the lords of Tir-Connaill and all other orders of the state assembled on the appointed hill. One of the lords arose, and holding in his hand a white wand perfectly straight and without the slightest bend, he presented it to the chieftain elect with the following words:—'Receive the emblematic type of thy dignity: now let the unsullied whiteness and straightness of this wand be thy model in all thy acts, so that no calumnious tongue can expose the slightest stain in the purity of thy life, nor any favoured friend ever seduce thee from dealing out even-handed justice to all. May good fortune accompany thee on assuming thy appointed dignity: receive and guard the insignia of the chief government of this State.'"—(vol. iii. p. 341.)

Spencer's "View of Ireland" was originally published in 1596; it is in the form of a dialogue between Eudoxius and Irenæus, and contains a curious passage in reference to the present subject. It will be found at p. 10 of the Dublin edition of 1809, as follows:—

"*Iren.* It is a custome amongst all the Irish that presently after the death of any of their chiefe Lordes or Captaines, they doe presently assemble themselves to a place generally appointed and knowne unto them to choose another in his steed, where they doe nominate and elect for the most part, not the eldest sonne, nor any of the children of the Lord deceased, but the next to him of blood, that is the eldest and worthiest, as commonly the next brother unto him if he have any, or the next cousin, or so forth, as any is elder in that kinred or sept, and then next to him doe they chose the next of the blood to be Tanist, who shall next succeed him in the said Captainry, if he live thereunto.

"*Eudox.* Doe they not use any ceremony in this election? for all barbarous nations are commonly great observers of ceremonies and superstitious rites.

"*Iren.* They use to place him that shal be their Captaine upon a stone alwayes reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill: in some of which I have seen formed and engraven a foot, which they say was the measure of their first Captaine's foot, whereon he standing receives an oath to preserve all the auncient former customes of the countrey inviolable, and to deliver up the succession peaceably to his Tanist, and then had a wand delivered unto him by some whose proper office that is: after which, descending from the stone, he turneth himself round, thrice forward and thrice backward."

The author of *Cambrensis Eversus* gives an interesting account of the inauguration of the Dukes of Carinthia, the ceremonial of which has a remarkable conformity in most particulars to the Irish customs. His inauguration takes place on a large plain, and a sacred stone of inauguration is provided, upon which he takes his stand. The similitude between the customs of the Carinthians and Irish on these occasions is very clearly and ably illustrated by Mr. Herbert Hore in a paper contributed to vol. v. of the "Ulster Journal of Archæology." The learned Keysler mentions the inauguration stone of the Dukes of Carinthia in the following terms:—"De lapide prægrandi super quem Carinthiæ Duces olim fuere inaugurati notior res est quam ut pluribus eam illustrare necesse habeamus."—(*Antiquitates Septentrionales*, p. 94.)

The traveller Pococke visited the field of installation of the ancient chiefs of Carinthia, which he describes as follows:—

"From Maria-Sol we went down into the plain, where there is a curious piece of antiquity, which is now called Kaiserstool; a large stone six feet long and five broad is set up on end, on the west side a stone is put up against it; between this and the great stone there are two small ones, on one of which there is some part of a Roman inscription. The seat on the other side is a stone laid on an old Gothic capital, with a stone on each side of it for the arms to rest on. Towards the top of the great stone on that side is cut RVDOLPHVS DVX, who was the first peaceable possessor of Carinthia. Æneas Sylvius gives a very long account of an extraordinary ceremony performed here on investing the Duke in his dominions."—"A Description of the East," &c., 3 vols. fol., London, 1745, vol. iii. p. 255.)

Neither Gratianus Lucius or Spencer, already quoted, refer to the



curious traditionary custom of the shoe or slipper in these ceremonies. Dr. O'Donovan states that a tradition existed in the country that O'Hagan, the hereditary Rechtaire, or lawgiver of Tir-owen, and who had his residence in the great Rath of Tullahogue, inaugurated O'Neill by putting on his golden slipper or sandal. The slipper always appears in the armorial bearings of the O'Hagans. (*Hy Fiachrach*, p. 432.) Each provincial chief had his Rechtaire, or Brehon; his office was that of a judge, umpire, arbitrator; he was supposed to be well versed in that code called Brehon law, a very remarkable compilation, which is still extant in Irish MSS., and which a Government Commission is at present engaged in collecting and translating.

The office of Rechtaire was generally hereditary in a particular family. One of his most special duties was to inaugurate his lord into the chieftaincy of the tribe. Dr. O'Donovan (quoting from O'Mulcoursy's MS. of Keatinge's "History of Ireland") gives the following list of provincial chiefs, their places of inauguration, and of the families in whom lay the right of administering the ceremony:—

O'Neill-More, at Tullahogue, inaugurated by O'Hagan.  
 O'Donnell, at Kilmaerenan, by O'Firghil.  
 O'Neill, of Clan-Aodh-Buidhe, at Castlereagh.  
 O'Brien, at Magh Adhor, in Clare, by Mac Namara.  
 Mac Murrough, at Knockan-Bogha, by O'Nolan.  
 O'Conor, at Carnfree, Roscommon, by Mac Dermot.  
 O'Dowda, at Carn Auchalgaidh, Sligo.  
 Mac Guire, at Lisnaskea, Fermanagh.  
 Mac Carthy More, at Lisbanagher, Kerry, by O'Sullivan More.  
 O'Byrne, at Dun-Cailligh-Beire, by Mac Kehoe.  
 O'Rorke, at Cruachan O'Cuproin, Leitrim.

As might be expected, on the introduction of Christianity the clergy interfered very frequently with the privileges of the Rechtaire on these occasions. Among other instances we are informed by Cumian, Abbot of Iona in A.D. 657, that St. Columba inaugurated Aidan, King of the Picts.

From a review of the most ancient authorities it is evident that the Irish Celts from a very remote period had certain and well-defined ceremonies, which were used at the installation of their kings and territorial chiefs; that they were somewhat modified on the introduction of Christianity; but that in all essential particulars they continued the same. The conditions upon which they were chosen, and the ceremonial, are thus summed up by Dr. O'Donovan:—

"1. That he should be of the blood of the original conqueror or acquirer of the territory, and free from all personal blemishes, deformities, and defects, and be of fit age to lead the clan to the field.

"2. That the greater part of the sub-chiefs and freeholders should declare in his favour.

"3. That the inauguration should be celebrated at a remarkable place in the

territory appointed of old for the purpose, where there was a stone with the impression of two feet, believed to be the size of the feet of their first captain, chieftain, or acquirer of the territory.

"4. That the hereditary historian or chronicler of the territory should be present to read to the chief about to be installed the heads of the law relating to the conduct of the chieftain, and that the latter should swear to observe those laws and to maintain the customs of the territory inviolable.

"5. That after taking this oath, the chief laid aside his sword and other weapons, upon which the historian of the district, or some other person whose proper office it was, handed him a straight white wand as a sceptre and an emblem of purity and rectitude, to indicate that his people were to be so obedient to him that he required no other weapon to command them.

"6. That after receiving this straight white wand, one of his sub-chiefs put on his shoe or sandal, in token of obedience, or threw a slipper over his head in token of good luck.

"7. That after the foregoing ceremonies were performed, one of his sub-chiefs pronounced his surname without the Christian name in a loud voice, after whom it was pronounced in succession by the clergy according to their dignity, and by his sub-chiefs and freeholders according to their respective ranks. After this the chieftain turned thrice round forwards and thrice backwards, in honour of the most holy Trinity, as the Irish still do all good things, and to view his people and his territory in every direction; which being done, he was the legitimate chief of his name."—(*Hy Fiachrach*, p. 451.)

One remarkable custom in this ceremonial was the putting on of the shoe or sandal, and which is occasionally referred to by the compilers of the "Annals of the Four Masters." Thus at A.D. 1468:—

"Donough O'Connor (i.e. O'Connor Roe), died at an advanced age, and after a well-spent life; and Felim Finn O'Connor was inaugurated in his place by O'Donnell Mac William, and MacDermot (O'Connor) in as meet a manner as any lord had for some time before been nominated, and his *shoe* was put on him by MacDermot."

The inauguration place of the O'Conors was on the hill of Carnfree, now called the Carn, situated near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon. The same custom is also alluded to in the "Annals of Duall Mac Firbis," at A.D. 1461:—

"A great army gathered by Mac William Burke, and by his kinsmen, and they marched towards Machery-Connaght to release (by agreement) Felim ffinn from Brian Ballagh's sons, and gave him as much as he desired, and sureties of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly: and so he let Felim out of his gyves on Wednesday, and he brought all these potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidley, (Carnfree) and Mac Dermota did put on his *shoe*, after tying it," &c.

It is evident from these passages that in taking his place on the sacred stone of inauguration, the chief put off his shoes or sandals, and that either his own, or one specially used for the occasion, was placed on his foot, as a token of submission or fealty, by the installing noble.

It is also stated by the learned editor of *Hy Fiachrach* that he threw a shoe or slipper over the new chieftain's head as a spell of good luck or prosperity to his reign. These shoe customs are evidently of Oriental origin. Amongst the Eastern nations the shoe indicated authority, and

was used in legalising bargains and compacts. "Now this was the manner in former times in Israel, concerning redeeming, and concerning changing, for to confirm all things; a man plucked off his shoe, and gave it to his neighbour, and this was a testimony in Israel. Therefore the kinsman said to Boaz, Buy it for thee. So he drew off his shoe." (Ruth iv. 7, 8.) Loosing the shoe from off the feet was an act of judicial degradation under certain circumstances among the Jews. In the Mosaic law, which provided that a surviving brother should marry the widow of his deceased brother, the refusal of the former to observe the law subjected him to an act of public degradation, as we have it stated in the Book of Deuteronomy, (xxv. 9, 10,) "Then shall his brother's wife come unto him in the presence of the elders, and loose his shoe from off his foot, and spit in his face, and shall answer and say, So shall it be done unto that man that will not build up his brother's house. And his name shall be called in Israel, The house of him that hath his shoe loosed." Loosing the shoe from off the foot was also a mark of respect paid to sacred persons and places. Thus Moses was commanded to take off his shoes at the burning bush: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." (Exodus iii. 5.) In the interview which Joshua had with the angel of the covenant before Jericho he was commanded to perform the same act of reverence for the same reason. (Joshua v. 15.) The author of the "Pillars of Hercules," describing a Jewish wedding at Tangier, writes:—

"I was standing beside the bridegroom when the bride entered: as she crossed the threshold, he stooped down and slipped off his shoe, and struck her with the heel on the nape of the neck. I at once saw the interpretation of the passage in Scripture, respecting the transfer of the shoe to another, in case the brother-in-law did not exercise his privilege. . . . The regalia of Morocco is enriched with a pair of embroidered slippers, which are, or used to be, carried before the Sultan, as amongst us the sceptre and sword."—(vol. i. p. 305.)

In Ireland from time immemorial it has been customary to use the shoe as a token of good luck. Thus when a traveller went a journey, or an individual departed on any enterprise, the shoe was thrown after him, or he was struck with a shoe on the nape of the neck. The same ceremony was used to a bride or bridegroom when leaving their parents' houses for the church. When the former was put to bed, all the unmarried females in the house assembled in the nuptial chamber; she was then blindfolded, and a slipper placed in her hand, which she threw at random; whoever was struck by the lucky missile considered it a happy omen that she should be married within the twelve months. These customs are in full force to the present day.

*(To be continued.)*

## RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. CROSS HOSPITAL, WINCHESTER.

ALTHOUGH it has already appeared in some of the public journals, we readily comply with the request of the Rev. L. M. Humbert, the Master of St. Cross, in giving insertion to the following appeal in favour of that ancient foundation, thus deviating from our ordinary practice in favour of a much-needed work.

It is with much pleasure that we make an announcement which proves the interest which is felt in the restoration now being carried forward in the Church of St. Cross Hospital, and the desire that is manifested to bring it to a successful issue. When the Bishop of Winchester visited the work in November last, it was observed by his Lordship and many others who were then present, that the admirable effect produced by the very small dash of colour introduced at the east end of the church was such as to render a further and judicious application of the same kind very desirable; especially as there were such evident remains of similar work. The funds, however, contributed by Z. O. and the public were insufficient to justify such an attempt, and the Hospital it is well known has no surplus fund at disposal. Under these circumstances, a gentleman of high position in the county, a Lessee of the Hospital, who was present on the occasion, has undertaken at his own expense the decoration of the eastern wall, after a pattern carefully prepared by the architect, Mr. Butterfield, and approved by the Master. The concluding paragraph of the letter in which this very handsome offer is made is well worthy of attention:—

“That this work of restoration should be brought to a successful issue in a manner worthy of the subject, is a matter of not merely local interest but one which has a claim on the sympathy of the whole county. As one who has an interest in all that concerns this county, I therefore trust that I may be permitted to offer as a gift to the church the decoration of the east wall according to Mr. Butterfield’s design. It would give me the highest satisfaction if others should be induced thereby to apply to the two side walls of the choir similar decoration, so that all this portion of the church may be brought into harmony.”

It only remains to add that the generous offer has been gratefully accepted; and it is expected this special work will be commenced forthwith. We hope that other friends will follow so good an example, and undertake the side walls of the choir under the direction of the same eminent authority. May we not suggest a special fund for this special work?

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### HOW TO PRINT ARMORIAL BLASONRY.

In the first volume of the “Herald and Genealogist,” noticed by us some time since<sup>a</sup>, occurs a valuable paper with the above title by Mr. J. G. Nichols. The writer very truly remarks that “very few printers,

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Dec. 1863, p. 765.



editors, or authors, know how best to print the blasonry of coat-armour," and in support of his assertion, he produces some astonishing discordances among those who ought to be authorities. It is not with these, however, that we would now concern ourselves; we rather extract the conclusion of the paper, in which the practical experience of Mr. Nichols in all the above capacities is set forth in a lucid manner. We recommend his plan for general adoption.

"After much consideration of the subject, we have come to the conclusion that the clearest mode of giving blason is in ordinary characters, with as few capitals or figures as possible; and we recommend the adoption of the following simple rules:—

"1. Begin the blason of every coat or quartering with a capital letter.

"2. Use no other capitals except on the occasional occurrence of a proper name<sup>b</sup>.

"3. Introduce no more points than are absolutely necessary, and seldom any stronger than a comma, unless in very long and complicated coats.

"*Exception.* A comma (not otherwise required) may be occasionally requisite after the metal 'or,' if there is any danger of its being mistaken for the conjunction.

"4. The metals and tinctures may be either printed at length, or abbreviated, as ar. az. sa. *g.c.* being equally clear either way if not encumbered with commas.

"5. Print always 'three wolf's heads, three lion's jambs, three palmer's staves,' &c. not 'three wolves' heads, three lions' jambs, or three palmers' staves;' the charges being each the head of one wolf, the jamb of one lion, the staff of one palmer, &c. and it being grammatically sufficient that the nominative case 'heads,' &c. should agree with the numeral three.

"6. For 3, 2, 1, 2 and 1, *g.c.* the words 'three, two, one,' and 'two and one,' are preferable, as the figures may produce confusion with the numbering of quarterings.

"7. Where there are complicated quarterings, clearness may sometimes be produced where two coats only are quartered by the expression Quarterly, as Quarterly of France and England, of Hastings and Valence, *g.c.*; or Quarterly of 1 and 4, Azure, a bend or, Scrope; and 2 and 3, Or, a chevron gules, Stafford. Otherwise, the term Grand Quarterings is sometimes employed, and then numerals of different characters may be used to distinguish the grand and the subordinate quarterings, as thus:—

"Quarterly of four grand quarterings; I. Quarterly of four: i. Quarterly, 1. Or, *g.c.* 2. Argent, *g.c.* 3. Gules, *g.c.* 4. Sable, *g.c.*; ii. and iii. Vert, *g.c.*; iv. Ermine, *g.c.* II. Or, *g.c.* III. Gules, *g.c.* IV. Azure, *g.c.*"

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<sup>b</sup> "We mean such as a Katharine wheel, a Moor's head, or the Turkey cock before mentioned: though some of these may be reduced, at will, to moors or turkeys, &c., as the French and Germans do with all adjectival proper-names."

## SETTLEMENT OF THE NORMANS IN GLAMORGAN.

*(Concluded from p. 311.)*

AFTER a while the younger sons of Jestyn appear to have reconciled themselves to the altered circumstances of the country; they, like their brother, accepted such pittance of land as the generosity or the prudence of the conqueror prompted him to offer them. Upon Madoc he conferred the lordship of Ruthin; upon Rhys the lordship of Solven; and upon Howel the lordship of Llantrithyd. In these several dispositions Fitz-Aymon's judicious policy is again perceptible, for all the lordships in question lay immediately under the eye of his "valiant" brother, whose peace and forbearance at times, judging from incidental expressions contained in contemporary chronicles and documents, frequently quoted in a later age, must have been sorely invaded and tried. Thus, it is recorded that certain lands contiguous to the town of Neath, the seat of Sir Richard Granville's government, were conceded by him to his restless neighbour Rhys, and on the usual terms, namely, *pro bono pacis*. It is likewise related, in the Jolo MSS., that his brother Howel had a son named Cynfrig, "who was the bravest of all in his time, and he led the Welsh against the French, whom he repressed, preserving his property and power in defiance of Sir Robert Fitz-Aymon's forces." This is manifestly an exaggerated account, at least the former part of it. That Cynfrig, following the example of other disaffected Welsh chieftains, let slip no opportunity of molesting or "defying" the Norman adventurers, particularly in their attempt to introduce the feudal system into the Vale, is likely enough, but that he or any of his compatriots succeeded in "repressing," much less in gaining any permanent advantage over them, it is almost superfluous to add, is far from the truth. At no period during the struggle for the pre-eminency were the invaders less numerous than those opposed to them in the field. As was the case when the Romans under Plautius and Vespasian set foot on the island, it was torn asunder by intestine commotions; prince was arrayed against prince, and sept against sept, and all were in consequence overwhelmed in detail; so now, the most powerful of the chieftains were divided, some adhering to the Normans who had dealt liberally by them, and others, less fortunate than their neighbours when a general distribution of the spoil was made, stood aloof, preferring (as they boasted) the loss of property and the inconveniences of exile to the shame of compliance and the reward of treason.

"And although (says Meyrick) at the beginning messengers were sent to them offering conditions of peace, yet malice and rancour so boyled in their stomachs

that they would not hear thereof, thinking it more honest to die by dint of sword, than to suffer their lord's death unavenged; saying, that they would never prefer the hope of a bloody reward before their truth and fidelity to their lord; reviling all such of their nation to whom the conqueror had shewed his clemency, or extended his liberality, thinking it better to continue their misfortune than to be the partakers of their wicked felicity."

Their ancient retainers respectively, in larger or smaller bodies according to the caprice of the moment or the prospect of success, rushed down from their strongholds in the mountains and ravaged, almost with impunity, the outstanding posts of the new settlers and their allies. Beyond such fitful raids as these, performed usually under cover of the night, and solely for a spoil of provisions "wherewith to sustain themselves," the ousted Welsh attempted nothing. To hold in check such marauders as these the conqueror occasionally brought fresh troops into the country, not only from his lordships in Gloucestershire but also from Corbeil, his seignory in Normandy; the last-mentioned were "the French" to whom special reference is made by the overweening writer in the Jolo papers. He has magnified a few successful nocturnal attacks upon homesteads and such-like isolated places, into territorial conquests and political advantages.

Fitz-Aymon, after vainly attempting to propitiate the disaffected, as well as to dislodge them from their strongholds in the *blaineu*, "where nothing was to be gotten but cold, hunger, and blows," resolved "to fence the frontiers of the low country next towards the mountains, and to leave off invading of them," persuading himself that if he could keep the Welshmen "from getting of preys and booties from the low country, necessity would constrain them to yield for want of sustenance." To this resolution Glamorganshire owes those many castellated structures which still excite the admiration of the beholder quite as much as they did that of old Churchyarde, the poet, in the days of Elizabeth:—

"Behold but Wales, and note the castles there,  
And you shall find noe such workes anywhere;  
Soe old, soe strong, soe costly, and soe hye,  
Not under Sunne is to bee seen with eye."

The conqueror required that each of his knights should erect one strong fortress at least upon his lordship, more particularly on that portion of it which bordered upon the mountains. He set the example himself by strengthening the Castle of Cardiff; some say that he wholly rebuilt it: but be that as it may, his example was quickly followed, as well by his knights as by their principal freemen, and in a short while after a chain of fortresses more or less strong, some being composed of wood and others of stone, distinctly marked the respective limits of the Norman and Welsh districts. On Fitz-Aymon's reservation alone were erected no less than eighteen of these fortified defences. Each of his twelve co-adventurers built one at least for his own occupation, and

some of them as many as three. Such of the Welsh franklins who had made their peace with the invaders did the same. And as an additional security against the surprises of the mountaineers, Fitz-Aymon allotted to the more humble of his followers and dependents small parcels of land in the immediate vicinity of all villages and military stations; on these were constructed "bulwarks and rampires," or stockades, wherein they enclosed their cattle by night. "He bestowed (says Meyrick) trusty garrisons in towns to the defence thereof; every man possessing his allotment had in charge to defend his limits, and also to shew ready assistance to his companions." By these means the subjugation of the low country was completely effected.

But the conqueror himself did not live to witness the consummation of his policy. To the last hour of his life it was his misfortune to hear of "invasions, rades, incursions, and skirmishes, as well by day as by night," being made and waged by his impulsive neighbours "the Glamorganians, who hated and envied him." Yet notwithstanding all this continuous and violent opposition to his presence and rule, he seems never to have despaired of ultimate success, or to have relaxed his efforts to redeem the value of the soil as well as the people of the country. He strictly enjoined all his vassals to bring as much land as possible under cultivation, and furthermore instructed them how to "manure" it. This last-mentioned fact alone testifies to his singular liberality and wisdom, and shews how very far in advance he was of his countrymen in the sister kingdom, the vast majority of whom preferred the fleeting honours of warfare to the more durable gains of peace. Fitz-Aymon took no pleasure in destroying the vestiges of civilized life, and in reducing a garden into a wilderness. He was no barbarian; on the contrary, his proceedings were uniformly characterized by prudence and magnanimity, and his political discernment was only equalled by his habitual clemency. It is reported of him,—

"that to such of the Glamorganians as were taken prisoners, whom the conqueror entrusted to incline unto him, he not only gave life and liberty, but also restored to greater livings than they possessed before; trusting thereby as well to allure others that meant to resist him to offer submission, as in sure friendship to knit them by his benefits."

We nowhere read either of himself or of any of his followers practising those wanton cruelties so vividly depicted in the Saxon Chronicle, and which disgraced the national character of the Normans elsewhere. Their whole policy in Glamorgan was one of conciliation and forethought; they studied as well to win the affections as to improve the condition of its people; they had as deep a reverence for human life as for ecclesiastical structures—they spared both. The church of Llandaff, the mother church of the country, was a special object of veneration with them.



No doubt all opposition to the Norman rule would have speedily ceased but for the attempted total abrogation of the ancient usages and laws of the land, and the substitution of the feudal system as practised in England. This change was as obstinately resented by the one people as persisted in by the other. The Welsh of the Vale were quite willing to transfer their allegiance to a new master, and to pay him that obedience which their own laws provided for; such a proceeding was by no means uncommon with them; but when required to take the oath of fealty, both to the conqueror residing among them and to the conqueror's lord of whom they knew nothing but by report, they could see no end of the services likely to be demanded of them. This was not only to submit their necks to a double yoke, but to forego that personal freedom which, notwithstanding the occasional tyrannies of former princes, they and their fathers had enjoyed and gloried in from time immemorial. For the Welsh held not their lands as fiefs, but as *allodia*, that is, in absolute dominion, without rendering any service, excepting military, to a superior. Unlike their Anglo-Norman neighbours, they recognised no mesne lords: they were all vassals of equal standing. Every attempt, therefore, to coerce them in this particular was obstinately resisted—resisted as well by those who had temporarily withdrawn themselves from their heritage and prolonged the territorial strife, as by those who had remained behind, or had been bribed to return, and were not indisposed to live amicably on the old recognised footing with the invaders. This was the sole bond of union between the several classes of Welshmen. Self-interest had broken asunder in a few months all other ties. How long the contest would have lasted, where the disputants were equally stubborn and equally balanced, it is useless to speculate. By the defection of one of the Norman knights from his own people, and by his coalescing with the Welsh, the latter were confirmed in their obstinacy, and prosecuted the controversy with increased vigour and proportionate hopes of success; nor were they destined to disappointment.

The Norman knights held their lands of Fitz-Aymon by tenure of castle-guard, and did garrison duty at Cardiff by turns. There also the courts of chancery and exchequer were held quarterly, in which all the twelve knights presided or sat as assessors with their lord. For their special convenience, as much as for the defence of his person, Fitz-Aymon had provided certain "houses in the utter ward of his castle," where the knights and their retainers on duty were lodged. Sir Payne Turberville, the owner of Coity, determining to hold his lands in free tenure, according to the custom of his adopted countrymen, protested against this military service, and being backed in his opposition by his brothers-in-law Caradog and Madoc, the sons of Jestyn, suddenly cast off his allegiance to the conqueror and transferred it to the former, to

whom also he agreed to pay an annual tribute of a noble in acknowledgment of his right to the dominion of Glamorgan. This act of treason was perpetrated in the year 1094. The time selected by the conspirators was most opportune. The Norman knights, with the chief of their followers, were actively engaged in pushing their conquests to the west of Neath, in the district of Gower. Taken at this disadvantage, Fitz-Aymon was fain to affect compliance with the extravagant demands of his rebellious feudatory. But this temporary expedient was not resorted to until a most formidable insurrection had been stirred up in the Vale, and several of his castles had been besieged and the garrisons put to the sword. As a matter of course, the mountaineers burst their barriers and participated in the strife. For the part he played in these audacious transactions, the Lord of Coity obtained among his indignant countrymen the most unenviable of distinctions, or, as it is quaintly announced by old John Leland in his "Laborious Journey and Search," "he was caullid for his ruffeling there *Diable*." And when he died, about the year 1111, an inscription was carved on his monument to the effect that he was to expiate his crimes in purgatory for the space of forty days. This monument (or rather the remains of it) bearing the above strange inscription, as well as the effigies of the "ruffeling" knight and his lady in marble, was dug up about half a century ago in the chancel of the church at Coity. It is still preserved there.

Some few years subsequently to this first great outbreak, and at a time when King Henry I. was the guest of Fitz-Aymon at Cardiff, the latter conceived the idea of once more summoning his powerful adversary to take the oath of fealty to him, and to do homage for his lordship; but this demand (relates Sir Edward Mansell) again—

"caused discontent, insomuch that the Welsh lords took arms under Payne Turberville and Caradog ap Jestyn, and Madoc his brother; and they came to Cardiff Castle and surrounded it, insomuch that it was upon the point of being taken, when King Henry going to the top of the Raven tower to enquire concerning the tumult which was heard, he saw the place all encompassed by fierce armed men; whereupon he called a parley, when Payne Turberville told him the reason, saying, if rightful orders were not made to restore the laws of Morgan the First, he (the King) and Robert Fitz-Aymon should feel at the ears very soon of what stuff the castle walls were. At the hearing of which all in the castle consulted together, and it was seen best to yield to the country that request."

Some accounts add that, in the *mêlée* preceding this parley, Fitz-Aymon was struck on the head by a stone, from the effects of which blow he subsequently lost his reason, and in that state died. But this must be received with caution, for he fell mortally wounded at the siege of Falaise, in Normandy, a few years later.

A little while after (when, it may be supposed, the insurrectionary bands were dispersed to their several quarters), the Norman leader

again determined to compel the obedience of the recalcitrant knight. On this occasion he got possession of his person (probably by stratagem) and brought him to his castle at Cardiff, "where he was bound in chains, for that he would not pay what had been charged of him in tribute, which was a noble in the year." From this statement of old Mansell it would seem that Fitz-Aymon was not indisposed to compromise matters with Sir Payne, and to have accepted from him that degree of allegiance which he had freely proffered to Caradog his brother-in-law; if so, the conciliatory proposal was rejected, for, headed by the last-mentioned chief, the Welsh again took up arms, again marched to Cardiff and beset the conqueror in his castle there, "whereupon Sir Robert was compelled to let go Payne Turberville, and to give him free" of the tribute.

This last defeat either exhausted the patience of Fitz-Aymon, or no other opportunity presented itself during his lifetime of renewing the controversy, for he never afterwards attempted to molest his refractory knight or any of his allies. In 1107 the conqueror accompanied an expedition into Normandy, where he died in that year from a spear-wound received at the siege of Falaise. His remains were brought back to this country and interred in the Abbey of Tewkesbury, to which, if he were not the founder, he had been a munificent benefactor. He left no son, but four daughters behind him; the two younger of these (whose names have not been preserved) took the veil; the two elder, Amice and Mabel, were married in the lifetime of their father; the former to the Earl of Brittany, who, in right of his wife, succeeded to Fitz-Aymon's honours and seignories in Normandy; and the latter was espoused to Robert de Mellent, surnamed the Consul (a natural son of King Henry I. by Nest, the daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, prince of Dynevor), on whom were conferred by his royal father all the dignities and possessions of Fitz-Aymon in England and Wales.

After the death of the conqueror his countryman, undeterred by his failures, again attempted to fasten the yoke of feudalism upon the necks of the Welsh. Again the latter flew to arms, but before a blow was struck by either side, Einion the Traitor interposed as a peacemaker between the contending parties, who, as he justly observed, were too equally balanced for either to calculate upon a decided advantage; "the Welshmen for their courage could not be subdued, nor the Normans for their force expelled." After a little time he succeeded in establishing peace upon the following conditions:—1. That each party should forget and forgive all injuries and causes of grief and debate; 2. That each party and their heirs should hold and enjoy all such territories as they then possessed for ever; 3. The seignory, certain chief rents and demesnes in every lordship possessed by the Glamorganians reserved to Robert Consul and his successors for ever; and

4. The Glamorganians should enjoy the liberty of their own laws (*moes a devod*, 'usage and custom').

Thus far Meyrick; but other and equally authentic relations state that in this definitive treaty Sir Payne Turberville—

"should hold his castles and manors of Coity, Newcastle, and Court Colman, of himself, and pay no tribute and render no fealty; but that he should sit in court as the Substantiate of the Welsh franklins, with one right of speech for himself and another for the country; and so it was with his heirs, and remained till the time of Sir John Beauchamp [Earl of Worcester], when they lost the royalty sole<sup>a</sup>."

Sir Payne himself did not long survive to profit by his persistent and ultimately successful opposition to the absolute rule of his countrymen in the lordship of Glamorgan; his posterity, however, to the eleventh generation in lineal descent, enjoyed all the territorial possessions, as well as exercised all the peculiar prerogatives, which he had won with his sword when, in default of a male heir, the seignory of Coity passed into the family of Berkrolles, lords of St. Athan.

The Welsh were not long permitted to enjoy in peace the fruits of their arduous struggle for the preservation of their ancient laws and customs. The Normans were induced, probably by the removal of their invincible antagonist Turberville, to break the solemn compact which they had lately concluded with him and his allies. Again they sought to introduce the hated feudal system into the country, and again they met with the stoutest resistance from the exasperated people. The contest that ensued was brief but decisive. On this occasion the Welsh were led by Ivor ab Cadivor (better known as Ivor Bâch, or Ivor the Little), Lord of Senghenydd. Marching a large body of insurgents against the castle of Cardiff, he laid siege to and carried it by storm, making prisoners of Robert Consul and his lady. He refused to liberate them until such time as the English monarch confirmed by oath the previous treaty: thenceforward the Welsh of Glamorgan had the unmolested enjoyment of their ancient usages.

The free exercise of the Welsh laws not only satisfied the demands of the inhabitants of the Vale, but also precluded all just opposition on the part of the mountaineers: the most obstinate among them, so long as the Normans kept faith with the former, were constrained to preserve the peace. The neutral and waste lands which lay on the frontiers, between the respective possessions of the foreigners and natives, were annexed by common consent to the lordship of Miskin, and thus passed into the hands of Madoc, the son of Jestyn.

"By means of this [final] composition (remarks Meyrick) it came to pass that sedition was repressed. Such as sometime had been lords in the bowels of Gla-

<sup>a</sup> Mansell.



morgan were constrained by necessity to become tenants in the barren soil of the mountains; so that there remaineth scarce any memory of any other gentleman that then dwelled in Glamorgan, saving Jestyn and Ivan [Einion].”

The subsequent fortunes of the once magnificent lordship of Glamorgan may be summed up in a few words; Robert Consul, after his release from captivity, devoted his attention exclusively to the welfare of his people. “He, being born a Welshman, was greatly beloved throughout the country, and he repaired much of the injuries that had resulted from the wars of Jestyn<sup>b</sup>.” Upon his death without male issue, the lordship passed to Prince (afterwards King) John, who had married his youngest daughter Isabella. Upon the death of the latter it fell to the son of her sister Amice, Countess of Clare, in whose family it remained for more than a century (i. e. from 1211 to 1314), when, upon the fall of Gilbert, last Earl of Clare and Gloucester, on the field of Bannockburn, who died unmarried, it passed to Eleanor his sister and heiress, the wife of Hugh Le de Spencer, in whose family it continued till the close of the fourteenth century. It then passed by marriage to the Beauchamps, Earls of Worcester; and again, in default of male issue, to Neville, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick (the King-maker); upon whose death, on the bloody field of Barnet (1471), it devolved on the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard the Third, who had espoused Anne the daughter of the great Earl. Henry VII. on his accession restored it to the family of the latter (the old Countess of Warwick), with whom it remained till it was conferred, for the want of a lineal heir, on Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, who dying childless in 1495, it fell again to the Crown, and was never afterwards granted to a subject. By the act of 27 King Henry VIII. it was converted into a county under a lord lieutenant. Prior to that year (1536) a considerable portion of the lordship had been disposed of in piecemeal to opulent families established in it.

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<sup>b</sup> Jolo MSS.

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## Original Documents.

### THE WALL OF OXFORD.

WE are indebted to the kindness of the Town-Clerk of Oxford, G. P. Hester, Esq., for the following extracts from deeds among the city archives, respecting the part of the city wall and land connected with it which was sold by the city to William of Wykeham, as mentioned in a paper on the City Walls and other Fortifications of Oxford, by J. H. Parker, Esq., which will be found in an earlier volume <sup>a</sup>:—

“3rd RIC. II., AUG. 2, [A.D. 1379].

“Grant from the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Chamberlains, and the whole Commonalty of Burgesses of the town of Oxford, to William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, of ‘Octo placeas vacuas continentes duas arcas terræ cum pertinentiis in parochia Sancti Petri in Oriente Oxon in Oxon et quandam venellam sive communem viam continentem tres rodas terræ cum pertinentiis in eisdem parochia et villa extendent’ se de quodam loco vocat’ Hamerhall usque ad porticum firmatum in muro ejusdem villæ vocatum Windsore’s Posterne. Salvo quod via Regia quæ se extendit a cornerio predicti loci sive Aulæ de Hamerhall versus austrum ducens usque ad dictam ecclesiam Sancti Petri in Oriente p’ ut ab antiquo usitata fuit et ut metæ et bunde undique condonant et predictam portam non includetur.’

And they further granted that the Bishop might enclose the said lane, ‘et ea<sup>b</sup> sic inclusam<sup>b</sup> cum aisiamento et clausura predicti muri et turrellorum dictæ villæ eidem venellæ sive communis viæ et predictis placeis contiguo in perpetuum habere et tenere.’”

“12th RIC. II., NOV. 18, [A.D. 1388].

“Indenture between William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, and Nicholas of Wickham, Warden of the college called Saint Marie College of Winchester, lately founded by the said Bishop, and the Scholars of the same College of the one part, and the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Chamberlains, 8 Burgesses [named], and the whole Commonalty of the same town of the other part.

“Reciting ‘quod cum idem dominus

episcopus nuper adquisierit in feodo de Ministro et fratribus ordinis Sanctæ Trinitatis Oxoniæ quasdam placeas terræ cum pertinentiis in Oxonia de sub muris ejusdem villæ cum aisiamentis muri Turrium et Turrellorum dictæ villæ et dictis placeis terræ contiguarum.’

“And also reciting the purchase by the Bishop of the City, and that he had given all the said land to the said Warden and Scholars in the foundation of the said College.

“And also reciting ‘quod dicti Dominus Episcopus custos et scholares pro se et successoribus eorum lem custodis et scholarium assumpserunt constructionem, reparationem, et perpetuam sustentationem, parcellæ muri turrium et turrellorum dictæ villæ Oxoniæ; scilicet duodecim perticarum in muro occidentalimagnæ Capellædicti collegij versus Smithgate in occidentali parte ejusdem collegij per perticam longitudinis, sex-decim pedum et dimidij mensuraturum, et unius turris rotundæ in eodem spacio existentis, ac totius residui ejusdem muri predictæ villæ ab eodem muro occidentali ejusdem capellæ versus orientum et austrum usque quandam antiquam porticum jam existentem in eodem muro villæ predictæ, proximo scilicet dictæ portæ Orientali in parte boreali ejusdem portæ, ac etiam omnium turrium et turrellorum in eodem spacio existentium (ad) magnam exonerationem et comodum dictæ civitatis.’

“The said Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty granted to the said Bishop, Warden, and Scholars the said two portions of the Wall down towards East Gate, with power to throw down (*prosternere*) the said round tower and 12 perches of wall, and to build

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., August, 1861, p. 113.

<sup>b</sup> Sic.

another square tower 34 feet by 34, and to rebuild the wall along the said 12 perches.

"The City also agreed as follows:—*'Ac etiam fossata vivaria sive stagna, subtus turrin in angulo boreali ejusdem villæ versus orientem et austrum inter easdem portas, videlicet inter duos muros lapideos ejusdem villæ penitus destruent, obstruent, et debebunt perpetuo.'*

"The two walls are also mentioned afterwards. And the Bishop and College granted *'quod reparabunt, sustentabunt, et cum necesse fuerit de novo construunt, totam dictam parcellam predictorum Muri et Turrum et Turrellorum, inter finem occidentalem dictarum duodecim perticarum versus Smythgate et dictum antiquum posticum proximo dictæ portæ orientali, in boreali parte ejusdem portæ orientalis, &c.'* And agreed to grant to the City two plots of land near the East Gate; and moreover paid to the City £100 sterling."

"25th ELIZ., AUG. 22, [A.D. 1583].

"Deed Poll under the Common Seal of Merton College, whereby the College, in consideration of the release to them by the City of Oxford of a dunghill without Smythgate, released to the City of Oxford, in the occupation of Henrie Toldervey, 'All that oure interest, Estate, right, title, clayme, and demaunde whatsoever of and to All that their stripe, bancke and parcell of ground, being in length from overagainst Crowe Well, between the Inner Wall of the said Maior, Bayliffs and Cominaltie nowe called Newe Colledge Wall, and the utter Wall of the same Maior, Bayliffs and Cominaltie towards Candiche, unto the said gate called Smyth Gate. And of in and to all those utter Howses backsydes and chappel thear belonginge to the said Maior, Bayliffs and Cominaltie, and nowe in the Tenure of the said Henrie Toldervey, within their Wall, dividinge the same Howsses backsydes and chappel frome the said parcell of grounde newlie enclosed.'"

There is a low wall on the outside of the Slipe separating it from the gardens and yards of the houses in Holywell-street, which is clearly the wall here spoken of as "the outer wall towards Candiche." Part of the coping on this wall is original, and at least as old as the time of Elizabeth, when it was probably built to divide the Slipe from the "parcel of ground

newly enclosed" for building houses upon. The oldest houses in Holywell-street are of the time of Elizabeth.

From the previous deed it is evident that Wykeham engaged to rebuild such parts of the old wall as required it, to repair the rest, and that his College should keep the whole in perpetual repair. On a careful examination of the wall in its present state, it is evident that the two bastions on the east side of New College garden, towards Long Wall, were entirely rebuilt by Wykeham, the masonry being quite different from that of the old wall, which is of rubble, while these two bastions are of cut stone in regular courses.

The old wall and the other bastions on the north side of the garden are part of the original work of the time of Henry III., repaired in a few places, and some pieces of new coping put on when required. The loopholes for arrows are very characteristic of the fortifications of the thirteenth century.

In the bastion nearest the present back gate of the college the mark of the old staircase up to the alure may be traced; the stone steps from the alure to the parapet of the bastions remain.

The mound in the middle of New College garden is known to contain a good deal of cut stone, and this has been supposed to be the remains of the corner bastion of the old city wall; the idea being that the land sold by the City to Wykeham was the ditch and bank outside of the old wall, and that he built an entirely new wall to enclose the two acres of land he purchased. This is, however, clearly an error; the land sold by the City consisted of some void pieces of ground within the walls, and the lane close inside the wall for the purpose of manning it in time of war. This corner of the city is said by Wood to have been long a nuisance, the receptacle of rubbish, and the resort of bad characters. The masonry existing in the mound is part of the ornamental Belvidere, or terrace, which stood there in the time of Charles II., as shewn in Loggan's map.

# EARLY CHARTERS RELATING TO THE CITY AND COUNTY OF CORK.

(Continued from p. 320.)

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego, Patricius Heyn, commorans Coreag' quinto die Octob' anno m<sup>o</sup>.v<sup>o</sup>.xxi memor conditionis humanæ, &c., test' meuni condo, &c., et animam meam patri omnip' ejusq' matri beatæ Mariæ Virg' commendo, corpusq' meum sepeliend' in Ecclesia beatæ Mariæ Seandaun juxta Cork vel ipsius Eccles' cemeterio, deinde verum amicum David f. Edmundi Tyrry civ' C. meum hed' execut' et tutorem uxori et filiabus meis constituo, &c. Test' dno' Phil' Pownche paroch' Eccles' Sci' Trinitatis, Cork. David Creagh, Edmund' Jun. Gowlls burg' ejusd' civ' C., Tho' Kearrwyll, Maur' Dready ac Tho' Lawllayn, Geo' Tyrry laicis.

Et nos Patricius permis' divina et apostol' sedis gra' Coreag' et Clonen' Epis' pres' test', &c., approb', &c. Dat' apud C. xiii. Nov. anno m. ccccc. xxi. Test' mag' Maur' Joh'is Wardano Eccles' beatæ Mariæ Yoghyllye, Edmundo Tyrry, Cormaco Donati, dno' Willo' Gowlls not' pub' et Phil' M<sup>c</sup> Kyagh presbitero.

N. U. p' p' me Walter' Stanton capit' meæ nacionis remiss' Pho' Sarsfeld de C. consang' meo totum jus, &c., q'd habeo, &c., in omnib' ter' quæ Petrus S. etiam cap' suæ nac' de me tenet in cantreda de I. Correbhehan, &c., in com' C. Dat' apud C. xiii. die Maii anno reg' Henrici Oct' xiii. (Stanton's seal as before.)

IN Dei nom' Amen, per hoc presens instrumentum cunctis appareat q'd anno ab incarnat' m. ccccc. xxiiii. Indic' xii. pontific' sanctiss' in Christo patris dñi nostri Clementis div' provid' papæ sept' anno, &c. Sept vi. in domo mansionis David Martell civ' C. in mei notar' pub' subscripti ac testim' infrascript' ad hoc vocat' et rogat' presencia personaliter constituti, Phil' Sarsfyld civ' C. et Geraldus S. ipsius fil' de eo. viz. q'd quond' antea, pluribus annis elapsis, murmur tacite et inter quosdam detractores in civ' C. predicta erat, dicentes q'd dictus P. S. diversis bonis mobil', &c., terretorium vel feodum in donacionem suo genero Olivero Tyrry sive Elene S. ux' ejus in perpet' vel ad tempus tradidit. Tunc antedict' P. S. in bona corp' sanitate et compos mentis existens, per sacra Dei evang' ac per sanctiss' reliquias Sanctæ Eccles' S'ti Petri civ' Cork, quas eo temp' personaliter habebat, &c., juravit q'd diebus vitæ suæ antea, predicto O. T. nec E. S. nullam concess' preter dotem consuetam tradidit, &c., quæ dixit antea temp' Johan' Edmundi Coreag' et Clonen' Episc' ac mag' Phil' Gowll rect' Eccles' Sancti Trinitatis civ' C. et officialis ipsius Epi' in ead' civ' C. bonæ memoriæ.

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego, Petrus Sarchfell, mei nacionis principalis capit' sanus mentis licet eger corp' iiii. die Sept' anno reg' Henrici Oct' xxiii. meum condo testam'. In primis commendo animam meam omnip' Deo, &c., corpusq' meum sepeliend' in monast' fratrum minorum de Seandon juxta C. Constituo Jacob' S. f. m. primog' legit' hed' et execut'. Item lego Katherine fil' Robt' ux' meæ terciam partem totius domini mei ad vitam suam. Item, volo q'd aliæ duæ partes predicti domini divid' inter filios meos, viz. Jacobum et Ricardum in quinque partes, ita q'd predict' I. habebit tres partes et R. duas partes, dur' vita matris eorum, et post ejus mortem volo q'd divid' predict' domini inter



predict' I. et R. in tres partes ita q'd predict' I. hab' duas partes et R. unam partem. Et si predict' I. S. ob' sine h. m., Rem' pefat' R. secundo f. meo. Et si R. ob' sine h. m., Rem' predict' Jacobo, et si I. et R. ob' sine h. m., rem' Willo' f. Edmundi S. et h. Item relinquo hed' meis quatuor denar' ex qualibet acra quæ fuit arata seu habitata in dimid' carruc' ter' de Kyllmellayn annat' in perp'. Item fateor q'd Ph'us S. habet dimid' piscar' vocat' Twllymor in pignore x. marc'. Item constituo predict' Will' S. fil' meor' tutorem. Test' d'no Will'o Oflwyn presbit' paroch', Katine' Roberti, Thoma Odolochra, Dermicio Oflwyn, Eugenio Okys, David Crewach, Edmund Obrynach, Suline Ychallanayn, Onarie Inysychayn et aliis. Et nos Dominicus Dei gra' Corcag' et Clonen' Ep'us test' Petri S. rite conditum approbamus.

S. p. et f. q'd ego Christoforus Myagh civ' C. dedi, &c., titulo pignoris Will'o S. unum ortum in boreali civ' C. in long' et in lat' int' ort' Edmundi Roche ex Aust' et viam commun' ex boreali et inter viam juxta cemetarium Sanctæ Catherinæ ex occid' usque ad viam crucis ex orient'. Hend' predicto W. hed', &c., in pignore octo dekorum cum dimid' boni corii bovini prout communiter transemit inter mercatores. Ac Ricard' Tankard meum balliv' adponend' ipsum W., &c., instituo. Dat' apud C. vii. Jan. Anno Dom' M ccccc xxxiii.

S. p. et f. q'd ego Johan' Barry totius meæ tam nacionis quam patriæ capit' et princeps dedi, &c., titulo pignoris magist' Ricardo Gooll civ. C. tunc maiori ac ejus balliv' Will'mo Tyrry et Waltero Tyrry ceterisq' predictæ civ. mercat' et civib' meum maner' sive castrum de Sheandoon cum omnib' ter', &c. Habend' supradictis maiori et balliv' et success' in pignore septuagintaquinque marc' ac quinque solid' et decem denar' Ang' mon'. Dat' apud C. xiii. die Sept' anno d'ni M ccccc xxxiii. Test' Edmundo Gwll, Waltero Gallowy, Johan' Skyddy, Patricio Tyrry, Mag' Will'o Copyner, Edmundo Hodynæ ac Ricardo Tankard pub' not'.

IN Dei nomine Amen. M ccccc xxxiii. secundo die Sept' in domo Will'i Sarsfell in Dwngarawan suburbio civ' C. orta quond' discordia inter Johan' Wather et Thom' S. ipsius W. avum circa parietem inter mess' predict' I. et W. in supradicto suburb' exist' et pro bona memoria majorum Will'i Gallowy predict' civ' tunc maior' et balliv' Will'i Walche et Joh'is Morough in juram' inscript' viz. Richardi Skiddi, Will'i Skiddi, Joh'is Gallowy, Rich' Lawalyn, Joh'is Wather, David Tyrry, Petri Tyrry, Joh'is Lawalyn, Jacobi Myagh, Rich' Gooll, Edmundi Wyth, Will'i Myagh, David Gooll, Petri Gooll, Joh'is Any, Will'i Arthur et Thom' Copyner ac alior' divers' civ' et cementarior' carpentar' quor' presencia taliter fuit determinat' q'd antedict' paries a strata regia antierius ex parte orient' ad Slyppam posterius ex parte occid' debet esse communis spradict' duob' mess' et hæc determinacio erat facta die martis prox ante fest' penthecost' anno reg' Edwardi quarti xiiii. Tertius articulus q'd ipse Johan' spreta ordinat' predicta antefatos limites fregit. Quartus artic' est q'd ipse Will'us invenit unam rotulam antiquam supradict' determin' continent' quam mag' Rich' Gwll maior' demonstravit et eid' maior' supplicavit. Quint' artic' est q'd ipse maior, &c., investigans de consilio infrascript, &c., viz. Joh'is Roche, Patr' Gallowy, Patr' Copyner, Olyveris Tyrry, Will'i Roche, Clement Skyddi, Thomæ Wyrdoon, Thomæ Ygornmachan, Jacobi Edwardi Edmundi Yfaisi et mei infrascripti notar' xiii. die maii prox' presenti presentia et balliv' Will'i Patricii Tyrry et Walteri Tyrry, &c. Walth'us Gallowy prim' test'

depos' q'd om' artic' continent veritatem ut Joh'em Ricardi Skyddi in ult' eulogio affirm' audivit . . . Skyddi secund' test' et Henricus S. concordav' et Johan' Skyddi q' ter' artic' veritat' a suo patre personal' audivit. Ph'us Sarsfeld quint' test' depos' q'd videt J. W. et T. S. tam circa parietem quam circa orti limitem litigan', &c., Edmund' Petri Tyrry quint' test' Johan' Nogla sext' test' ac David Or . . . . Soyeagh sept' test' affirmav' q'd Thomas temp' quo Johan' occident' domum sui mess' fuit edific' ac cementariis mediantibus armatis defend' super ipsius suburbii muro, pro justicia ad Deum clament' multocies viderunt. Cebina ni Your oct' test' et Marg' Beunagh non' test' in omnib' artic' convener', Maur' Roche dec' test', Joh'es Wonsydon xi. test', Jaspas Lawalyn xii. test' ac Maur' Omeskell xiii. test' verit', &c., affirm'. Test' Petro Copyner, Steph'o Gwill qui tercii artic', a Florencio Hedrisacoll suæ nationis capit', veritat' affir' audiv' Donaldo Oguinachan aurifabro et Will'o Oscarisai.

S. p. et f. q'd Ego Phil' S. civ' C. dedi Will'o S. f. E. dimid' unius gurgitis vocat' Tuyllymore in portu C. juxta petram voc' Blakroke. Hend' in perp' sub ista condit' quecunq' ego solvi faciam W. et hed' xi. marc' liceb' michi intrare. Et adponend' W. in seisin' constit' Edmund Breghnaghe. Dat' apud C. octavo Januarii anno reg' Henrici octavi xxi. Test' Will'o Copiner qui hanc scripsit, &c.

S. p. et f. q'd Ego Jacob' S. meæ nac' capit' dedi Will'o S. quartam partem unius gurgitis vocat' Twllymore, &c. Dat' apud C. xii. Marcii M ccccc xxxviii. Test' dno' David Nogla, Rich' Tankard not' pub' et David Creagh. Et Ego constitui Christ' Myagh civ' C. ac dnm' David Nogla presbiteros meos veros balliv' adponend' W. S. in seisinam quartæ partis, &c.

Nos Jacobus Redmundi arbiter quondam casus inter Jacob' S. suæ nac' capit' et Gerald' S. circa quod' gurgite vocat' Tullymore & Invenimus intentiones predicti G. fuisse legit' probat'. Ideoq' arbitramur securitas dictæ gurg' prefato G. quam habuit pater ipsius ita q'd redimat a pignore quo est obnoxia preterea capit' census q'd quond' debebatur Miloni Standown nunc vero ipsi G. equaliter divid' inter predict' capit' et G. durante vita ipsorum, ita tamen q'd dictus capit' sit procurator sive exactor dict' census G. vero rebellium ac solvere nolencium exactor. Sigil' apponi fecim', &c. in Ecclesia Sancti Petri, Cork, primo Junii, anno M ccccc xxxviii. Test' Clemente Tyrry, d'no Joh'e Lechy, Petro Myache, d'no Will'o Fluyne, Joh'e Tyrry, et Dominico Martell.

Hæc indent' fac' apud C., xix. Oct., M ccccc xliiii., inter Geo' Myaghe civ' C. et Johan' O'Clary carnificem, test' q'd predict' G. nepos et h. Rich' Lawallyn dedit J. unum mes' in Dongarawan sub' C. in pig', &c., cum pertin' prout in long' et lat' ab Ric'o traditum fuit dicto Johan'. Test' Jacobo Gwill, Thoma Fagayn civ' C., et Ric'o Tankard pub' not'.

N. U. p' p' nos Jacob' Geffre de Dublin mercat' et Margeriam Lince de ead' viduam teneri, &c., Will'o Sarsfeld de C. merc', Will'o Tyrry, Rob'to Miagh, Nicho' Lumbart, Edmundo Lumbart, Will'o Crewagh, Geo' Skidi mercat' et Patric'o Hore marinar' in xxx. lib' Argent' leg' mon' Hib' solvend' eisd' &c. Dat' xxiii. Junii, anno reg' Henrici Octavi tricess' sexto.

The condicon of this obligac' ys that yf withiin bounden J. and M. and one Sir Simon Geffre, Warden of Youghill, do abide the judgment of Sir Gerald

Aylmer, Knt., Cheff Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, Sir Thomas Cusake, Knt., Mast' of the Rollis in the king's Chauncerie in Ireland, Thos. Agard, gent., Rich. Golle, merch<sup>t</sup>, in and upon all manner of varience betwixt above J. M. and Sir Simon, and in especial concerning the murdyr and dethe of one John Geffre, of Youghal, and Marg' Lince, late wyff to s'd J., and the within named W., &c., said award to be gewin by the feast of St. Petyr the Apostle next ensueing.

HÆC indent' fac' apud C., ult' die Junii, anno reg' Edwardi sexti secundo, inter Will' S. civ' C. suæ nac' capit' et Johan' Jacobi f. Remundi flavi de Barri test' q'd W. dimisit ad ter' annor' J. capit' loc' molend' aquat' in quadam terra juxta Cwyrthe an Charshyallyg apud Glanmeyr, Caslean na Kyrby vulgar' nuncupat', hend' a festo paschæ prox' ad ter' xxx. an'. Red' annat' iis. mon' Ang', &c. Test' Jacob' Tyrry, Thom' Morwghe, Rich' Skyddy civ' C. Cornelio O'Bwoghulla et Rich' Tankard pub' not', octo acræ ter' a via supradicti castri ex boreal' ad molend' in aust' ac inter valles. (Signed) Edmund Barymore.

S. p. et f. q'd ego Christ' Myagh civ' C. dedi meo concivi Will'o Sarsfell unum ort' in ten' de Sheandown jac' in long' et lat' int' viam com' ex aust' et rupa seu petra ex boreali ac inter viam parvam juxta templum Sanctæ Catherinæ ex occid' et ter' hed' Mauricii Roche ex orient', hend' W., &c., sub condic' seq' quocunq' solvo W. hed', &c., viiis. iiii*l*. potero predict' ort' reintrare ac Dominicum Martell balliv' instituo. Test' ipso Dominico, Ricardo Tankard not' pub'. Dat' apud C., xxviii. marcii, anno reg' Edwardi sexti tercio.

HÆC indent' fac' apud C., xxii. Nov., anno reg' Edwardi sexti quinto. Inter Will' Sarsfelde civ' C. et Katerinam Iny Keherag et Rich' Omaheenge f. et h. Patricii Om. test' q'd W. dedit K. et R. unum mes' in civ' C. quond' Jacobi Wynchidon ex aust' et mes' Will'i Tirrie quond' Thomæ Pyke ex boreali in long' a strata regia antierius ex orient' ad muros dictæ civ' ex occid', hend' predictis K. et R. ad ter' quadraginta annor'. Red' annat' sex solid' et octo denar', &c.

HÆC indent' fac' apud C., iii. Aprilis, anno m ccccc quinquages' quinto, int' Will' Sarchell civ' C. et Cornelium O'Lery test' q'd predict' W. dedit ad ter' annor' dicto C. unum dom' in C. in long' a domo Nicholai Moroch ex aust' ad mes' Will'i Tyrry ex boreali ad ter' xxi. annor' Solv' annat' quadraginta denar' Argent'.

## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

*[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

*Jan. 26.* AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, in the chair.

Notice was given of the ballot to be held on February 2.

The DIRECTOR exhibited a bronze bowl and a bronze dagger found in the Thames.

AUGUSTUS GOLDSMID, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited rubbings from Tideswell Church, Derbyshire, of the brasses, (1) of Sir Sampson Meverill, (2) of Robert Pursglove. These brasses are described in the Cambr. Camden Soc., Illustr., No. i., pl. 27, p. 19; GENT. MAG., vol. lxiv. 1794, pt. ii. p. 1101.

AUGUSTUS BELLASIS, Esq., exhibited a roll of inscriptions from the English and Dutch cemeteries at Surat, copied by himself, and destined for the British Museum.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., communicated a paper on an unpublished portion of an Anglo-Saxon charter of lands of the time of Ethelred the Unready. Mr. Perceval had made this discovery in the course of his valuable labours on the Society's manuscripts.

E. PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a volume of miscellaneous manuscripts formerly the property of a monastery at Erfurt.

*Feb. 2.* J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

This being the evening appointed for the ballot, no papers were read. The following gentlemen were found to be duly elected: Thomas Parker, Charles Forster Hayward, Charles Old Goodford, Thomas M. Rickman, Henry Mitchell, Boyce Harvey Combe, William Luke Nichols, Bunnell Lewis.

*Feb. 9.* Earl STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

In conformity with the statutes v. § 1. by which it is enacted that "any of Her Majesty's Privy Council" may share in respect of election the same privileges as a peer, &c., Lord Ernest Augustus Charles Brudenell Bruce was proposed and elected a Fellow of the Society.

AUGUSTUS GOLDSMID, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze object found at Herculaneum in 1831. It was a bifrontal figure, apparently of Isis, and a tauriform head.



G. S. BUTLER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver medal of Charles I.

G. E. ROBERTS, Esq., exhibited five stone vessels from a cist in the Shetlands, on which the Director made some remarks.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited a bronze locket found in London and of a very peculiar structure. Mr. Franks also exhibited two matrices of seals, and impressions from two other matrices.

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some remarks on a portrait of a young man. *temp.* Hen. VIII., exhibited by Sir Edmund Head, Bart., and on a very curious banner representing young Tobias led by the archangel Raphael, exhibited by Mr. Scharf himself. The picture on each side of the banner was substantially the same. Representations of the angel Raphael are comparatively rare.

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., Secretary, communicated some remarks on a portrait exhibited by Professor Thompson, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. The picture is a half-length with full face slightly turned to the left, cut off at the bottom by what seems to be a window-sill or narrow table. The face is fair and round, with brown eyes and arched eyebrows and full lips, nose rather long and chin short. No hair is to be seen: a gold frontlet on which is a zigzag pattern, within which is inscribed A BOLEINE, fragments of the same inscription appearing on other parts of the pattern. This is seen through a fine cambric edging of a richly jewelled crespine, into which the hair is gathered much after the fashion of the modern net. This attire conceals the ears, just below which it terminates. The dress appears to be composed of an under garment of white silk or satin, with a gold ornamented border consisting of a broad band, and a very narrow band with purpled edge. This under garment is open at the neck and full about the hands. Over this, and leaving it visible only at the neck and wrists, is a crimson velvet kirtle with rather close sleeves. A dark robe covers the kirtle: it is open from the neck to the waist, exposing the under garment and the kirtle, the former being seen from the neck to the breast, and the latter from the breast to the waist. With the exception of this space and a portion of the sleeves of the kirtle the whole of the body is covered by this robe. The hands are folded in a very remarkable manner: four fingers of the right hand overlapping the left, of which only the forefinger and the tip of the little finger and lower joint of the thumb are visible. About the neck and over the robe is a large heavy chain composed of simple circular links placed at a right angle. Suspended by a cord about her neck in front of the under garment is a rich jewel composed of six members, three of which are of the same size, placed trefoilwise; the three smaller ones filling up the interstices. To this is attached a pendant pearl. In front of the kirtle is an ornament consisting of small pearls,

how attached is not apparent, neither is it clear whether it forms a cypher, partly hidden by the robe. About the waist is a rich girdle of gold and some other material, having a rosette in front of gold and pearls, partly concealed by the large chain round the neck, from which rosette hangs a chain of similar pattern, having, we may presume, a pomander attached. On the fingers are seven rings. It is much to be regretted that the face of this very beautiful picture appears to have undergone to some extent the destructive process known under the name of "restoration," and does not present work of the same *quality* and genuineness as the costume, including the head-dress. It seems to belong to a period between Louis Cranach and Sir Antony More. The picture was procured at Dresden, and had been conjectured to be identical with a portrait of Anne Boleyn, mentioned by Lady Morgan as a part of the "Durazzo Collection," and now no longer there. On the back of the panel is a *brand*, which appears to be a coat of detached piles or pales fiché. Some clue might be obtained to the quarter from which the picture came if we could determine whose arms are thus branded on the panel. So far as our enquiries extend they are borne by Saligni, by the family of De Bricy in Belgium, by that of Briey in Lorraine, Landres in Lorraine, and the town of Briey in Lorraine, none of which seem to suit this picture. Waiving the question of the face, the picture is one of great merit and beauty, and exhibits work of a very high order.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of the Mayor of Coventry, a deed bearing date 20 Richard II., on which C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., made some remarks. Two fine seals were attached to the label. The one was SIGILL. HENRICI GRENE: MILIT. The other was SIGILLUM WIL. . . . BAGOT. Both the coats on these seals occur in Mr. Willement's "Roll of Arms of the Reign of Richard II." Mr. Howard also exhibited a watch, chain, and seal of Henry Oxenden, of Barham, in Kent, who was born in 1608. On the back of the watch was a perpetual calendar. Mr. Morgan, on examining the watch, stated that it was made by Edward East, *temp.* Charles I.

*Feb.* 16. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

JOHN BRENT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited Roman remains, chiefly from Canterbury. They consisted of three Roman fibulæ, of the handle of a Roman mirror, of a circular ornament of a cross bearing the emblem of St. Mark, and of a mediæval seal.

EARL STANHOPE, President, exhibited an interesting series of medals of Charles I. and of the Stuarts, of which a description was read by the Secretary.

HENRY HARROD, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an interesting paper on records, contained in ancient wills, of a ring which in the Middle Ages

appears to have been worn as a badge or pledge of perpetual widowhood; also of a mantle worn for the same object.

The DIRECTOR gave some account of the exhibition last year at Malines, as introductory to a longer statement which he proposed making in illustration of some of the objects exhibited on that occasion.

At the close of the meeting, the Treasurer called attention to the great loss which the Society and archæology in general had sustained in the death of the lamented Duke of Northumberland. He was followed by the Chairman and the Director, who respectively commented on the very great and munificent services which the Duke had ever rendered to the promotion of learning and science.

*Feb. 23.* OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

W. W. E. WYNNE, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze object from Shropshire, on which the Director made some remarks.

The EARL OF ST. GERMANs exhibited, through the Director, some antiquities and coins discovered in the bed of the river Cheam, near Cricklade, Wilts.,—a fine bronze fibula, part of a twisted armlet, and a very remarkable iron spear-head, which was probably Roman or Romano-British. Together with them were found a number of coins, chiefly remarkable from the early period of Roman dominion in England.

GEORGE WITT, Esq., F.R.S., communicated a paper on the discovery of some implements of the bath, strigils, &c. in a tomb at Urdingen, in Germany. On this communication S. Birch, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., and Aug. W. Franks, Esq., Director, made some remarks.

*March 2.* EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

HENRY ADDINGTON, Esq., exhibited four pieces of ancient jewellery. The most remarkable were an earring of Greek workmanship, the upper part in the shape of a single rose, the petals of which were covered with filagree, and a ring set with garnets and with a high bezel.

H. J. BUSHBY, Esq., and the Rev. W. SNEYD, respectively, exhibited two very interesting illuminated manuscripts of the so-called Prophecies concerning the Popes, attributed in part to one Joachim, Abbot of Corazzo, of the twelfth century, and in part to Anselm, Bishop of Marsico, of the following century. These prophecies consist of a series of emblems, usually including a figure of a pope with various appendages, animate and inanimate, and of a text or prophecy. The illuminations were very beautiful work of the fifteenth century. The exhibition was accompanied by a paper from C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., which gave a full account of the contents of each of these manuscripts. Mr. Black also called attention to the prophecies, on which both he and Sir W. Betham had at one time bestowed considerable labour.

*March 9.* EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

ALFRED HEALES, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a handmill and a powder-flask from Smyrna.

F. M. NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver medal of Charles I. Figure on horseback, holding a baton with the right hand, and the reins with the left; head uncovered; beard pointed; horse galloping, with rose crowned on the hind quarter: Legend—CAROLVS AVGVSTISS. ET INVICTISS. MAGN. BRITANN. FRAN. ET. HIB. MONARCHA. 1633. Rev., a city; sun in clouds over head; swans and boats, with men rowing, in water underneath: SOL ORBEM REDIENS SIC REX ILLVMINAT VRBEM: over the sun an E, between pellets. The E has been stated to stand for Edinburgh, the medal having been struck on the occasion of the King's return from that city. Mr. Nichols also exhibited an apostle's spoon of English workmanship, silver-gilt. The year-letter was effaced. On the back of the bowl were the initials of a former owner.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited matrices of seals, with impressions, and a statement of the legends and subjects on each seal.

C. S. BATE, Esq., F.R.S., communicated a paper on the discovery last year of a Romano-British cemetery near Plymouth, the principal contents of which were exhibited this evening, the whole being copiously illustrated by drawings. The Director called special attention to one of the objects exhibited, viz. a bronze mirror, with the peculiar Celtic ornamentation, to which the Director's remarks have more than once been directed, both at the meetings of the Society and also in print. Mr. Franks stated that he knew of only three other such mirrors, one in the possession of Mr. Mayor, one at Bedford, and one in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Mr. Bate's very able paper gave a full account of the contents of the cemetery, which is one of the most interesting discoveries of late Celtic remains on record.

*March 16.* OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

CAPTAIN A. C. TUPPER, F.S.A., exhibited two bunches of keys, which appear to have been intended to force or open bolts of locks, on principles similar to those employed in Chinese locks and Roman padlocks.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Esq., exhibited two gold rings of the kind commonly called Celtic, and found on the west coast of Scotland. Mr. Franks, however, observed that they had never been found with Celtic remains, though they had been found with Saxon coins. He suggested that they were of Oriental extraction, like the silver rings and fragments of rings which had been found under similar conditions, and of the same twisted work.

EARL DE LA WARR exhibited a sword, a spear-head, and a shoulder-blade, on which the point of a weapon had been found lying. They



were discovered on the same coprolite bed at Haslinfield on which the large Roman amphora, exhibited a few weeks ago, was found. Mr. Franks stated that these weapons, however, were all Saxon.

C. W. MARTIN, Esq., exhibited a flint found on his park at Leeds Castle, on which both he and Mr. Evans made some remarks.

The Rev. ASSHETON POWNALL exhibited an earthen jug found at Clay Colon, Northamptonshire, which contained 435 groats, some of them of the rare coinage of Edward V. On this exhibition Mr. Evans made some remarks.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the DEAN OF WINDSOR exhibited, through the Director, an ancient Garter of the Order of the Garter, which for many years was preserved at Smyth's Hall, in the parish of Blackmore, in Essex. It had been traditionally connected with Henry VIII., but in the remarks read by Mr. Franks great doubt was expressed whether the Garter exhibited could be of so early a date. He would rather assign it to Elizabeth or James. In this opinion Mr. Morgan and the meeting generally expressed their concurrence.

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

*March 3.* The MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the chair.

The noble Marquess observed that previously to entering upon the ordinary routine of subjects provided for their monthly deliberations, he could not refrain from the expression of deep regret at the severe loss which, in common with many Societies formed for scientific or literary purposes, the Institute had sustained since the last meeting by the sudden death of their generous Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. That calamity had not only filled with no common grief the hearts of all who enjoyed his affection or his confidence, but the untimely decease of so enlightened and philanthropic a nobleman had been felt almost as a national loss.

Lord Talbot de Malahide desired to unite in the tribute of heartfelt regret so feelingly expressed by the noble President on the present sad occasion. He recalled with deep satisfaction the sympathy which the lamented Duke had shewn in the purposes of the Institute, his friendly encouragement of their assembly in his county, in 1852, his noble enterprises for the promotion of archæological enquiries in Northumberland, and his devotion to all high and worthy objects in favour of those who came within his influence. The interests of science and art, and of all intellectual advancement, had sustained a loss surpassed only by the bitter grief of those united to him by the ties of kindred or of friendship.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne bore testimony to the cultivated taste of the lamented nobleman, especially as shewn in the great works which he had recently brought to completion at Alnwick Castle, which he seemed to regard, in the interest of its historical associations, as appertaining to the nation, and not merely as his personal inheritance. He could not refrain from recalling to the Society, among many instances of the late Duke's ample liberality in stimulating antiquarian enterprises,

his generous assistance towards the illustration of the Transactions of the Institute, to which he had contributed several hundred pounds, on occasion of their meeting at Newcastle. Mr. Hartshorne begged permission to propose that an expression of heartfelt condolence should be addressed to the Duchess under such a heavy bereavement. This proposition was seconded by Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., and received by all present with hearty sympathy in the late sad event.

A memoir was read by Gen. Lefroy, R.A., F.R.S., on the incised symbols and mysterious sculptured ornaments found on the large blocks of stone forming the walls of the chamber and of the passage of approach in the tumulus of New Grange, co. Meath. The General brought for examination carefully executed facsimiles of those remarkable markings or symbols, of a remote date, and bearing a certain analogy to the rock markings found near the Cheviots and in Argyllshire brought under the notice of the Institute by the lamented Duke of Northumberland, and by Mr. Davenport Graham. The curious devices or ornaments at New Grange are somewhat different, consisting of spiral whorls, zigzag and lozenge patterns. It is remarkable that they extend over the surfaces and edges of the slabs, shewing that the work was chiseled previously to the adjustment of these huge stones in the construction of the sepulchral chamber and gallery of approach.

The state of the law of "Treasure Trove" was brought under consideration by Mr. Godfrey Faussett, Hon. Sec. of the Kent Archæological Society, great-grandson of one whose name will always be held in honoured remembrance, as founder of the precious Kentish collection, rejected by the Trustees of the British Museum, and preserved for our country by Mr. Joseph Mayer at Liverpool. Much interest, and also much misunderstanding, prevails, as Mr. Faussett observed, in regard to treasure trove; he therefore commenced with a sketch of the history of the franchise. In a rude state of commerce or an unsettled state of society the practice of consigning treasure to the simple security of burial must always have prevailed; it continued in recent times, even after the troublous period of the Commonwealth. In any occasion of war or popular excitement there must have often been no other alternative. The Roman law varied in regard to the appropriation of treasure-trove. It was given by Constantine to the treasury, half being restored to the finder, if the hoard had been brought spontaneously: Gratian vested it in the finder; if not the landlord, he was required to give a quarter to the owner of the soil: Valentinian II. gave all to the finder. This was changed by Justinian; the hoard was then divided between landlord and finder, and this seems to have continued the Roman law; we find it likewise in the Code Napoleon, and the practice still exists in several countries. In Britain the hasty flight of the Romans may have left so much of this precarious wealth, as the chronicler Æthelwerd points out, that it influenced Saxon legislation. Even to our own days Roman hoards are constantly brought to light. Such hoards could not long escape the King's hands, and we find treasure-trove early established as a royal right. At what period of Saxon rule this became law does not appear; it is not so extant until the laws called the Confessor's, compiled by the Saxons and in a manner forced upon the Conqueror; by these it was ordained that treasure found in the earth, unless in a church or cemetery, belonged to the king; in such exceptional cases gold appertained to the king, and silver to the

king and the Church in equal moieties. Mr. Faussett proceeded to offer some remarks on the omission, as stated by Mr. Kemble, of grants of hidden treasure in Saxon charters, although frequent in those of the first Norman sovereigns; such a grant, however, occurs in a charter of Eadgar to Glastonbury in 971. The laws of Henry I. include treasure-trove among rights of the king; Glanville, in the reign of Henry II., first mentions concealment of the discovery as punishable by death or loss of limb, and implies that treasure included every kind of metal. The earliest actual definition is given by Bracton, in the time of Henry III.; he describes treasure as any ancient deposit of coin or other metal, of which no memory exists, so that it has no owner. The Statute of Edward I. concerning pleas of the Crown ordains inquiry regarding treasure found in the earth, wrecks, waifs, royal fish, &c. detained unlawfully from the king, to whom of right they belong; but treasure found in the sea is said to belong to the finder. Things, however, lost and found above-ground were to be delivered to the owner under certain conditions, but if not claimed, to the finder. The duties of the coroner in cases of concealment are set forth in another statute of that reign, and the crime is fully described by the author of *Fleta*; the penalty being fine and imprisonment, in lieu of death or loss of limb as in earlier times. Mr. Faussett cited the statement of Coke, that precious metals or coin hidden in ancient time, and whereof no person can prove ownership, belong to the king or to some lord by royal grant. Mines of gold or silver in like manner belong to the king. The present law is in accordance with the lucid explanation given by this writer. Some remarks were made on the observations of Blackstone that, as it should appear, the hiding, not the abandoning, of the treasure gave the king a property; such as is casually lost and also treasure designedly abandoned belonging to the finder. Some have thence argued that treasure buried in graves would be excluded, as abandoned; this notion was considered by Mr. Faussett to be a misapprehension, which he sought to refute. Lastly, he referred to Sir George Lewis's "Circular" to the police, in 1860, authorising payment to the finder of coins, gold or silver ornaments, and other relics, of the actual value, on their being given up for the behoof of the Crown; and directing that, in cases of concealment that came to the knowledge of the police, measures should be taken for recovery of the treasure. This Mr. Faussett considered to be a step in the right direction, founded also upon liberality and justice; its object being the public advantage. Owing unfortunately to certain inherent defects, this "Circular" had missed its object, and complicated the difficulty which it sought to remove. By asserting a claim to all ancient relics, and not to the precious metals only, the question became perplexed; moreover, no intention being expressed as to the objects to which treasure delivered up would be applied, suspicion and ill-feeling arose, which the employment of the police was not calculated to lessen. The result proved that the law has been as carefully evaded as ever; it is evident that enough has not been done to place the law upon a proper footing. The precise terms of the question are these—the Crown or its grantee claims gold, silver, and coin found hidden; the finder claims such precious objects not hidden, also all other things whether hidden or not, no owner being found. The prevalent impression that landlords can claim, and the exaggerated notions of rights of lords of manors, are errors to be carefully eradicated. Having thus traced the history of



the franchise, Mr. Faussett offered some suggestions in regard to the future, and how this right of the Crown may best be exercised for public advantage. It has been proposed that the sovereign should exercise this right by abdicating it—waiving all claim, and vesting all discoveries in the finder. It is alleged that, as long as any claim exists, there will be an inducement to the finder to conceal or melt the treasure; that in resigning the right, the Crown would lose little, the landlord be benefited much; that sooner or later, free trade in antiquities being established, they would come to public museums by sale or gift, and so forth. To this specious proposition Mr. Faussett opposed certain cogent arguments. It is a new policy, he remarked, to discourage pilfering by giving the thief what he covets. The Crown might lose little, but the public would lose much; the landlord would be as far as ever from his claim; competition would certainly bring dispersion of objects found; in all its bearings he regarded the scheme, which some have strongly advocated, as unwise. Against such suggestions he cited the sagacious remarks by the late Mr. Rhind, in an *Essay on Treasure Trove* published in 1858, before any modification of the law had been made, or compensation offered to the finder. The forcible arguments of that talented antiquary had materially contributed to obtain concessions by the Crown, attended with excellent results in Scotland. In conclusion, Mr. Faussett pointed out that the objects desired are the preservation of antiquities, in the first instance, and also to rescue them from loss or destruction in unappreciating or careless custody. He suggested the adoption of an amended “Circular” to the same effect as that which had hitherto proved so ineffectual in England; but that the future destination of objects secured by Government should be distinctly set forth; also a well-defined statement of what the Crown may and will claim, with the offer to purchase such objects as are not claimed, in addition to that of liberal and prompt remuneration for what it does claim; lastly, the elimination, as far as possible, of the police element in the transaction. All care should be taken that the system be published and understood in every village of the realm. He advocated warmly the claims not only of national museums but of local collections, as depositories, where objects thus secured should be permanently placed for public benefit and instruction. Reverting to the suspicion and inevitable disadvantage which must occur if no more gentle and popular agency than that of the police could be found as the medium, Mr. Faussett hazarded a suggestion that possibly in that machinery which had already been rendered eminently subservient to public advantage and convenience, namely, the principal post-offices throughout the realm, there might be found the means of providing an agency free from invidious prejudices, and by which the desired object might most effectually be realised in regard to the vexed question of treasure-trove.

Lord Talbot offered a few remarks on the success which had attended the mode of proceeding adopted in Ireland in recent times, in pursuance of the concessions made by the Government in like manner as in North Britain. The agency of the police had been employed, and was found to work well. Numerous objects of value were constantly brought to the Royal Irish Academy, appointed by Government as the recipient of treasures of antiquity constantly brought to light in the sister kingdom, and frequently of great intrinsic value.

Mr. John Evans, F.S.A., expressed the great interest which he felt



in the important subject under discussion, and so ably introduced by Mr. Faussett. He was, however, of a different opinion in regard to many points in the memoir, and strongly advocated the expediency of abandoning all claim on the part of the Crown, pointing out the great prejudice to the private collector which must arise from the course suggested by Mr. Faussett. A warm discussion ensued, in which Mr. S. Greaves, Q.C., Mr. James Yates, Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart., M.P., and several other members, took a prominent part.

A communication from the Secretary of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Mr. John Stuart, was read, setting forth the advantages which had accrued through the concessions made by the Lords of the Treasury in January, 1859, and the announcement then made that ample remuneration would be made to the finders of any ancient relics on delivering them up on behalf of the Crown. In Scotland the results had proved most satisfactory, and the Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh had been enriched in a remarkable degree. A simple and effective system of operation had been organised, and it had proved practicable to employ the intervention of the rural constabulary without any serious disadvantage.

A remarkable Italian banner was brought for exhibition by Mr. Scharf, F.S.A. It is painted on both sides, exhibiting peculiarities of the early Siennese school, the subject being the youthful Tobias, guided by the archangel Raphael, who holds a box of unguents; it is precisely the same on each of the sides, the banner having doubtless been used for processional purposes, probably by some guild or fraternity of medicine: the subject has evident connection with the healing art.

The Rev. T. Carteret Maule, Rector of Cheam, Surrey, exhibited, through Mr. Warwick King, a pewter chalice and paten, found with a skeleton in a stone coffin on the site of the tower of Cheam church. The coffin is supposed to be of the thirteenth century. Some fragments of cloth of gold and a buckle were found, relics of the vestments in which, according to customary usage, the deceased, doubtless one of the Rectors of Cheam, had been interred. The chalice lay at the left side of the skull. Mr. King brought also from Cheam a helmet, of the time of James I., a relic of a funeral achievement, probably that of John Lord Lumley, who died in 1609. His stately tomb, engraved in Sandford's "*Genealogical History*," is in the chancel, where was to be seen a portrait on panel of that distinguished nobleman, who was possessor of Nonsuch, the favourite palace of Queen Elizabeth, not far distant from Cheam, and there Lord Lumley was frequently resident.

Mr. Stuart Knill brought an ivory casket for relics, obtained from the church of St. Matthias, at Trèves.

Mr. Greaves, M.P., exhibited three remarkable examples of mediæval art, an enamelled chasse of the thirteenth century, of very choice workmanship; a devotional folding tablet, or altar-piece; and a shrine of German work, date fifteenth century, a specimen of very unusual character.

The Rev. D. Gillett sent a portion of a glass vessel, of which the surface had become curiously decomposed by the action of moisture, so as to present a singularly beautiful appearance. It was found in taking down part of the church at Geldestone, Norfolk.

A German hunting-knife, with the date 1624, was exhibited by Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith. The mounts are of steel, curiously engraved.

The blade is heavy, formed for chopping, in "brittling" or cutting up the stag. Three small instruments are inserted in the sheath.

Announcement was made that the exhibition of drawings of ancient painted glass by the late Mr. Winston would be opened to the members in the rooms of the Arundel Society, from Monday, March 27, to Saturday, April 8. A descriptive catalogue of the collection, which will be deposited in the British Museum at the close of this exhibition, has been prepared by Mr. J. B. Waring. A new edition of Mr. Winston's "Enquiry into the Styles of Glass Painting," the best text-book on the subject, will speedily be published by Messrs. Parker, with additional illustrations from the author's admirable drawings. This valuable manual has for some time been out of print, and increasingly in request.

### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*Feb. 22.* GEORGE GODWIN, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

A letter from the Treasurer, accompanying some presents to the Library made by the late Duke of Northumberland, and laid upon the table, was read by the Chairman, lamenting the decease of a nobleman so distinguished and beloved. His Grace had given his patronage to the next Congress of the Association at Durham in the month of August. Mr. Pettigrew concluded his letter in the following terms:—"In His Grace's decease science has lost an ardent student, antiquities and the arts a most enlightened cultivator, letters and literature in general a zealous friend and supporter. But, in that which more especially regards the moral individual and his perpetual exercises as the friend of the poor and needy, it were difficult to employ terms sufficiently cogent to express what we must all so sensibly feel." The Chairman from his own knowledge related several important services rendered to archæology by this most excellent man.

Mr. Wilton Rix communicated a paper "On the Customs and Privileges belonging to the Town of Glensforde, in Suffolk, with the Antiquities of the same," which was read by Mr. Levien, and gave rise to an interesting conversation.

Mr. J. T. Irvine sent drawings of remains in the churches of Bradford-on-Avon and Ashton Steeple. The former were very curious, representing some ancient pieces of stone built into the church and singularly sculptured, presenting interlaced strap-work in panels with a chequered or diaper design resembling the arrangement of some early tessellated pavements. There was likewise half a recumbent figure of a lady in the costume of Edw. I. or beginning of Edw. II., coloured.

Mr. George Vere Irving read a paper "On the Swords of Andrea Ferrara," illustrating his subject by many examples and rubbings with varied characteristics.

Mr. Halliwell exhibited a beautiful seal of the Guild of Holy Cross at Stratford-on-Avon, which he had never met with before. It is very elegant, and belongs to the fifteenth century. The matrix is now in the British Museum.

Mr. Pettigrew exhibited a very fine seal of the town of Colchester. It is of very elegant design and fine execution, and may be seen figured in Cromwell's "History of Colchester," p. 400.

A paper "On the finding of a large Collection of Saxon Coins at Ipswich," by Mr. Francis, was read.

March 8. JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., V.-P., in the chair.

The following Associates were elected:—Thomas Law Blane, Esq., Dover-street; Morris Charles Jones, Esq., Dale-street, Liverpool; Dr. Frodsham, Victoria-square, Pimlico; Theodore Kirchoffer, Esq., of the Universities of Tubingen and Heidelberg, Great Ormond-street.

Thanks were returned for various presents to the Library.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a collection of leaden signacula recently found in London, especially on the site of the Old Steel Yard, Upper Thames-street, and Mr. Cuming read a paper upon their peculiarities. Many of them were exceedingly interesting, formed of pewter and calculated to hold the blood or other relics of martyrs, and had representations of the murder of St. Thomas à Becket. One vessel exhibited a figure of St. Erasmus with his emblematical windlass. An image of St. Edward the Confessor was found near the place of his burial at Westminster. The costume of the King fixes this at the second half of the fourteenth century. The remainder were of St. John the Baptist, the Saviour, the latter as a nimbed infant, the face only being visible, the body covered with a rich pall. It had probably belonged to some relics of the Nativity, and is of the fourteenth century. The image of St. John the Baptist is late in the fourteenth century, and found in the progress of works now going on for the Thames embankment. It is presumed to have been worn as an amulet.

A paper by Mr. Read, of Ipswich, relating to Joseph Groves' MSS. concerning Cardinal Wolsey was read, and from the manner in which his works appeared, accounted for the difficulty of obtaining a complete copy.

Miss Holden, of Swathing Grange, exhibited three pennies of William the Conqueror or William Rufus, forming a portion of the remarkable find in 1838 at Beauworth, near Winchester. Mr. Bergne sent a minute description of the coins, shewing them to have been severally minted at Norwich, Taunton, and Dorchester.

A paper from the Rev. Mr. Kell "On the Discovery of a Roman Building at Gurnard's Bay, Isle of Wight," by Mr. J. E. Smith, who sent a plan of the building, tessellated pavements, &c., &c., specimens and drawings of the pottery and other utensils obtained. The paper gave rise to considerable discussion, and the examination will be further pursued.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 16. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. Samuel Smith was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited impressions of a third-brass coin of Carus, found near Walton, Norfolk. It was silvered, and had gold rings inserted through it, probably indicating a Saxon interment.

Mr. Arnold exhibited some Paduan forgeries—one a mould or bronze die for a medallion of Lucius Verus; a medallion of Dido; and the mould of its obverse. The medallion of Dido bears on the obverse her bust to the right, her hair plaited, but with long tresses on her neck. The legend is ΔΙΑΔ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΑΣΣΑ. On the reverse is a walled town, representing Carthage, with water and ships in front. In the exergue ΚΑΡΧΗΔΩΝ. This medallion is engraved in Patin's *Suetonius*, p. 311, with a *cave* to the reader not to take it for an ancient coin, "figmentum



est eruditi sculptoris Itali." Mr. Arnold also exhibited a dollar of John George II. of Saxony. On the obverse is the Elector on horseback to the right, and the legend DEO ET PATRIÆ, 1657, and there is a long list of his titles on the reverse. A curious circumstance connected with this coin is, that the obverse die, as originally engraved, had DEO behind the horse, and this being considered irreverent, it was re-engraved with the legend differently arranged, and the first issue called in <sup>a</sup>.

Mr. Vaux read a paper by himself, "On the Eccles Find," in which he gave full details of the remarkable find of coins which took place on Aug. 11, 1864, in the parish of Eccles, near Manchester. The coins found amounted in all to 6,217 pieces—so far at least as they have been recovered—and were transmitted as treasure-trove to the Duchy of Lancaster office. Mr. Vaux stated that the great bulk of the coins were what had been called *short-cross pennies*, and belong to the reign of Henry II., and perhaps to Henry III. With them were associated about 200 coins of the Scotch kings William the Lion and Alexander II., and of John of England, minted in Dublin during the time he was king. It had been hoped that the occurrence of so large a collection of money of the same class and character would have definitely set at rest the question whether or not these short-cross pennies ought to be attributed, as has been done by many numismatists, to Henry II. alone, or as has been urged with much force by some recent writers, partly to Henry II. and partly to Henry III. Mr. Vaux, however, stated that the result of a long and minute examination of these coins had not enabled him to pronounce a decided opinion one way or the other; that he was inclined to think one class, in which the king's portrait represents a young man, bearded, with a long thin face, and two curls on each side of it enclosing pellets, might not improbably be assigned to Henry III.; at the same time, Mr. Vaux remarked that he had met with no evidence in support of the further opinion that some of these coins ought to be attributed to Richard or John, of whom, as is well known, no specimens of *English* money have ever been met with; and urged the improbability that either of these monarchs, had they struck coins during their respective reigns, would have continued on their own money the name of a preceding king. Mr. Vaux believed that the evidence of several large finds of this class of money proved at least this, that there must have been an abundant circulation at the time of Henry's death in A.D. 1189, and that it was not therefore unlikely that, owing to this circumstance, Richard, who lived the greater part of his reign on the Continent, and John who succeeded him, should have found it unnecessary to issue any fresh money—for England—during the twenty-seven years of their two reigns.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

*March 6.* A special general meeting was held, Professor T. L. DONALDSON, President, in the chair, to take into consideration the recommendation of the Council with respect to the award of the Royal Gold medal, the Institute medals, and other special prizes, for the year 1864, and their recommendation with reference to the medals for the year 1865.

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<sup>a</sup> See Kundmann's *Nummi Singulares*, 1731, p. 88.



The resolution of the Council, containing their recommendation with reference to the award of the Royal Gold medal was first read. After some discussion it was decided that the Royal Gold medal should be awarded to James Pennethorne, Esq., Fellow.

The report of the Council relative to the designs and drawings received in competition for the Institute medal, the Soane medallion, the late Sir F. E. Scott's special prize, and the Student's prize in books was then read, and the prizes were adjudged as follows:—

To Mr. J. Tavenor Perry, of John-street, Adelphi, Associate, for a set of drawings, sketches, and description of Bodiam Castle, Sussex,—the Institute medal and five guineas.

To Mr. Harry G. W. Drinkwater, of Cornmarket-street, Oxford, for a set of drawings, sketches, and description of St. Mary's Church, Iffley, Oxon,—a medal of merit.

To Mr. James Redford, of St. Peter's-square, Manchester, for a set of drawings, sketches, and description of Croxden Abbey, Staffordshire,—a medal of merit.

To Mr. William Mansfield Mitchell, of Clapham Villas, Roundtown-road, Dublin, for a set of drawings, sketches, and description of Jerpoint Abbey, Kilkenny, Ireland,—a medal of merit.

To Mr. R. Phéné Spiers, of Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico, Associate, for a set of drawings and description of a design for an Institute for the study, practice, and performance of music,—the Soane medallion.

To Mr. J. Stacey Davis, of Lamb Buildings, Temple, for a set of drawings of a design for a mansion,—the late Sir Francis E. Scott's prize of ten guineas.

To Mr. Thomas Brown, of William-street, Sheffield, and to Mr. James Howes, Jun., of Gray's Court, Charing Cross, for designs for a gate-house and guard-house to a fortified city, a bath, an oriel window, a newel staircase, a group of furniture, &c.,—the Student's prize in books was awarded to both candidates.

The subjects for medals and prizes for the year 1865 were then taken into consideration, and approved.

#### CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

*Feb.* 20. The Rev. H. R. LUARD, M.A., President, in the chair.

Professor Babington exhibited a bronze spoon [Roman ?] lately found in Chesterton parish.

The Rev. R. E. Kerrich, M.A., exhibited (1) Letters Testimonial, dated July 4, 1653, of the degree of M.A. conferred on Robert Roger-son by the University of Cambridge, Oliver Saint John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, being then its Chancellor. To this instrument is appended a fine impression of the University seal. (2) The inventory of the goods and chattels of John Foord, of Upton Cheyney, in Gloucestershire, husbandman, dated April 17, 1627, and amounting to £212 3s. 0d.

Mr. C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., read a letter addressed to him by Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., of Bottesford Manor, near Brigg, enclosing the following extract from the accounts of the churchwardens of Leverton, near Boston, in the year 1573: "Item given to Owyn Willyams, proctor for the pore house of Jesus in Cambrige, vjd." Mr. Cooper also referred to other entries in the accounts of the same

parish (given by the late Mr. Pishey Thompson, in his "History of Boston,") relating to small sums paid for the relief of poor scholars of Cambridge and Oxford in the reign of Elizabeth.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., exhibited a marble figure of a lion, found by Dr. Pierotti during some excavations at Herodium, Palestine; and read extracts from the Diary of Francis Burman, relative to his journey to England in 1702. This Diary, which was printed at Amsterdam in 1828, is little known in this country. It contains interesting notices of Archbishop Tenison, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Bentley, Kuster, Dr. John Wallis, Mr. Laughton, the celebrated librarian of the University of Cambridge, Bishop More, and other men of note and learning. Burman visited Cambridge at the Commencement (having been fifteen hours on his journey from London). He dined at Trinity College on Dr. Bentley's invitation, and records that the scholars ate their meat from square wooden trenchers. A few days afterwards, Burman went to Oxford, of which he also gives a curious account. He incidentally mentions Audley End, sometime a royal palace, but a large portion of which was then about to be pulled down. Burman's notices of libraries in London, Cambridge, and Oxford, are particularly worthy of attention.

*March 6.* The Rev. H. R. LUARD, President, in the chair.

Mr. C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., presented the following Cambridge tokens: John Bird, tailor, 1667; John Craske, grocer, 1667; Elizabeth Hoghton; Christopher Maies.

The Rev. J. E. Mayor, M.A., called attention to certain ecclesiastical records of Holland (1587—1645), elucidating English history.

## CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

*Feb. 14, 20.* On both these days the Rev. CANON BLOMFIELD occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance to hear a paper (which occupied the two evenings in its delivery) by Mr. E. A. Davidson, head master of the Government Schools of Science and Art, on "The History of Books and their Illustrations." The subject was well treated, but it does not demand a detailed report at our hands. In the course of the first evening Mr. Davidson said that he had lately seen in London a copy of a rare local work, "Chester's Triumph," of which publication he believed not more than one or two copies were known. On a fly-leaf in a copy of the first edition of the Welsh Bible, sent to him for exhibition, he noticed the statement that it was printed and published by a Nonconformist bookseller of Chester, one Peter Bodvel.

Mr. T. Hughes (hon. sec.) said he had brought with him from his own library specimens of the earliest Chester printing known; one being a handbill of William Thorp, bookseller, of Chester, during the time of the Protectorate, and this was, so far as he knew and believed, the very earliest relic extant of the printer's art in Chester. He also exhibited a fine copy of Randle Holme's "Academy of Armoury," a quaint work in folio, printed and published in Chester in 1688. Another great curiosity he had to bring forward was a document more than 200 years earlier in date than the oldest effort of Caxton or his

predecessors. This was a MS. commission of assize held at Chester, apparently in March, 1256, a document which he presumed had at one time belonged to the Exchequer Court of the county palatine. It referred, among other matters, to some disturbance at Poynton, near Stockport, some ecclesiastical disputes at Astbury, &c.; and among the names of early Cheshire men recorded were the following—the Bishop of Chester, the Abbot of Chester, Richard de Stockport, John de Mottram, Geoffrey de Bredbury, William de Mainwaring, Jordan de Titherington, Richard de Grosvenor, &c. “Chester’s Triumph in honour of her Prince,” had been reprinted by the Chetham Society, and a copy was in his (Mr. Hughes’s) possession. Peter Bodvel, the Chester bookseller who published the Welsh Bible referred to by Mr. Davidson, was not a Chester man, but an interloper from some other place, who in 1676 commenced business in this city in defiance of the then law. After numerous expensive trials, Bodvel had finally to make his peace with the local trade by purchasing his freedom as a member of the Stationers’ Company, of which guild he became the alderman a few years afterwards.

Mr. Davidson exhibited a large number of ancient MSS. and books in illustration of his paper. Among them was a Hebrew scroll of the Law, written on twenty-three yards of parchment (*circa* 1034) lent for the purpose by A. Goldsmid, Esq., London.

### THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

*March 6.* The annual meeting of the subscribers to this Society was held at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester, JAMES CROSSLEY, Esq., F.S.A., the President, in the chair.

After the report of the Council had been read, the Chairman said that two of the publications of the year were extracts from the Court Leet Records of Manchester, edited by Mr. Harland. Everybody who took an interest in the history of Manchester would be much indebted to Mr. Harland for furnishing them with that work. It was fortunate that when the Court Leet books were handed to the present Corporation, the first of them was extracted from by Mr. Harland, for that volume which, while it was the first of the series, was certainly one of the most curious, had been either lost or mislaid. Probably it was mislaid; but if it should prove to be lost, it was a very great advantage that Mr. Harland had had it in hand, and that its more curious points were now given to the public. It might appear to many people that the records of the Court Leet would be rather dry; but no one who looked over the work recently delivered would think it at all so. It supplied all those minute and curious facts which were necessary to enable one to form a good idea of everything connected with the habits of our ancestors. For his (the Chairman’s) part he prized those minute details, when they were facts, in a very high degree. He would rather have one new fact, however humble it might be in respect to the subject it related to, and if it was curious in itself, than a very great number of ingenious speculations, of brilliant writings, or of dissertations on what was called the philosophy of history. In the instance before them it was singular that the Court Leet was presided over by one of the first peers in the kingdom, the most magnificent, he might call him, of a magnificent race, Edward, Earl of Derby. He had steered his course with very great success



through a stormy period; and after being employed abroad and at home, and knowing perhaps as much as any man ever did of diplomacy and the history of his time, it was singularly curious to see him coming down to the Little Peddlington of the Manchester Court Leet, and taking the chair there as its head. He was accompanied, of course, by those important functionaries who belonged to the court—the clerk, the boroughreeve and constables, the dog-muzzler, the ale-taster, the scavenger, the swiner, and the pinder. Those functionaries had important matters to decide with regard to a great variety of points, and they displayed no want of wisdom in their decisions. With respect to the ladies, that was rather a difficult subject at that time; but there were grievances to complain of from them. Probably, as some of those peculiar talents which had to be animadverted upon might have descended to their successors, it would not do to say much on that subject. Certainly, the ladies had in those days what the great Roman satirist called the “*Sermo promptus et Isæo torrentior*,” and he had no doubt it was interlarded with figures which, to use Milton’s words, would make “*Quintilian stare and gasp*.” A summary remedy, however, was found; and he had no doubt that the Earl and his colleagues succeeded to a great extent in improving, if not in reducing, the rhetoric of the ladies. With regard to the pigs the case was worse than with the ladies. Pigs had been regarded as unruly animals since history began to be written. But pigs so untractable as those of Manchester at that day were never read of in history. They made it their business to effect a settlement very near the Old Church; and he had no doubt that many reverend functionaries going to perform their duties in the morning at that church, were chased by those sacrilegious animals, while their cassocks had the same appearance as those of Parson Adams, when the squire set his dogs on him, in “*Joseph Andrews*.” Not content with that, the pigs walked in rank and file through the streets of Manchester. What with the noise they made, and with the elevated key of the ladies, certainly Manchester did not at that time present the music of the spheres. He hoped that every gentleman who had Mr. Harland’s book would read it, and he felt certain that he would be very much pleased with it. The next work of the year was Mr. Jones’s conclusion of his catalogue of the tracts in the Chetham Library. When the Chetham Society was started it was thought desirable that there should be some publications connected with the library of Humphrey Chetham, and that suggestion was, he believed, mentioned in the original prospectus. Of course as the Society took the name of that respected individual, it was highly desirable that they should pay attention to some of the good work that he had effected. Upon much consideration, it was thought that the best plan of dealing with the library, in order to make it the subject of a publication, would be to separate one part of it, such as the collection of tracts, and to give a detailed and illustrated catalogue of it. Mr. Jones kindly undertook the task, which he has now completed on a very large scale. He (the Chairman) had no hesitation in saying that the subject was as nearly exhausted by Mr. Jones’s treatment of it as was possible. The work would be found very generally useful, and he hoped it would lead to other publications of a similar nature. With regard to the publications contemplated or in progress, the first was the “*Stanley Papers*, containing the *Diary*, *Prayers*, and *Meditations* of James, seventh Earl of Derby.” When the Rev. Canon Raines undertook that work he seemed



to contemplate giving a very short life of the Earl, in addition to the papers which it was intended to publish. But on going further into the subject new materials offered themselves; and he was glad to say now that, although the life would not be so long as he (the Chairman) could wish, yet it would be longer than was originally contemplated; and he was certain that it would present an idea of James, Earl of Derby, such as had never been given hitherto by any of his biographers. That nobleman was one of those great ornaments of the county who deserved every attention that could be paid to his history. Mr. Raines had obtained from the State Paper Office, and from other sources, letters which would be published, and the greater part of what the Earl wrote would be given in the promised publication. He (the Chairman) trusted that the book would form a memorial worthy of the man; from what he had seen so far of Mr. Raines's materials, there was every prospect of its being so. It would be a great disgrace to Manchester if James, Earl of Derby, that most loyal subject, was left without a sufficient memorial. The second projected publication was the *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*, Part 3, by the Rev. Thomas Corser. That was in progress, and would be a very interesting volume, containing the whole of the works of Breton, to whom very little attention, comparatively speaking, had been paid among the old poets, and of whose writings Mr. Corser had a very complete collection. The third work was the "Visitation of Lancashire in 1532," edited by Mr. W. Langton, who had the work in progress. He (the Chairman) wished it was out. Mr. Langton was most careful in all his works. The only difficulty was that he did not sometimes cut the knot instead of untying it. But it was so rare to meet with one who was a really careful heraldic writer, and pedigrees were so carelessly constructed generally, that it was a very venial fault if a person carried an excess of fastidiousness almost too far. The fourth work was the "Register of the Manchester Free Grammar School, with Notices and Biographies of Distinguished Scholars," edited by the Rev. J. Finch Smith. That book was passing through the press, and would form a very curious register; while of the more distinguished scholars there would be enlarged biographies. The collections of ancient ballads and poems relating to Lancashire and Cheshire, by Mr. Harland and Major Egerton Leigh respectively, would, he was sure, be very much liked by the members; and two gentlemen more qualified to undertake the work it would be difficult to find anywhere. "Worthington's Diary and Correspondence" would come out in due time. The "Diary of John Angier" would be a publication of the same character as "Newcome's Diary," and the "Life of Adam Martindale." Angier was one of the most distinguished Nonconformists of his time; there were very few men whose character stood so high. The MS. from which the diary would be published was in a beautiful little hand, so minute that it required exceedingly good eyes to read it. To transcribe it must require eyes almost with microscopic power. He had no doubt that it would form an acceptable re-publication, as the life of Angier, by Oliver Heywood, which was now very scarce, was a most interesting biography. "Byrom's Unprinted Remains" were still in the state they were when last reported upon. The Council had not been able to obtain the attention of the lady who had kindly assisted them so far; and without Miss Bolger's active co-operation it would be rather difficult to publish the book. "The Later Heraldic Visitations of Lanca-

shire" would form a nice small volume when Mr. Raines, who had the materials ready, was able to put them to press. He (the Chairman) had nothing to say of the remaining works contemplated, except that he expected that the index to the volumes up to 60 from 31 would be out at no distant time. It was very important that the works of the Society should be regularly indexed. It was not done by any other society; but the utility of their publications was considerably diminished by the want of such an index.

The Rev. Canon Raines said that he had received a letter from Mr. T. W. King, the York Herald, enclosing an article which might be inserted in one of the miscellaneous volumes of the Society on the funeral certificates of Lancashire, in the Herald's College, which Mr. King had illustrated in such an able manner as no one could but a herald having access to the authorities of the College. Mr. King would be glad for that article to appear in the Society's publications, and he (Canon Raines) thought that Mr. King might add to it the funeral certificates of Cheshire. With the permission of the meeting he would suggest that to Mr. King. Mr. Carr, a barrister, and one of the receivers for the Duke of Buccleuch's estates in Lancashire, had sent him (Canon Raines) four or five quarto volumes in manuscript of Wilson's "Archæological Dictionary," which had been already published. The book was by a Lancashire man who lived at Clitheroe; it was curious as a specimen of very fine caligraphy; and Mr. Carr thought that it might be deposited in the Chetham Library. The manuscript contained an index which was not printed. The books were produced to the meeting and examined with considerable interest.

The Chairman said that he had received a letter from the Rev. J. Raine, of York, one of the Council, enclosing a copy of the will of Bishop Cartwright, of Chester, which had recently been found at York. The document was highly curious, and Mr. Raine suggested that it might be printed in one of the miscellaneous volumes, with a short biographical notice of the bishop. Hunter, who published the very curious Diary of Bishop Cartwright, for the Camden Society, was not aware of the existence of the Bishop's will. It was a singular document. The Bishop stated a number of grievances against his children, particularly against one of his daughters, who had married a bad husband. On the great point of dispute as to whether at the time of the death he had embraced the Roman Catholic faith, the will did not throw any distinct light. Burnet said that he had not embraced the Catholic religion; and Richardson, who published the last edition of Godwin *De Præsulibus*, said decidedly that he had.

The Rev. Canon Raines said he had in his possession several curious and original documents relating to the presentation and institution of Cartwright to the rectory of Wigan, which might with propriety be added to the article about the will.

Mr. W. Langton, the honorary secretary, read the accounts, which were, on the motion of the Rev. G. W. Whitelegge, referred to the auditors; after which the report was adopted, and the officers of the Society elected, Mr. Crossley being re-appointed President, and the Rev. Canon Raines Vice-President.

In reply to the Chairman, the Rev. Canon Raines said that he had very little to state respecting the publication (except that it was in progress), of the diary, devotional and metaphysical writings, and extracts

from the Commonplace-book of the seventh Earl of Derby, with his History of the Isle of Man, from the original manuscripts at Knowsley. Since those matters had been printed, he had ascertained that there were two very valuable books, written by the Earl, in the library of Worcester College, Oxford, and through the courtesy of the Provost and Fellows, those books had been placed in his hands. He had also ascertained that there was a manuscript diary of the Earl, with a continuation by the Countess, written during his residence in the Isle of Man, containing a variety of interesting materials which had not been given to the public. That volume was in the possession of the Duke of Athol. Through the kindness of the Rev. Canon H. M. Birch, rector of Prestwich, application had been made for the loan of that book. He (Mr. Raines) trusted that it might be placed in his hands, and if there was no great delay in that being done the biography would proceed with so much greater rapidity. The illustrations which would be introduced into the work would be portraits of the Countess Dowager, Mr. Archdeacon Rutter, and a facsimile of an autograph letter of the Countess. The portraits were taken from the originals at Knowsley, they were beautifully engraved by Holloway, of London, and were presented to the Chetham Society by one of the Derby family. In a letter that he had had the honour of receiving recently from the Earl of Derby, with reference to an engraved copy of the portrait of the Seventh Earl, by Jansen, his lordship said that he had placed that portrait in the National Gallery, and he was not aware of the rules with regard to taking copies of portraits in that gallery. It would be a great satisfaction to the members of the Society if they could get a copy of Jansen's portrait. There would, of course, be some expense attending it, and as their funds would not admit of any great outlay, if any person would come forward and present such an illustration to the Society he would confer a great benefit upon its members. In the books to which he (Canon Raines) had referred there were a great number of autobiographical anecdotes which would be introduced into the biography of the Earl, and which would be rather more of a domestic character, and shew the inner mind, and probably the inner man, than the matter that was found in Seacome and other historians, who treated him more as a warrior and politician than as an English country gentleman.

The Chairman said that in one of their recent works, edited by Mr. Beamont, there was a portrait of the seventh Earl, but it was very different from what might be considered to be the traditional idea of the Earl's face. He did not mean to say that it was not like the Earl; but men's portraits differed greatly as they were taken at different periods of life, and the Earl was so fine a character that they would like to have not merely one copy of his face, but any which would give an opportunity of realizing his character more exactly.

The meeting concluded with the customary votes of thanks, in reply to which the Chairman said that with respect to the Diary and Correspondence of Worthington (which he has in hand for the Society) his arrears would be very speedily discharged. He had held back its publication for a short time, in order that an opportunity might be afforded for the completion of other works. He could complete the book in a short time, and he would promise them that it should shortly be finished.



## CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

*May 18, 1864*<sup>b</sup>. RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President said that since the last meeting (with the kind permission of Horatio H. Townsend, Esq.,) in company with Colonel Lane Fox, he made a very minute examination of the Fort of Lisnaraha, on the lands of Lehan, about three miles north of Blarney:—

"This fort," he said, "which is one of the largest in the county, contains within the circumvallation, which is over 21 ft. high, a full plantation acre. At the base of the rampart is a deep moat, at some seasons of the year containing 12 ft. of water in many places. On Saturday, Jan. 11, with the assistance of a strong labourer, and a long crowbar, soundings were taken in many parts of the fort to a depth of 5 or 6 ft. without any favourable result. The fort was then measured by Colonel Fox, and its centre found as nearly as possible. Here we had an excavation made, 6 or 7 ft. deep; bits of charcoal were met with, mixed with fragments of bones. Before leaving we had the place closed up. On Tuesday, Jan. 17, we renewed our operations, when, on sounding at the north part of the fort, the bar slipped down for about 2 ft. As this indicated the presence of a crypt, we had the ground excavated, when, about 2 ft. 10 in. from the surface, we found what turned out on a further examination to have been the top of an arch, presenting the rudest elements of artificial work. It was constructed of small stones, placed lengthways into some sort of cement, quantities of which we discovered on the floor when clearing out; it was composed of fine clay, lime being largely used in its composition. Mixed with the cement we found charcoal and small pieces of bones. The evening brought our researches to a close. Great care was observed so as not to disturb the arch. We hope in a day or so to resume the investigation, and expect to be able to lay before the Society a more satisfactory and detailed result."

Mr. Robert Day, jun., exhibited an exceedingly fine cinerary urn, which was found near Draperstown Cross, co. Londonderry, about 3 ft. beneath the surface. It rested on a stone slab, and was protected on the top by another flat stone placed horizontally; this was supported by four upright stones, and these formed a rude chamber or cist, from which there was a channelled outlet to carry off any water that might have percolated from the surface. This urn is vase-shaped, being 5 in. high, and 6 in. across the mouth. It has a raised double rib round the centre, on which are four projections or handles, and is entirely covered on the outer surface and inner edge, with the ancient zigzag and beaded pattern. When found, it contained incinerated bones, but these were not preserved. It is of light brown colour, and is in perfect preservation. In connection with urn burial, a thin circular plate of sandstone, partly polished, was also exhibited. It is 5 in. in diameter, and was found imbedded in a clay matrix beneath a turf bog in the county Antrim. Similar discs of bronze have been found under urns which have been placed, mouth downwards, on them. Two of these were presented by Mr. Lindsay to the late Mr. Crofton Croker. But a stone plate such as this is considered unique, and is supposed to have been used for the same purpose. Mr. Day also shewed five stereoscopic pictures of Kilcrea Abbey, by H. Haines, Esq., which are perfect specimens of this beautiful art; they elicited the admiration of the members,

<sup>b</sup> This report was not forwarded to us in order of date; it should have preceded that given in GENT. MAG., Jan., 1865, p. 65.



and called forth some interesting remarks in reference to the Abbey and surrounding locality.

Mr. R. Caulfield was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year, and Messrs. Robert Day, jun., and Joseph Wright, Vice-Presidents.

*Oct. 12, 1864.* The first meeting for the session 1864-5 was held in the Library of the Royal Cork Institution, RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President delivered an address, in which he recapitulated the proceedings of the Society for the past year, dwelling at some length on the collection of national antiquities that had been exhibited at its meetings, the most important of which have been duly noticed in our pages from time to time. He also spoke of other matters, which had engaged the attention of the members, in the following terms:—

“Of the historical annals of our city and county, some curious documents have been occasionally submitted to your notice. The early ecclesiastical condition of Cork has been treated of, the great feudal power and magnificence of prelates in former days, the genealogy and private papers of lordly families whose names have long been forgotten on the page of history, telling us by their sad tale how little is human greatness, and how liable to grow dull and decay is all that glitter which may shine on the banners that wave over our castles to-day. An ancient original document here exhibited still retained in perfect preservation the seal of the Abbey of Tracton in our county, and shewed by its device the origin of the Bernardine order from the great monk of that name, whose fame once filled Christian Europe, and at whose command kings bowed and obeyed. Another shewed by the legend on the seal that was pendent that Kinsale was originally a Danish town, and that its harbour, called Endelford, was one of the rendezvous of the ships of that maritime nation. Records from Her Majesty’s State Paper Office have been read to shew the melancholy and unprotected state of our harbour at the close of the sixteenth century, and the great consternation of the Mayor of Cork, over three centuries ago, on the arrival of certain merchant ships in our haven, who were not very scrupulous in making piracy subservient to trade. Sir J. Perrot’s account of his holding a sessions in Cork in 1573, executing three-score persons, and banishing ‘the great rowles from the wearing of ladies, gentlewomen, townswomen, &c.’ and then complaining of getting grey over his work. The fearful havoc committed about the same time by the Algerine pirates on the western coast of our county, and which is so often alluded to in the proclamations preserved in the Council Book of Munster, a valuable MS. now preserved in the British Museum, and which was carried to so fearful and demoralising an extent as to render it expedient to dispeople the Island of Inshirken, and other places in the vicinity of Baltimore. To come nearer to our own times, extracts from the correspondence of Lord Kilmallock have been read for you. These letters embrace events of the years 1689-90-91, and present a faithful picture of that gloomy period. Our city here plays a conspicuous part; the brief mention of partial success mentioned in one letter is dimmed by the despairing tone of the next, and our sympathy is awakened by the crying out from his captivity of a poor prisoner captured at the Boyne, and who prays to be remembered in the exchange of hostages.”

Mr. Robert Day, jun., shewed the following antiquities:—A silver armlet undecorated, but joined at either end by a succession of spiral ornaments, which made the bracelet slightly elastic. It was found last June near Ballybunnion, co. Kerry. A piece of ancient forged ring-money in copper, plated with gold, found near Armagh. A very fine bronze rapier, with two rivets, from the county Donegal; another also in good preservation from the northern shore of Lough Neagh; and a very fine bronze leaf-shaped spear-head, with part of the wooden handle still retained in its place by the bronze pin which helped to secure the weapon to its handle. Eight ancient glass beads and orna-

ments from the counties Derry and Antrim—one of them in particular, was considered unique. It is of blue glass, set with pieces of yellow enamel, and is a bead within a bead, there being a smaller blue and white glass bead within the larger ornament, which was probably worn as a pin. A very fine double bead used for the same purpose, of bright green vitreous paste, was also shewn. Beads of this kind are rarely found in Ireland.

Mr. T. A. Lunham exhibited several specimens of mosaic pavements from the baths of Caracalla, and the ruins of other public buildings at Rome.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Jan. 30.* The annual meeting was held in the Town Library, Guildhall, Leicester, the Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

After the transaction of ordinary business, Mr. G. C. Bellairs (financial secretary) read a statement of accounts for the past year, which was adopted.

Mr. North (Honorary Secretary) then presented the report for 1864, prepared by himself, which stated that the Society was in a prosperous condition, and then proceeded to detail the visit made last year to Hinckley, of which we gave an account shortly after<sup>c</sup>. The report then spoke of various works of Church restoration lately effected in the district, as at St. Martin, Leicester, St. George, Leicester, Wistow, Oadby, Narborough, Barkley, Wisston Magna, Saddington, Burton Overy, Hoby, Hallaton, Withcote, Wymondham, and Slawston; as also of the Jewry Wall, Leicester. For a portion only of the remarks can we spare room, and we will begin with—

*“The Jewry Wall.*—In accordance with the resolution referred to in the last annual report of this Society, the Sub-Committee appointed to take means to preserve the Jewry Wall have proceeded with the projected works so far as the funds placed at their disposal warranted. Their first wish was to place substantial brick supports to carry the overhanging masonry. This was done early in the year, and so the fear of a great mass of the ancient structure falling in consequence of its having no adequate support, was removed. The next step taken by the Sub-Committee was, under the kind and gratuitous superintendence of Messrs. Goddard and Son, to excavate, for about thirty feet, on the eastern side of the wall, commencing at its northern extremity. These excavations were carried down about ten feet nine inches, to the level of the Roman way—in fact sufficiently deep, and carried out sufficiently in an easterly direction, to expose fully the bases and footing of two of the piers. In order that the portion thus opened should so remain, and be for the future exposed to view, and so convey a correct idea of the kind of structure the Jewry Wall originally was, this Society obtained permission from the Highway and Sewerage Committee, and also from the vicar and churchwardens of St. Nicholas parish, to leave open the excavations so far as they have been completed, protecting the spot by proper walling and fencing. The information gained by these excavations with regard to the original use of the Jewry Wall, has been laid before this Society both by Mr. Goddard and Mr. James Thompson. The evidence furnished appears rather of a negative than a positive character. The Jewry Wall was clearly at no period connected with any building projecting in an easterly direction, that is, towards the church of St. Nicholas; and Mr. Thompson's theory that the Jewry Wall was the western gateway of Roman Leicester, appears to be strengthened by the information lately obtained.

<sup>c</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1864, p. 336.

*“Church Restoration.*—The work of restoring the parish churches in this county still progresses. During the past year many restorations—so far as the promoters intended for the present to carry the work—have been completed; others are now in active progress, and many additional ones are contemplated. Many of these restorations have been effected with great care; indeed, in all cases a greater desire is now shewn to preserve the ancient features of the fabrics, and to insert, where new work is necessary, details either reproduced in design from such remnant of the ancient structure as may have been preserved, or where such guides are wanting, entirely new designs in harmony with the general character of the building. There is now—more than formerly—a strong feeling among the clergy of the necessity of employing educated architects of experience in the restoration of their churches, and architects themselves also know that their designs are more accurately criticised and their skill and good taste more correctly estimated than was the case even a few years ago. To these causes tending to the correct restorations of our churches may be added that spirit of conservation which has shewn itself so strongly in Churchmen of late years with reference to all those marks of antiquity, vestiges of bygone times, disused accessories of public worship, marks of ancient ritualism, with which so many of them abound.

*“St. Martin’s, Leicester.*—The east end of the chancel has received some ornamentation during the past year, which is worthy of notice. The wall space on each side of the reredos, and nearly to the height of it, is diapered with black circles on a green ground; each circle contains a cinquefoil in dull purple, with a gold centre. This diaper is bordered, a little below the top of the reredos, with alternate red and blue squares, boldly outlined, on which are gold and black conventional rosettes. A similar border terminates the diaper on the floor line. Ornate foliated crosses, in gold and colours, occupy the centre of each of these wall spaces. Above the hoodmoulding of the east window, and parallel with it, a text is written, and the space from that to the roof is filled with a vine scroll in natural colours. This scroll is continued from a stem rising on each side of the window from foliated scroll-work resting on the upper border of the diaper. The remainder of the east wall is filled with a powdering of fleur-de-lis and trefoil alternately. Mr. C. J. Lea, of Lutterworth, was the artist employed to execute this very successful and pleasing decoration, which has an additional advantage in not being very costly in price. The chancel of this church has been further enriched during the past year by several special gifts from members of the congregation. There are within the altar rails a pair of very magnificent gas-light standards in polished brass, from the works of Messrs. Skidmore, of Coventry, the gift of a member of this Society (Dr. Shaw); and a very successful Bible lectern, in polished brass and coloured iron, from the same works, has been presented for use in the daily services of the church.

*“Wistow Church.*—The alterations were commenced in December, 1863, by the removal of a wooden gallery at the west end of the nave, and the opening of the tower-arch behind it, which had been bricked up for many years. To compensate for the loss of seats caused by the destruction of the gallery, the private chapel, containing the recumbent effigy of Sir Richard Halford, and monuments to other members of the Halford family, was made available for the congregation by opening the iron gate dividing the chapel from the body of the church, and by the introduction of seats. At the same time the pulpit and prayer-desk were removed from the north to the south side of the church. During the present winter further improvements have been effected. The space under the tower (formerly shut out from the church by the brickwork and gallery, and used as a belfry) has been converted into a baptistery. Its window has been filled with stained glass, by Heaton and Butler, depicting the baptism of Jesus, and Christ blessing little children. A new font of Caen stone (the gift of Lady Halford) has been placed in the centre, and the floor paved with encaustic tiles, from a design furnished by Mr. C. J. Lea, of Lutterworth.

*“Narborough Church.*—The whole of the walls externally have been restored. The windows of the north aisle are in a forward state, and shortly will be placed in position. The south side of the chancel has also been restored, new windows inserted, and the ancient priest’s doorway, known to many members of this Society as one of an extremely interesting type, reproduced with considerable care and fidelity by Mr. John Firth, of Leicester.

*“Saddington Church.*—A new east window in the chancel, of an Early Deco-



rated character, has been inserted by Mr. Firn, from designs furnished by Messrs. Goddard and Son, superseding a square-headed opening of an extremely unecclesiastical type.

*"Hoby Church."*—Every traveller from Leicester on the Syston and Peterborough Railway must have noticed, immediately after quitting Brooksby Station, this picturesque church standing on the rising ground to the left of the Wreke. A nearer view would, however, a year ago, have shewn that the fabric was rapidly sinking into decay, and that unless energetic steps were at once taken to preserve it, utter ruin would be (as unseemly dilapidation had long been) the consequence. The rector and his parishioners set to work, and placing the care of the church in the hands of Mr. Ewan Christian as architect, and Mr. Firn, of Leicester, as builder, have proceeded towards a restoration so far as their funds will permit. Great care has been exercised in the restoration and rebuilding to preserve the original design and details. Two three-light Decorated windows (good examples of the work of the end of the thirteenth or commencement of the fourteenth century) in the south aisle have been restored. The face of the walls of that aisle have also been restored in ashlar. A new roof of oak has replaced the old one, and the doorway, which was much mutilated, has been replaced by a new one. The nave has been cleansed, and the clerestory windows, which are poor and debased in character, have been repaired where needful. The tower (the base of which is early thirteenth-century work) has been partially renovated. The chancel, which was in a wretched condition, has been rebuilt throughout, and its roof is entirely new. An original window on the south side of the old chancel has been restored and re-inserted in the new work. The ancient piscina has also been preserved. It has not been refitted at present, and some (it is hoped a short) time must elapse before a new floor will be laid. The face of the walls internally has been judiciously cleansed, and the stone, part ashlar and part rubble, shewn throughout. Unfortunately, lack of funds prevents the immediate repair of the north aisle, which is much dilapidated. The most interesting object to the ecclesiologist in Hoby Church is the stone which, in pre-Reformation times, formed the upper portion of the altar. These altar stones are now very rare in England, and this is (it is believed) the only perfect one in this county. It was found about forty years ago, by the then rector, forming part of the pavement of the church. It was taken up and placed on the communion-table. It bears upon it the usual five consecration crosses, which are more or less distinct, and is, of course, of considerable size—about 8 ft. by 4 ft.—the altar-stone being always one perfect slab symbolizing the unity of the church. During the late restorations this stone was of necessity removed. It has been carefully preserved, and it will either be replaced—so your Secretary is assured both by the rector and the architect, on the table, or put immediately under it for preservation.

*"Withcote Church."*—This curious church, with its eighteenth-century fittings, has received some decoration by Mr. Lea, of Lutterworth. The fittings of this church are all of oak, and are characteristic of the period in which they were erected. Grecian pillars and panelled oak pews abound. The reredos is of this character. In its central square compartment Mr. Lea has introduced the Decalogue on zinc tablets having a stone-coloured ground.

*"St. Peter's Church, Wymondham."*—A pretentious but very disfiguring and obstructive singing-loft has been removed from the west end of the nave of this church. This gallery, with the brickwork behind it, entirely blocked up the tower-arch. The brickwork has also been taken down, and the fine arch opened. The arch itself was everywhere defaced, and the bases of the pillars carrying it entirely buried. The arch has been thoroughly restored in accordance with such data as remained, and the bases of the columns (remarkable for their octagonal form, thus shewing their early character) will now repay inspection. This improvement led to others: a lately-inserted belfry-door in the western wall of the tower is now blocked up, and the early lancet window over it, with a semicircular relieving arch in the interior, is now well seen from the nave. An interior turret staircase to the bell chamber, with a door of the Perpendicular period, also restored, adds another interesting feature to this part of the church. Two very large scene paintings, about eighty years old, formerly occupying the interior gables east and west of the nave, have been removed, and the clerestory of the nave partly restored. The spurious tracery found in the east chancel window of five lights has been replaced by a very elegant design of the Geometrical period by



Mr. Slater, and is now filled with stained glass representing the chief passages in the history of Our Lord, very successfully executed by Mr. Alexander Gibbs. The very ugly reading-desk and pulpit, which formerly occupied so much room and obstructed the view of the eastern end of the chancel, have been replaced by a more appropriate and convenient, as well as seemly arrangement, for the same purposes.

"*All Saints*", *Slawston*, has been thoroughly restored, and the chancel nearly entirely rebuilt, under the superintendence of Messrs. Goddard and Son, architects, Leicester, during the past year. The nave and aisle roofs have been renewed in style according with the ancient roofs, which were quite unsafe. The whole of the windows have been restored, care being taken to follow the details furnished by the remains of the originals. The porch of the south door has been rebuilt, during the excavations for which portions of an Early Decorated gable-cross were discovered, which served as a model for the new cross now placed upon the apex of the new porch. The internal stonework has been carefully cleansed, and the walls externally restored and re-pointed. The doorway on the north side has been walled up, in order to add to the warmth of the edifice; the jambs and heads are left to shew its former existence. New doors of English oak, with strong wrought-iron bands, have been placed to the west and south doorways. These and the porch gates are the only portions of the work in which the oak is used, the architects being anxious to shew that red deal could be employed in the internal fittings with good effect in cases where the funds prevented the use of oak. The pulpit, prayer-desk, lectern, stalls in chancel, low chancel screen, and seats in nave and aisle, are consequently carried out in that material. The result is extremely satisfactory. The floors of nave and aisle are laid with four-inch red and black tiles, and the chancel with encaustic tiles. . . . It must not be supposed from this goodly array of Leicestershire churches which are evidently cared for by those worshipping within them, that there are no cases calling for immediate attention to prevent their destruction, or that there are not wanting instances in which decency and good taste are ignored in a way which may surprise many of the members of this Society. There is (to take only one instance, probably a sample of many) a church in which the roof has to be propped internally to prevent it falling on the heads of the congregation, and there is another in which a pew has been fixed within the rails of the altar."

The following observation, which closes this portion of Mr. North's report, has our hearty concurrence:—

"Among the many features calling for remark in the restoration of our churches, is one which cannot fail to appeal to the sympathies and excite the hopes of all Churchmen who have any veneration for the ancient structures in which for so many centuries their ancestors worshipped. The many free gifts, such as stained glass windows, mural decorations, fittings for the various parts of the church, service books, and other necessities for the decent performance of divine service, or tending to the glory of God and the enrichment of His House of Prayer, which are now so commonly met with in churches, is certainly a characteristic of these times, and tends much to unite us with those noble-hearted men of old, who in times of comparative darkness begrudged nothing that tended to add beauty and grace to the solemn services which they delighted to witness in those gorgeous edifices which they and their fathers erected, and in which we, their descendants, still continue to worship."

The report announced that, by an arrangement with the committee of the Leicester Permanent Library, the room lately occupied by the Leicester Medical Society, adjoining that library, is now open daily for the use of members of the Archæological Society; and by a further and separate agreement with that committee, members of the Society have now the privilege of reading within the above room (subject to the rules of the institution) any book upon the shelves of the Leicester Permanent Library, which now contains between 6,000 and 7,000 volumes of standard works, comprising all the local histories, very many books relating to architecture, archæology, and the arts, in addition to various

books of reference of considerable value. It was also stated that the summer meeting would be held at Melton Mowbray.

After the adoption of the report, several new members were elected, and numerous antiquities were exhibited, but none calling for any particular remark.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

*Feb. 15.* JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

On a ballot, Dr. A. Anderson, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. Stuart, Secretary, announced that Sir William Maxwell, of Monreath, had transmitted to him, for presentation to the Museum, all the curious objects found in the *island houses* of the Loch of Donalton, in Wigtownshire, and that he proposed to present them at the next meeting, with a descriptive notice of the crannoges and remains.

The following communications were read:—

I. Notice of the Site of the Battle of Arderyth. By W. F. Skene, F.S.A. Scot. It appeared that the author of "*Caledonia*" had fixed the site at Airdrie, but Mr. Skene, while agreeing with Chalmers that the battle was an historical event, could not accept his conclusion as to the site. He began by examining the mythical accounts of the battle preserved in the Welsh Triads, which he quoted, as also from the Black Book of Caermarthen, a manuscript of the twelfth century, and concluded that under the extravagant fables which they contained, there was to be found the outline of one of those great historical struggles which altered the fate of a country. Mr. Skene went on to shew that in this case the combatants really represented the advancing Christianity and retreating Paganism of the country, the latter being defeated. He quoted a passage from Fordun, which first led him to expect to find the site of the battle at a spot between the Liddel and Carwanolow, and detailed his examination of the localities thus suggested. It resulted in his finding the site between the great moat of Liddel and the water of Carwhinelow, on ground which answered the description of Fordun, and the probabilities of the case. On this site tradition also has preserved the memory of a battle.

The Chairman, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Skene for his valuable communication, expressed the general feeling that the site had been conclusively settled.

II. Account of the recent examination of a Cairn, called "*Cairngreg*," on the estate of Linlathen, Forfarshire. By John Stuart, Esq., Secretary. From this paper, it appeared that the cairn had been first opened about thirty years ago, in presence of the late Lord Rutherford and others, when a cist formed of large slabs was found in the centre, containing a small urn and bronze dagger. Two great slabs, one over the other, covered the cist, and between these a fragment of a sculptured stone appeared. The urn and dagger were removed, but the stone was replaced and the cairn restored. It remained there till a recent examination of the cairn made by Mr. Erskine, in presence of Mr. Cosmo Innes, Mr. Joseph Robertson, Mr. John Stuart, Mr. Neish, and others, when it was again found. It appeared to be a fragment of a larger pillar, and has on it the figure of the symbolical "*elephant*" which occurs so fre-

quently on the stone monuments on the north-east coast of Scotland. The paper discussed the question of the pagan character of such monuments and burials; and from the rude character of the urn, the occurrence of a bronze weapon at Cairnreg, and other circumstances, an early date was assigned to this deposit. The inference drawn from it was that at the time when the cist was erected the sculptured standing stone, which had been broken, was used in its construction, and therefore that the sculptures must be assigned to a pre-Christian system; while it was added that the figure of the elephant, and others of the same class, were also found in a more elaborate style of art on Christian monuments of a later period. As an element in discussing the date of these monuments, therefore, the present discovery was to be regarded as one of great interest. Drawings of the stone, urn, and bronze dagger, by Mr. Gibb, of Aberdeen, were exhibited.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Erskine of Linlathen for his interest in this matter, and for opening up the cairn a second time for inspection.

III. Notice of the Fort on Caerby Hill, and of other Early Remains in Liddesdale, in a letter to Mr. Stuart, secretary. By the Rev. John Maughan, Rector of Bewcastle. The remarkable fort of Caerby was described as occupying the summit of a conical hill rising from a high ridge of ground formed by the junction of the Liddel and Kershope waters. It now consists of an irregular enclosing wall of loose stones about four or five yards across, and within this circular enclosure are twelve small circles of loose stones, which seem to have been the hut foundations of the early occupants. It was said to resemble the so-called British cities of Ingleborough, Carn Engley, Birdhope Woollaw, and others.

The paper then described the works on Kirkhill, the Flight Camp, and other early remains, with occasional references to localities which have been made classical in the minstrelsy of the Border. It is to be regretted that the fort Caerby has been greatly dilapidated to supply materials for stone dykes. Mr. Milne Home gave an interesting account of similar remains at Linhope, Yevering, and Hownam, on the Cheviots, where circular walls enclosing hut-circles were found—while, in the last case, terraces for cultivation appeared on the neighbouring slopes.

A jet ornament, bone pin, boars' tusks, &c., found under five feet of moss in the course of draining operations at the base of the Craggs of Balgone, North Berwick, were exhibited by the Rev. John Struthers, Prestonpans, F.S.A. Scot.

Among the donations to the museum and library the following were announced as "treasure trove," received through John Henderson, Esq., Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer: Five rings, five-eighths of an inch in diameter, formed of twisted wire; portion of a large ring; small penannular ring; two portions, probably of armlets, and a small ingot, all of gold, found in the Western Islands; portion of a sepulchral urn, and a necklace of jet beads, found at Bogheadly, Kincardineshire; portions of a small sepulchral urn, found in ploughing a piece of uncultivated ground at Resting-hill, parish of Dunnottar, Kincardineshire; stone hammer-head, 11 in. long, with a perforation for a handle, found at Silvermine, Torphichen, Linlithgowshire; stone, with cup-shaped indentation; flat stone, with a perforation at one end, as if for suspension; and a flat piece of stone, with a hole in the



centre, found at Fetterangus, Aberdeenshire; bronze three-legged pot, measuring 12 in. in height, and 9 in. across the mouth, found at Bathgate in digging in a garden; small ebony casket, 5 in. long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep, with silver shields on the top, and plates of copper on the sides; on the under side of the lid is engraved AN · DOM · 1588; a nodule of clay ironstone, with a copper band at one end for suspension, probably used as a charm, found together in a wooden box, in trenching, in Lanarkshire; five silver table spoons (one wants the handle), with the initials I \* B on the upper end of the handle, and A r C on the under side of the bowl, found at Irvine; gold sword and sceptre-piece of King James VI., found in digging in Dunning churchyard; twenty-nine silver coins, chiefly of King Charles II., James II., William III. and Mary, and Spanish dollars, found at Water of Isla, Drummuir, parish of Botriphnie.

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NEW LIST OF EGYPTIAN KINGS.—The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Mariette-Bey, a *savant* in the service of the Viceroy of Egypt, which contains the following statement:—"At Abydos I have discovered a magnificent counterpart of the tablet of Sakharah. Seti I., accompanied by his son, subsequently Rhamses II. (Sesostris), presents an offering to seventy-six kings drawn up in line before him; Menes (the first king of the first dynasty on Manetho's list) is at their head. From Menes to Seti I. this formidable list passes through nearly all the dynasties. The six first are represented therein; we are next introduced to sovereigns still unknown to us, belonging to the obscure period which extends from the end of the sixth dynasty to the beginning of the eleventh. From the eleventh to the eighteenth, the new table follows the beaten track, which it does not quit again during the reigns of Thoutmes, Amenophis, and the first Rhamses. If in this new list everything is not absolutely new, we at least find in it a valuable confirmation of Manetho's list, and in the present state of science we can hardly expect more. Whatever confirms Manetho gives us confidence in our own efforts, even as whatever contradicts it weakens the results we obtain. The new tablet of Abydos is, moreover, the completest and best preserved monument we possess in this respect. Its style is splendid, and there is not a single *cartouche* or escutcheon wanting. It has been found engraved on one of the walls of a small chamber in the large temple of Abydos, which we are still engaged in extricating from the rubbish which covers it. Opposite, the same Seti is perceived on another tablet, making an offering to 130 other personages, who, this time, personify the *nomes* or *districts*, or geographical divisions and subdivisions of Egypt. Thus, on one side of the valuable chamber we have just discovered we see the representation of the history, on the other, of the geography of Egypt."

REMAINS OF THE ROMAN OCCUPATION OF GAUL.—In sinking piles for the bridge of Port Galland, which is being thrown over the river Ain, the workmen employed recently discovered some armour of gilt bronze, swords, and poniards. These articles have been purchased by the conservator appointed by the Emperor to superintend the museum of Gallo-Roman antiquities which he is forming in the old castle of St. Germaine-en-Laye. They are of great historical interest, as they may serve to indicate the course pursued by Julius Cæsar, when, having entered Briançon from Italy, he pursued the Helvetii, who were slowly moving towards the Aunis.—*Galignani*.



## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### FURTHER NOTICES OF THE FAMILY OF MARSHALL.

SIR,—In June, 1864, I had the honour of contributing to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE some notices of certain families bearing the surname of Marshall; I have now to draw the attention of your readers to several other families of the same name, most of whom are, I believe, descended from a common ancestor. The first person who used the name of Marshall in England, was one Geffery le Marshal, who came over with William the Conqueror. I do not doubt but that the families of which I have already spoken are descended from this person, at the same time I am well aware that most persons now bearing this surname have but little claim to descent from so illustrious a progenitor. The word Marshall is derived from the Dutch *maer*, 'a horse,' and *schalck*, 'a servant,' from this it came to mean a person who took care of horses, then one who had command over matters relating to horses, hence the *magister equorum*, and in time it was applied to any person who had to arrange certain things, as the marshal of a court; we still speak of marshalling coats of arms in the field of heraldry. These developments of the original word are very explicitly set forth in Mr. Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*. He also informs us that the names Mascle and Mascal, were originally the same with Marshall.

Marshall is an exceedingly common patronymic in the present day. Between July 1, 1837, and June 30, 1838, no less than 598 persons of this name were baptized, 430 buried, and 379 married in England and Wales<sup>a</sup>. If this

was the case twenty-six years ago, we may conclude that the annual number is much greater now. It is not, however, my intention to enter into a disquisition on the surname of Marshall; all I propose to do is to place before you a number of scattered facts relating to various Marshalls, with references to the sources from which I have derived my information; and this I do in the hope that at some future day more astute genealogists than myself will be able to furnish the links which are wanting to prove their common ancestry. At all events, I shall save subsequent inquirers the trouble of going over the same ground again.

In the first place, I shall add a generation or two to the pedigree already given<sup>b</sup>. William Marshall, of Carlton, there mentioned, living in 1433, who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Leeke, had issue by her *inter alios*, a son Thomas. This Thomas was of Stanton, or Steventon, Lincolnshire. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hartley, of Adgarle, in Lancashire, and had issue, William, who married Isabel, daughter of Robert Pennington, of Lancashire; their issue was:—

1. Thomas, of Littlebury, Essex.
2. William, of Much Hadham, Herts, who married Alice, daughter of John Kinge, of Suffolk. She married, secondly, Richard Gibson, of London, and had by him a son *Francis*.
3. Christopher, of London.
4. Margaret, married J. Toenson, of Olverston, co. Lancaster.

<sup>a</sup> Lower's Essays on English Surnames, vol. ii. p. 165.

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., June, 1864, p. 762.

5. Agnes, married Leonard Gardiner, of Lancashire.

This descent will be found in Harl. MSS., 1504, 6147, 1546, and 1433. The arms given are, Gules, on a fess argent 3 lion's heads erased azure between as many mascles or<sup>c</sup>; an entirely different coat to that borne by the Marshalls of Carlton.

It is now I think sufficiently clear, (refer to GENT. MAG. for June, 1864,) that different branches of this family have borne four distinct coats, viz. :— Gules, a bend lozengy or<sup>d</sup>. Barry of six, argent and sable, a canton ermine. Paly of six, gules and ermine, on a chief or three griffin's heads erased sable. Gules, on a fess argent 3 lion's heads erased azure between as many mascles or.

These, again, have been used with varieties of tincture and number of bars, &c.

I shall now mention several families bearing these arms, or modifications of them; and I think when I have done so you will agree with me in considering them branches of the same house.

The first I shall mention was settled in Sussex, and is recorded in the Herald's Visitation of that county taken in 1633<sup>e</sup>. The pedigree commences with Edmund Marshall, of Hitchin, Herts., who had issue two sons, Edmund and Thomas. Edmund, the eldest, "remained in Hertfordshire." Thomas was of Michelham in Sussex, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Russell, of Jevington, Sussex, and had issue :—

Thomas, of Lewes, in Sussex, eldest son, married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Whatman, sometime Recorder of Chichester.

Henry, married, and had issue, George, and Elizabeth.

Edmund.

Richard.

Elizabeth, married Thomas Palmer, of Hastings.

Mary.

Susan.

Harleian MSS. 6,164 and 1,076 are both copies of the Visitation of 1633. The former gives the arms, Gules, on a fess argent 3 lion's heads erased—between as many mascles or. The latter gives, Barry of six argent and sable, on a canton ermine an escutcheon of the second. Crest, A demy man in armour holding in his dexter hand a baton tipped sable, over his armour a sash azure, the plume of his helmet sable.

In Add. MS. 4,961, fol. 58, there is another pedigree evidently belonging to the same family as the two former. It commences with two brothers, William Marshall, and — Marshall. William died, seized of the Manor of Kenwick, (*Keswick* ?) Norfolk.

— Marshall, had issue Christopher, and John, of Hadham, Herts. Christopher was of Blewberry, in Berks, and is called in the pedigree "cosen and heir of William," though it appears that he was nephew; he married Anne Slade, and had issue :—

1. William, of Blewberry and Old Windsor, 1623, "entered as heir male by reason of state of entail of his uncle." He married Margery, daughter of Richard Windlow, of Clinnor, (?) Oxfordshire, and had Margery, only daughter.

2. Edmond, died in Hertfordshire, without heir male, and was buried at Blewberry. He married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Goddard, and had Dorothy, Anne, Elizabeth, and Catherine. This family bore, Or, four bars sable, in chief a chess-rook between two mullets of the last. The sable bars shew this to be a modification of the coat of the Yorkshire and Notts. Marshalls.

Several branches flourished in Lincolnshire.

Nicholas Marshall, of Tydd St. Mary, in that county<sup>f</sup>, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Done, and had :—

1. John.

2. Thomas, married Ellen —. He had issue, Thomas of Abbots Anne,

<sup>c</sup> See East Anglian, vol. ii. p. 144. <sup>d</sup> Ibid.

<sup>e</sup> Berry's Sussex Genealogies, p. 357; Harl. MSS. 6,164, 1,076.

<sup>f</sup> Harl. MSS. 1,139, 1,544, 1,550.

in Hampshire, who married Marie, daughter of Henry Cotton, and had issue Thomas, (second son).

### 3. Anne.

This family bore, Barry of six argent and sable, a canton or. Crest, A stag's head issuant out of a ducal coronet or.

The pedigree of another Lincolnshire branch, who subsequently settled in Notts., and at Doncaster, commences with Miles Marshall, of Marston, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Spindola, of Dene. See Publications of Surtees Society, vol. xxxvi. p. 175.

In reply to my former communication, your correspondent, Mr. W. R. Emeris, of Louth, good-naturedly drew my attention to the family of Marshall, of East Theddlethorpe, which he stated to be "lately extinct in the male line." This, I am happy to state, is not the case. His letter was indirectly the means of putting me in communication with the present representative of that family, who afforded me very courteously all the information in his power. I have not yet obtained a pedigree extending beyond four or five generations, but I hope at some future day to be able to compile one.

A branch of the Marshalls bearing Argent, 3 bars sable, a canton ermine, is now represented by the Leppingtons, of Grimsby. They descend from the Marshalls of Brancaster in Norfolk. An incomplete pedigree will be found in Burke's "Authorized Arms," p. 77.

The Marshalls of Fiskerton, Lincolnshire, are the last for whom I shall claim connexion with the before-mentioned houses.

Augustine Marshall, of Rampton, Notts., had issue Robert Marshall, of Lincoln city, who had:—

Robert, of whom presently.

John.

William. (Administration of the goods of one William Marshall, of Rampton, was granted to his wife Elizabeth, 1677, at York. A William Marshall, of Rampton, voted at Nottingham for a M.P. for Notts., 1698. See Harl. MS. 6,846.)

George.

Robert Marshall, of Fiskerton, and of Lincoln, aged 74, 1666, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Beeton, of Wakefield, Yorkshire. They had issue:—

Robert, of Fiskerton, entered at Gray's Inn, February 17, 1646; he was aged 42 in 1666. He married Anne, daughter of Edward Ellis, of Fiskerton.

Richard, married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Heton, of Garthorpe.

Elizabeth, married John Welles.

Ann, married Edward Briggs.

The arms of the Marshalls of Fiskerton are said to be Argent, 3 bars sable, a canton ermine.

A family of Marshalls resided at Tuxford in Notts., and another at Kirton, about four miles from that place, but as yet I am unable to give any connected pedigree of them. I think it not improbable that both were connected with the Marshalls of Rampton, which is only a few miles distant from Tuxford. I should esteem any information relative to these families a great favour.

Before I notice others of this surname, who have apparently no connexion with those already spoken of, I will mention two monumental inscriptions. The first is to John Marshall, ob. 1432, sometime lord of the moiety of the manor of Upton, whose arms were Argent two bars sable, a canton ermine. His quaint inscription, as also one for Rd. Marshall, ob. 1494, will be found in Nichols' "History of Leicestershire," vol. iv. p. 956. The second commemorates William Marshall, the well-known writer on rural economy, and I insert it because, as far as I know, it has not hitherto been printed. It has been before stated that he was descended from a family seated at Aislaby Grange, near Pickering, Yorkshire, now extinct in the male line<sup>g</sup>. Several of this family are buried at Middleton, near Pickering,

<sup>g</sup> — Cole took the name and *arms* (?) of Marshall, under will of Wm. Wells, a connexion of the family, 1827.



a village which lies between it and Aislaby. Here, under an altar-shaped tomb in the churchyard, on the south side, lies William Marshall. His monument of white marble is, however, in the church at Pickering, on the north wall of the nave.

"In Memory of John Marshall, who died on the 5th day of July, 1811, Aged 73 years, and was interred in this Church. Few men possessed more original and valuable Ideas on Political Economy, and perhaps none in the details and practice of Agriculture and Planting, many of which are preserved in the Works of his Brother, William Marshall, Honorary Member of the British Board and of the French Society of Agriculture, who died on the 18th of September, 1818, and was interred at Middleton. He was an excellent mechanic, and had a considerable knowledge of most branches of Science, particularly of Philology, Botany, and Chemistry, but was indefatigable in the study of Rural Economy. In his Works are recorded the best practices of English Agriculturists at the latter end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth Centuries. He was also Author of several Works on Rural Ornament, Planting, and Political Economy, as connected with Rural Economy, all of which bear the marks of true Philosophy, and real Philanthropy."

Arms, Barry of six argent and gules, a canton ermine. Crest, A man in armour, holding in his dexter hand a baton, over his armour a sash.

An account of his works will be found in "Notes and Queries," third series, vol. iii. p. 484, and vol. iv. p. 17.

On brass plates on the floor of the nave in Pickering Church are these inscriptions to other members of this family:—

1. "To the memory of Richard Marshall, Gent., who died (at Newark) May the 4th, 1811, aged 60 years."

2. "In memory of John Marshall, who died Dec. 14, 1801, aged 75. Also Paul Marshall, who died June 21, 1806, aged 66."

I have now to notice several families which I do not see any chance of connecting with those already mentioned. A family of Marshalls are, or were till lately, resident at Newton Kyne,

Yorkshire. They bear, Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules. A pedigree of them will be found in Hunter's "South Yorkshire, Deanery of Doncaster," vol. i. p. 291. See also the "Topographer and Genealogist," vol. ii. p. 13.

The following is the pedigree of some Marshalls who received a grant of arms from Camden, and were descended out of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. It will be seen in Harleian MS. 1,433, fo. 75 b. See also Guillim's "Display," sect. iii. cap. 14, p. 161, edit. of 1724.

Richard Marshall, of Cockwood, or Cookwood, Yorkshire, was father of Thomas Marshall, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, and he of Richard Marshall<sup>b</sup>, married at Stamford to Anna, daughter of Thomas Beckwith, Esq., and had issue:—

John, of whom presently.

Henry, son and heir, of the borough of Southwark, married Margaret Courtney, of London, and had:—

William; Jane, wife of Henry Vere, of Southwark; Henry, Alice.

John, of Southwark, Surrey, anno 1623, "a very good liver, and founder of Christ Church, in the county of Surrey," was grantee of the arms, Argent, two chevrons enclosed by two closes sable, between three buck's heads caboshed gules. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Heecoke, of Clifton, Cheshire, and had issue:—

Thomas, æt. 33, 1623; Richard, John, Gregory, Edward, Alexander, William, all s. p.

John, of Southwark, aged 28, 1623; married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Richard Taylor, M.D.

Richard.

Sara, Maria, Christiana, Judith, Maria, Anna, Elizabeth, Brigit, Emma, all s. p.

Susanna, wife of Richard Thicknes, of London.

Elizabeth.

<sup>b</sup> He had a younger brother, William (Guillim).



In Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, part iv. p. 25, there is an inscription to Mrs. Julian Marshall, wife of John Marshall, of St. Olave's, Southwark, wool-merchant, who died Feb. 25, 1701, aged 89, perhaps one of this family.

Argent, a chevron vert between three crescents gules, is the coat armour attributed to the Marshalls of Diceworth, in Leicestershire, of whom a pedigree will be found in Nichols' History of that county, vol. iii. p. 1,122, and in several of the Harleian MSS., being copies of the Visitation of Leicestershire, taken in the year 1619.

The Marshalls of Selaby, Durham, bore Argent, a chevron between three crescents gules. Crest, A demy man in armour proper, holding in his dexter hand a baton or, his sinister arm tied at the elbow with a ribbon gules. Their descent will be seen in Surtees' "Durham," vol. iv. p. 21. The same arms were borne by Marshall of Chelsea, Middlesex. See Burke's "General Armoury."

A family of Marshalls was seated for some time at Crayford or Crafford, in Kent, and bore Argent, a chevron between three horseshoes sable. Elliner, daughter and heir of John Marshall, married Henry Cutts. (Harl. MS. 1,548, being Visitation of Kent for 1619.) Hasted, in his "History of Kent," vol. i. p. 208, says that Marshalls Court, in the parish of Crayford, belonged to a family of that name, one of whom, John Marshalls, was a benefactor to the church. Another Marshall of Kent is noticed in the "Topographer and Genealogist," vol. iii. p. 2.

A family of Marshall settled at Ivythorne, in Somersetshire, received a grant of arms in 1573, viz. Argent, on a fess between three chessrooks sable as many mullets or. Crest, An arm in armour embowed azure, garnished or, round the wrist a tie azure and argent, the hand grasping the end of a broken spear or. The pedigree<sup>i</sup> commences with John Marshall of Ivythorne, who married Joane, daughter of John Fitz-James, Lord Chief

Baron, and had, with a daughter Isabell, wife of Edmund Probal, of Weston-in-Gordano, a son Richard, of Ivythorne; he married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Moore, of Mooreheyes<sup>k</sup>, in Devon, and secondly Lora Rogers, of the county of Somerset. By his first wife he had issue:—

Richard, of Ivythorne, 1573, married Ann, daughter of John Selwood, of Chard, and by her had a son George. Barbara, wife of Ralph Whalley, of London.

By his second wife he had:—

Thomas.

George.

Mary, wife of Leonard Horner.

Elizabeth, wife of John Thomas, of Gloucestershire.

The Marshalls of Exeter<sup>l</sup> and Teigngrace, Devon, seem to be branches of the same family. A pedigree of the Marshalls of Exeter, and Chillington, Somerset, is given by Westcote in his "Descents of Devonshire Families," p. 502. Arms, Per fess gules and or, in chief three antelope's heads erased of the second and langued azure, in base a millrind sable. Crest, an antelope's head erased or, gorged gules. Of this house is, I presume, the present William Marshall, of Treworgy, Cornwall. Burke, in his "Landed Gentry," describes his arms as, Or, a millrind sable, on a chief gules three antelope's heads of the field. Crest, An antelope's head erased or. Westcote says that the arms of the Marshalls of Teigngrace are Or, a millrind sable. John Marshall, one of the four coroners of Devon, married Agnes, daughter of Walter Ossingold, of East Ogwell, and had issue:—

Thomas, married ———

John.

Katherine.

This descent is recorded in Harl. MSS. 1,080, 1,399, 1,538, 5,185, 889, 3,288; they give the arms, Or, a millrind sable, on a chief gules three heraldic tiger's heads erased or. Or, a millrind

<sup>i</sup> Harl. MSS. 1,385, 1,559, 1,445.

<sup>k</sup> See Pole's Devon, p. 187.

<sup>l</sup> Consult Pole's Devon, p. 151.

gules, is attributed by Burke, in his "General Armoury," to Marshall of Wiltshire.

In reading these brief records of the most common Norman surname in England, it will be observed that out of the numerous families mentioned not one has remained in the same place for any great length of time—a fact, at least, somewhat singular. Common as the name of Marshall is in the present day, I have not yet met with any family whose descent can be proved for any length of time. No one of this surname, since the days of Henry III., has ever risen to great eminence either in Church or State. Indeed, to a superstitious mind it would seem that the curse pronounced by the Bishop of Fernes upon William Earl of Pembroke, as related by Matthew of Paris<sup>m</sup> and Sir Henry Spelman<sup>n</sup>, had to a certain extent fallen upon all bearing the name of Marshall.

Marshall seem to have been scattered far and wide through the different counties of England, and have given their name to not a few places, some of which I enumerate here:—Sturminster-Marshall, Dorset; Redmarshall, Durham; Hampstead-Marshall, Berks.; Marshall's Manor, in Standon parish, (Clutterbuck's "Herts.," vol. iii. p. 231); Martials Manor, in Bovington parish, (Salmon's "Herts.," p. 117); Marshalls Court, in the parish of Crayford, Kent; Marshalls Wick, Herts.; Charlton-Marshall, Dorset: there are three manors called Marshalls in Essex; see Morant's History of that county<sup>o</sup>.

To the genealogist who may at some future day wish to investigate the descent of these families, a list of the different pedigrees of persons of this name to be found in printed works may not be unacceptable; they are:—

Marshall of Ardwick, Lancashire, and Belmont, Somerset—Burke's "Authorised Arms," p. 34.

— Diceworth, Leicestershire — Ni-

chols' "Leicestershire," vol. iii. p. 1,122.

— Eltesley, Hunts.—Visitation of that county by Chetham Society, p. 34.

— Aislaby Grange, and of Doncaster, Yorkshire — Publications of Surtees Society, vol. xxxvi. pp. 175, 316.

— Sussex—Berry's "Sussex Genealogies," p. 357.

— Yorkshire, Notts., and Essex—GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, June, 1864.

— Selaby, Durham—Surtees "Durham," vol. iv. p. 21.

— Exeter and Teigngrace—Westcote's "Devonshire Families," p. 502.

— Broadwater—Burke's "Landed Gentry."

— Finchingfield, Essex — Morant's "Essex," vol. ii. p. 367.

Pedigrees of the Marshalls, Earls of Pembroke, will be found in several of the county histories, and are too well known to require recapitulation here.

I think that I cannot be accused of wasting your valuable space if I enumerate, before I end this letter, some few biographical notices of persons of this name which I have met with in the course of reading. This I do principally because they in all probability will never be collected into any biographical dictionary, and may consequently be overlooked by the genealogist. I have added to each his chief distinguishing characteristic.

William Marshall, the engraver—Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, and Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers. Lieut. Marshall—King James's Irish Army List, by J. D'Alton, vol. i. p. 257. Stephen, Vicar of Finchingfield<sup>p</sup>; Walter, a Nonconformist divine; and Nathaniel, the celebrated preacher<sup>q</sup> —Rose's Biographical Dictionary, vol. ix.

<sup>p</sup> See also Muilman's History of Essex, vol. ii. p. 13.

<sup>q</sup> Ecclesiastics of the name of Marshall are mentioned in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, vol. i. p. 135; vol. ii. pp. 226, 523; vol. iii. pp. 126, 467, 574, 437, 127, 64, 582, 353, 500, 490; in Lipscombe's Bucks., vol. i. p. 499; vol. ii. p. 33; vol. iii. pp. 133, 108, 128, 138, and 627; vol. iv. pp. 287, 582.

<sup>m</sup> Edit. Bohn, vol. ii. p. 121.

<sup>n</sup> History of Sacrilege, edit. 1853, p. 188.

<sup>o</sup> Vol. i. p. 150; vol. ii. pp. 86, 313.

Lieut. James Marshall, R.N.—GENT. MAG. for 1805, Part ii. p. 775. Rev. Edmund Marshall, GENT. MAG. for 1791, Part i. p. 446. Lieut. Charles Marshall, R.N.—GENT. MAG. for 1803, Part ii. p. 1261. Cuthbert Marshall, D.D., Dean of Darlington—Cooper's *Athenæ Cantab.*, vol. i. pp. 97, 538. Thomas Marshall, Abbot of Colchester—Cooper's *Athenæ*, vol. i. p. 70. Thomas Marshall, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford—Rose's Biographical Dictionary, vol. iv.; Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, vol. iv. p. 170; GENT. MAG. for 1793, Part i. p. 323. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and his nephew John Marshall,

also Wm. le Mareschall—Foss's Judges of England, vol. i. p. 399, and vol. ii. pp. 397, 399. Thomas and Samuel Marshall, both Captains R.N.—Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*, vol. i. p. 242, vol. ii. p. 277, vol. vi. p. 51.

In conclusion, I beg to express a hope that your genealogical correspondents will aid me in the further elucidation of the history of this wide-spread family.

I am, &c.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

P.S. I omitted to refer, in my notice of the Marshalls of Finch'ingfield, to the curious notice of Sir John Marshall in Muilman's History of Essex, vol. ii. p. 7.

#### CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL AFTER THE CIVIL WARS.

SIR,—In the Visitation of Bishop Bredeoake, 1675, he represented "necessitates ecclesiæ, in quam tempore motuum nuperorum vis plurima labiesque perduellium incubuerat, queritur dilapsas esse turres, laceratas fenestras, convulsa fundamenta, ruinam minitiantia claustra, multaque præterea mala et incommoda quæ gliscente bello ecclesia sustinuerat, quapropter hortatus est, uti quantum res suæ paterentur, qui-

libet à Dignitariis et canonicis aliquid in usum fabricæ juxta antiquam Ecclesiæ consuetudinem contribueret." The bishop subscribed £100, the dean £40, the præcentor £30, the archdeacon £20, two prebendaries gave £20, two £10, one £6, six £5, two £4 a-piece, and one 20s. The deanery and chancellor's house were also in ruins at that period.

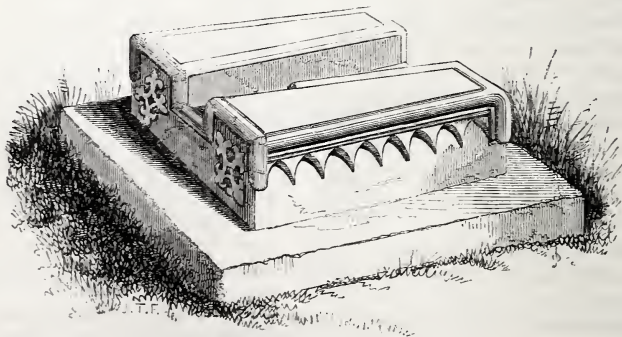
I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

#### INFANTS' TOMBSTONES.

SIR,—The account of two diminutive stone coffin-lids found at Deddington,

given in the current number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, at p. 327,



Infants' Tomb, Houghton-le-Spring.

reminds me that at Houghton-le-Spring, near Durham, is a singular-looking

stone, which has been thought to have been intended for a memorial of twins



dying in infancy. The sketch (fig. 1.) will explain itself; the dimensions are as follows: height,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in., length, 2 ft. 1 in., width at broader end, where crosses are, 1 ft.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in., at other end, which is plain, 1 ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. It was found built up

in a wall at the restoration of the church, and is now preserved in the churchyard.

At Pittington, an adjoining parish, is a somewhat similar stone, shewn in fig. 2. It is about 1 foot high, in-



Infants' Tomb, Pittington.

cluding the plinth, which is in one piece of stone with the rest, and 15 inches across the broader end.

I have not seen any stones like these elsewhere, nor can I suggest any other

explanation of them than that indicated above.—I am, &c.

J. T. FOWLER, M.A.

*The College, Hurstpierpoint,*  
March 3, 1865.

### FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

SIR,—In your current Number (p. 292) you quote from *Galignani* an analysis of a Paper by M. Ch. des Moulins upon the Tests of the Antiquity of Flint Implements; and unless some protest be offered against that gentleman's assertions it will be assumed that they are unconditionally accepted in England as well as in France, and that up to this time the archæologists have been under a grave delusion. I will not discuss the question whether the word "patina," to which he objects, is strictly correct as applied to the coating produced on flint implements by long deposit in the earth. It is a matter of slight consequence whether it is described as patina, film, enamel, varnish, or glass; for the principal collections of these relics contain specimens which exhibit each character of coating. But the great point is,

whether a test on which antiquaries have to a great extent relied is to be given up on this unsupported demand, and the whole question of antiquity thrown solely on the geologist, who may not happen to be present when the flint implement is exhumed from a well-defined stratum. No English archæologist has attempted to assign to a particular century either the polished celts or the older implements of the "drift" by means of this patina, but most of them have accepted it as reliable evidence of very great antiquity. M. Ch. des Moulins says, however, that—

"This patina, which is believed to distinguish the antediluvian from the Celtic specimens, is only found as a varnish on certain kinds of flint, and not in others, so that it does not offer a general characteristic: and again, it is liable



to *disappear*, and hence it does not constitute an absolute feature."

In the absence of better terms to describe two great pre-historic periods we may, for this particular argument, admit those of "Celtic" and "antediluvian;" but the patina which M. Ch. des Moulins affirms to exist alike on the implements of both ages, is not the coating on which English antiquaries chiefly rely as the proof of great antiquity. The smooth flint tools of the Celtic period seldom exhibit any patina at all: but every genuine tool of the more ancient period, extracted from the post-pliocene deposits, and known as the flint implements of the drift, displays a coating which I believe no art can successfully imitate, and which is indelible. It is not always alike; for not only the colour but the intensity depends upon the chemical property of the source whence it is derived; and I have observed that in the specimens obtained from the English fluviatile gravel-beds it is more pronounced than it is generally in the specimens which I have obtained from Amiens and Abbeville, and in many of those I have seen in the possession of M. Boucher de Perthes, Mr. John Evans, and others. I will not, however, extend this communication by detailed references to other collections, but confine my remarks to those authentic specimens of "drift" implements which I have taken out of the post-tertiary beds, or seen taken out, or of which I have such evidence of their having been taken out, as I could not reject. On the implements obtained from the beds where the gravel is of a deep ochreous colour there is a yellowish-brown coating over the whole surface, hiding the original colour of the flint, and forming a permanent enamel. On those found in beds where there were no ferruginous filtrations, but where there was a large

proportion of chalky marl, the coating on the flint assumes the appearance of the surface of porcelain. Those from a bed of sand have a much slighter film or glaze. M. Ch. des Moulins says,—

"This patina is liable to disappear, and hence does not constitute an absolute feature, whereby to distinguish the antediluvian from the Celtic."

My own experience shews that exposure to light, scrubbing with soap-suds, or any ordinary mode of cleansing, fails to remove a vestige of it. I should as soon expect the landscape to disappear from a willow-pattern plate, or the blackness from the face of the Hottentot Venus, by the same process. There must, therefore, be some mistake about the observations of M. Ch. des Moulins; at all events, his positive repudiation of the "patina" hitherto relied upon by antiquaries cannot be accepted by them whilst they have such potent facts on their side. I have lying before me at this moment about fifty specimens of flint tools possessing a coating of antiquity that will defy all efforts to remove it, except the application of some solvent, which would decompose the flint also. There are other deposits on the flint implements than the patina referred to, such as dendritic markings, and incrustations of carbonate of lime, and these may with some trouble be removed; but although they are accepted as evidences of long deposit, and as serving to shew that they have not been lately made to supply the demand for curiosities, yet they are not among the main tests on which experienced observers rely. If these be the proofs which M. Ch. des Moulins so summarily disposes of, then I may be permitted to say that I think he is skimming the surface too lightly.—I am, &c.

JAMES WYATT.

*Bedford, March 15, 1865.*

#### RATES OF WAGES IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

SIR,—On Jan. 11, 1562-3, an act of Parliament was passed to regulate the rates of wages. The Justices of the

Peace in the different counties, cities, and towns were ordered to assess the same, and to make a return thereof to

the Court of Chancery. The Court Roll of the city of Winchester, during the mayoralty of William Lane, in the fifth and sixth years of Elizabeth's reign, commences with a skin of parchment containing a transcript of "The several Rates and Taxations for Wages, made and set forth by the Justices of Peace of the city of Winchester." It affords a good summary of the various trades exercised in Winchester at that period. "Meat and drink" is valued at fourpence a day, and for apprentices at threepence. Apprentices appear to be well paid for their services. There is a diminution at the rate of a penny a day for the winter half of the year. Among the "crafts" the brewers and dyers receive the highest wages. The document is dated July 7, 1563, and recites that—

"At the Parliament held at Westminster, the 11th day of January last, it was enacted that the Justices of Peace of every shire, riding, and liberty within the limits of their several commissions, or the more part of them, being there resident within the same, and the sheriff of the county if he conveniently might: and every mayor, bailiff, or other head officer within any city or town corporate wherein there is a Justice of Peace within the limits of the said city or towne, should by force of that act assemble themselves together according to the tenor of the same act. And thereupon should limit, rate and appoynt the wages of artificers, handicraftsmen, husbandry men, laborers, servants, and workmen, as by their discretions should be thought meet, and according to such authority as is given them by the said act. The same rates and taxations should be certified into the Court of Chancery, before a certain day limited in the said act. Whereupon it should be lawful for the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, for the time being, upon declaration thereof to her Highness, the Queen's Majesty, her heirs or successors, or to the lords and others of Her Majesty's privy council; to cause proclamations to be made within the different shires and places, containing the several rates of wages appointed by the said Justices and other head officers. Commanding thereby in the Queen's name, all to observe and strictly keep the same, upon the penalty of the pun-

ishment and forfeitures limited and appointed by the said act and statute.

"And wherefore it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all manner of persons after such proclamation made, should observe and kepe the said rates for wages, upon pain of the forfeitures and penalties contained in the same statute, until by a second proclamation according to the purport of the same act, it should be otherwise ordered and proclaimed.

"Her Majesty having received into her said Court of Chancery among divers other certificates from sundry shires, cities and towns, one certificate from this her City of Winchester, containing the rates for wages hereafter following; Made and appointed by the Justices of this her said city of Winchester according to the tenor of the same Act. Minding to have the same rates put in execution in all points as by the process of the same Act is prescribed.

"Therefore her Highness strictly charges and commands all manner of persons within her said city of Winchester, to keep and observe in all points the said rates and taxations, orders, and appointments for wages, hereafter following and set forth, upon the penalties and forfeitures appointed by the said statute, and upon pain of Her Highness' displeasure. Her Highness' pleasure and express commandment, is that all Justices of Peace, sheriffs and other officers of her said city of Winchester shall see and cause the same rates, duly and severally to be observed and kept in all points, and this proclamation to be used in every behalf according to the tenor and effect of the said act.

"And Her Majesty's further pleasure and commandment, is that if any question, scruple, or doubt shall arise upon any of the taxations or rates for this city of Winchester, here undermentioned; that then the same shall be ordered and determined by Her Highness' Justices of Peace, who did make and ordain the same taxations and rates. And that all persons shall perform and keep the same resolutions, orders, and determinations so by them to be made and determined touching the same.

#### "THE CYTTE OF WINCHETER.

"A CERTIFICATE made the vij<sup>th</sup> day of July in the v<sup>th</sup> yere of the raygne of of our soveraygne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Quene of England, Fraunce and Ireland, defendor of the

faith, etc. According to the statute made for artificers, laborers, servauntes of husbandry, and apprentices, by the mayor and justices of the peace in the sayd cytye for all the rates and taxes in the same cytye, conceived, made and rated by us, the said mayor and justices, the ninth daye of June, uppon consideration that the rates and taxes by us made, are now in the sayd citye commonlye (*sic*) ure which particular hereafter foloweth.

*"Wages by the yere for women servauntes.*

"A woman servaunte of th'age of xvij. yere and upward of the best service, wages by the yere, xx<sup>s</sup>; for livery, viij<sup>s</sup>.

"A woman servaunte of the common service, wages by the yere, xvj<sup>s</sup>; livery, viij<sup>s</sup>.

"A woman servaunte under xvij. yeres of age, wages by the yere, meate, drinke and necessarye apparel.

*"Wages by the daye for thes artificers.*

"A free mason, a master carpenter, a rough mason, a brickleyer, a plumber, a glacier, a carver, a joyner, a chefe helier; beyng able to set forth by plot, or to take charge of any worke in ther several sciences, wages from Easter to Michaelmas, x<sup>d</sup>, withoute meate and drinke; and vj<sup>d</sup> withe meate and drinke; and from Michaelmas to Easter without meate and drinke, ix<sup>d</sup>; and with meate and drinke, v<sup>d</sup>.

"For evere common workman of these sciences; wages from Easter to Michaelmas, viij<sup>d</sup>, withoute meate and drinke; and iiij<sup>d</sup> with meate and drinke: and from Michaelmas to Easter, without meate and drinke, vij<sup>d</sup>; and with meat and drink, iiij<sup>d</sup>.

"For every apprentyce to thes sciences, wages from Easter to Michaelmas, vj<sup>d</sup>, without meat and drinke; and ij<sup>d</sup> with meat and drinke: from Michealmas to Easter, v<sup>d</sup> without meat and drinke, and ij<sup>d</sup> with meate and drinke.

"A chefe Sawier, from Easter to Michaelmas, wages without meat and drinke, ix<sup>d</sup>; with meate and drinke, v<sup>d</sup> (*sic*). A common workman of that sciens, from Easter to Michaelmas, without meate and drinke, vij<sup>d</sup>; with meate and drinke, iiij<sup>d</sup>; and from Michaelmas to Easter, without meate and drinke, vj<sup>d</sup>; and with meate and drinke, ij<sup>d</sup>.

*"Wages by the day for laborers.*

"A day laborer from Easter to Michaelmas, withoute meate and drinke,

vij<sup>d</sup>; and with meate and drinke, iiij<sup>d</sup>: and from Michaelmas to Easter, without meat and drinke, vj<sup>d</sup>; and with meate and drinke, ij<sup>d</sup>.

*"Wages by the yere for journeyemen and servauntes of thes craftes.*

"Servauntes of clothiers, the best, iiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>; the common sorte, xl<sup>s</sup>.

"Wollen cloth wevers, the best, xliij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>; the common sorte, xxxij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

"For a tucker, for a fuller, for a clothworker, for a sherman, for a lynen wever, the best sorte, wages, l<sup>s</sup>; the common sorte, xl<sup>s</sup>.

"For a shomaker, for a furberer, for a glover, for a cutler, for a snithe, for a farror, for a furrer, for a curryer, for a loder, for a capper, for a hatmaker, for a feltmaker, for a boywyer, for a fletcher, for a arrowehedmaker, for a miller, for a tanner, the best sorte, wages, liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>; the common sorte, xxxij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

"For an hosier, for a tayler, for a baker, for a spurrier, for a cooke, for a cowper, the best sorte, wages, xl<sup>s</sup>; the common sorte, xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

"For a pewterer, for a butcher, for a ripplier, the best sorte, wages, iiij<sup>li</sup>; the common sorte, xl<sup>s</sup>.

"For a brewer, for a dyer, the best sorte, wages, iiij<sup>li</sup>; the common sorte, liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

"For a sadler, for a chaundeler, the best sorte, wages, l<sup>s</sup>; the common sorte, xxxij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

*"Wages for taske worke.*

"For a sawyer of bord and timber by the hundred, for every hundred, xvj<sup>d</sup>.

"In witnes wherof to this present certificate, as well I the sayde Mayor of the cytye of Winchester aforesayd sett the seale of th'office of the maioraltie, as also we the said justices have sett our severall seales, given the daye and yeare fyrst above writtin."

This certificate or proclamation appears to have been printed, as at the end of the transcript is noted, "*Imprinted at London in Poules churchyerde, by Rychard Ingge and John Cawood, printers to the Quenes Majestye, cum privilegio regie majestatis,*" though I have not been able to find a copy among that class of documents, and probably no printed copy is now extant.

I am, &c.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT.

Winchester, Feb. 17, 1865.



## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight.*  
An Alliterative Romance Poem, (1320-1330).

*Ane compendious and breve Tractate, concerning y<sup>e</sup> office and dewtie of Kyngis, Spirituale Pastoris, and temporale Jugis; laitlye compylit be* WILLIAM LAUDER. (London: published for the Early English Text Society.)

These texts, together with the two noticed at a former page<sup>a</sup>, make a total of four published by the Society during the past year: a goodly instalment to begin with, and of no little value to the student interested in the early history and structure of the English tongue. Again we have to notice with satisfaction the scrupulous care and respect evidenced in the handling of these texts by their respective editors. What there is in the manuscript, that is given to the reader: and the very most needful or apparent emendations are rather suggested than—as but too often has happened—thrust upon the student by force. The “Gawayne,” as edited before, was practically inaccessible to the general reading public; it is now within the reach of all who would; and we state at once that, in our opinion, it alone is worth the entire member’s subscription. We could wish that Mr. Morris had entirely remodelled the Glossary, instead of simply adding to Sir F. Madden’s, and had fashioned it like his Glossary to the “Early English Alliterative Poems.” As it is, the general absence of the derivations rather detracts from its interest as well as its usefulness; and there are some few words, fully needing an explanatory notice, altogether omitted. As an instance *sannap*, at line 886, may be mentioned. Jamieson quotes the line,—

“Sanape, and saler, semly to sight,”

from “Sir Gawan and Sir Galahad,” and explains the word as mustard. Halliwell and Wright, on the other hand, both give *sannap* or *sanope* as meaning ‘napkin,’ and the passage adduced by the former certainly leaves no doubt that *sanappus*, in it, must be so explained. Of course A. S. and Dan. *senep*, is suggestive of Dr. Jamieson’s interpretation; but still one wonders whether, in the thirteenth century, the mustard-pot was the companion of the ‘salure,’ or salt-seller, as well as the ‘sylverin spenez’ and the ‘cler quyt,’ or ‘whyȝth as the seeyz fame, clothe,’ or ‘towellys.’ Again, at line 1,158, in the description of a grand hunt, the author says,—

“The hindeȝ were halden in, with hay and war,”

and the glossarial explanation is “Hay! exclamation or cry of the hunters.” Certainly that is correct at line 1,445, but in the former place it may quite as probably be due to the Norman *haie*, a combination of nets and brushwood fences used for keeping or ‘halding in’ large animals when a great hunt was being carried on: a word, moreover, which, as meaning the fenced boundary of a game-forest, or other domain, has left numerous traces behind it in the local names of northern English districts. We had marked many other places for comment, but space compels us to desist with only the following description of the kind of ‘fair play’ Reynard met with in the ‘chase’ as ‘conducted’ 530 or 540 years ago:—

“As he sprent ouer a spenne, to spye the schrewe  
Renaud com richehande thurȝ a roȝe greue;  
And alle the rabel in a res, ryȝt at his heleȝ,  
The wyȝe watȝ war of the wyilde, and warly abides,  
And braydeȝ out the bryȝt bronde, and at the best casteȝ,

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Feb. 1865, p. 227.  
GENT. MAG. 1865, VOL. I.



And he schunt for the scharp and schulde  
hafarered;  
A rach rapes hym to, ryzt er he myzt,  
And ryzt before the hors fete thay fel on  
hym alle,  
And worried me this wyly wyth a wroth  
noyse."

'Heading,' or 'mobbing,' in the nineteenth century is gentle work compared to flinging a drawn sword at the 'vermin;' and possibly the apparition of the, by many, supposed new word created by railway exigencies, 'shunt,' may be almost as startling to them as the flashing sword must have been to the poor fox's optics.

*The Court of Final Appeal; or, the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Crown in Ecclesiastical Cases.* By the Rev. M. J. FULLER, M.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—All who desire to have the materials for forming an enlightened judgment on this, one of the most urgent questions of the day, will do well to consult Mr. Fuller's work. In brief compass it contains all the material points to be considered, and no reader, whether he agrees or disagrees with the author's conclusions, can deny to him the praise of painstaking learning, and perfect honesty. His book is a really good one, and would retain its value as a contribution to Church literature, if the question that it discusses could be settled tomorrow.

*Irish Family History.* By R. CRONNELLY. (Dublin, 1864).—Mr. Cronelly, a member of the Irish Constabulary, is now publishing a valuable contribution to Irish family history, in the form of genealogies exhibiting rare literary research, and containing a large amount of historical information at a very low price, 1s. 6d. per Part. His work deserves a national circulation as a book of reference, and as a compilation replete with novel and interesting traditions and historical facts. The author is an ardent patriot and learned Irishman, following in the steps of Don-

nellan and Curry. We wish him success in his laborious undertaking, and hope that he will meet with national encouragement.

*The Chronicle of the "Compleat Angler" of Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton. Being a Bibliographical Record of its various Phases and Mutations.* By THOMAS WESTWOOD, (Willis and Sotheran).—This is a pleasantly written and handsomely printed book, detailing the various "phases and mutations" that that universal favourite, the "Compleat Angler," has passed through, in the course of the couple of centuries that have elapsed since its publication. It may be seen to have undergone many varieties of size, illustration and price, and of careless and careful editing, from the *editio princeps* of 1653, issued by good Izaak himself, to the faithful and beautiful pocket edition of 1863, published by Bell and Daldy; this last contains the text only, but those who prefer illustrated copies, will see that they may have a wide choice; only it should be mentioned that excellence of illustration and careful editorship are not so commonly combined as might be desired.

*Walks and Talks about London.* By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A., Author of "Curiosities of London." (Lockwood and Co.)—The London of the last generation is, day by day, being rent away from the sight of the present, and it is well that Mr. Timbs is inclined to walk and talk about it, ere it vanishes altogether, and leaves the next generation at a loss to understand the past history of the metropolis so far as it has a local colouring, as so very much of it has. Broad streets that can hardly be crossed without danger to life or limb, and palatial edifices for carrying on ordinary trade, or more questionable modes of making money, have, no doubt, a very grand effect, but we look regretfully at the merciless sweeping away of streets and houses, every one of which had a history, the knowledge of which made a walk though

and among them one of the most agreeable of relaxations. Much of this has now gone for ever, but our author has watched the destructive course of the "improver," and, thanks to his industry, many a memory that we would not willingly let die, is consigned to the keeping of the printed page, which in this instance as in so many others, will doubtless prove a more lasting record than brass or marble. We have no room for extracts, but we can assure our readers that they will find much to interest and inform them in the work, which is of moderate size and price, and, moreover, handsomely printed and illustrated.

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*Dr. Webster's Complete Dictionary of the English Language.* Edited by Dr. C. A. Goodrich and Dr. N. Porter, of Yale College. (Bell and Daldy.)—A feature of some interest distinguishes this edition of Webster from all preceding ones (so far as we are aware), which is, the introduction of small woodcuts by way of illustration. The ordinary verbal description is given of objects (say, Amice, or the heraldic term, Affrontée), and this is made clear to the uninitiated, who might be little the wiser for the most accurate "word picture," by a woodcut. The book is to be completed in twelve 2s. 6d. parts, and, we should say, will be well worth the money.

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*The London Diocese Book for 1865.* By JOHN HASSARD, Private Secretary to the Bishop (Rivingtons), contains a variety of information useful alike to clergy and laity, and is a decided improvement on the "London Diocesan Calendar," the place of which it takes. The contents are very well arranged, and from the position of the compiler the information collected, and put into the readiest possible form for consultation, may be relied upon as accurate. The extinct "Diocesan Calendar" first gave the livings of the diocese arranged in rural deaneries, and this feature has been preserved in the present work, but the additions of the net value and the

patron of each living, and the address of the incumbent, give it greatly increased value; and this may be fairly taken as a type of the way in which the other divisions of the book have been dealt with.

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*The Cambridge Year Book and University Almanack for 1865.* Edited by WILLIAM WHITE, Sub-librarian of Trinity College (Rivingtons), appears to be very well done, and will answer most of the purposes of the "University Calendar" at a much lower price; a consideration in annual publications.

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We are glad to see so useful an addition made to the stock of existing periodicals as is furnished by *The Englishman's Magazine of Literature, Religion, Science, and Art* (Rivingtons), the first three Numbers of which are now before us. We must say that they redeem the promise made in the original announcement, that, though the work should not be exclusively of a religious character, still, through all there should flow an undercurrent of Church thought and feeling. This is as it should be, and if the publication be carried on in the spirit that it is begun, it will certainly deserve to be successful.

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We have received Mr. Street's very handsome volume, on the *Gothic Architecture of Spain* (Murray), with a large number of views and ground-plans of the edifices of a country, the architecture of which has not in general attracted so much attention as it unquestionably deserves. We hope to be able next month to lay a full account of the work before our readers.

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It may be satisfactory to those of our readers who have taken an interest in the restoration of the Chapel of Worcester College (described in these pages a short time since<sup>b</sup>), to know that the thoughtful and eloquent Sermon, entitled *The Voice of the Lord*, preached by the Lord Bishop of Oxford on the re-opening of the sacred edifice, has just been published by Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker, Oxford and London.

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<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Nov., 1864, p. 561.

## Monthly Intelligence.

### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

IN the absence of political matter of greater importance, the "Life of Julius Cæsar," by the Emperor Napoleon III., has attracted a large amount of notice, it being regarded rather as a case of special pleading in defence of "Napoleonism," than as a *bonâ fide* historical work. On its first appearance, it was almost officially announced, that the utmost freedom would be allowed to the comments of the press. This seems to have meant, provided they were favourable; for M. Rogeard, an uncomplimentary critic, has been prosecuted, and a sentence of great severity pronounced against him; but this he has evaded, by a timely retreat to Belgium.

From America the news is still of dubious character, as it ever must be, from the fact that it is invariably supplied in the first instance by one party only. We know that Charleston and Wilmington have fallen into the hands of the Federals, but it is certain that they were purposely abandoned, as the beginning of a new system of warfare by the Confederates; and there does not as yet seem to be any prospect of the contest being brought to a close.

### APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

#### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*Feb. 28.* War Office, Feb. 10.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of General His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., K.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

*March 10.* At the Court at Windsor, March 9, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint John Broadhurst, esq., of Foston, to be Sheriff of the County of Derby, in the room of Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, of Tissington.

*Feb. 28.* Duchy of Cornwall Office.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall, appointing John Michael Williams, esq., of Caerhayes Castle, Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

*Feb. 21.* Thomas Webster, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex; Sir Thomas Phillips, knt., of the Inner Temple, London; Joseph Brown,

esq., of the Middle Temple, London; Clement Milward, esq., of the Middle Temple, London; James Redfoord Bulwer, esq., of the Inner Temple, London; and Hardinge Stanley Giffard, of the Inner Temple, London, to be of H.M.'s Council Learned in the Law.

Benjamin Coulson Robinson, esq., of the Middle Temple, to be a Serjeant-at-Law.

*Feb. 24.* The following officers of the Marine of H.L.M. the Emperor of the French, and of H.M. the King of the Netherlands, to be Honorary Members of the Military Divisions of the Second and Third Classes of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, respectively, viz:—To be Knight Commanders—M. Jean Louis Charles Jaures, Vice-Adm. To be Companions—M. Antoine Louis Marie le Couriault du Quilio, Capitaine de Vaisseau; M. Henry Maurice Pasquier de Francheu, Capitaine de Vaisseau; and Captain Jacobus Eliza de Man.

Thomas Berkeley Hardtman, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Christopher.

Hugh Mallet, esq., to be Secretary or Registrar to the Mixed Commission Courts established at the Cape of Good Hope under the



treaties concluded by Great Britain, July 3, 1842, and April 7, 1862, with Portugal and the United States respectively, for the suppression of the African slave trade.

Charles de Brettes, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Lucia.

Archibald Piguenit Burt, esq., to be one of H.M.'s Council for the Island of St. Christopher.

*Feb. 28.* The Right Hon. William Nathaniel Massey, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

*March 7.* Hugh William Hoyles, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Newfoundland.

Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Kt., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies.

Major-Gen. George Hutt, C.B., to be Secretary and Registrar to the Commissioners for the Government of the Royal Hospital at Chel-

sea, in the room of Alexander James Moorhead, esq., resigned.

*March 14.* At the Court at Windsor, March 9, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. This day the Right Hon. Richard Bickerton Pemell, Lord Lyons, and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, Knight, were by H.M.'s command, sworn of H.M.'s Most Hon. Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

#### MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

*Feb. 21. Borough of Tralee.*—Daniel O'Donoghue, esq. (commonly called The O'Donoghue), of the Glens of Killarney, co. Kerry, in the room of the Right Hon. Thos. O'Hagan, who has accepted the office of one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

*Borough of Lancaster.*—Henry William Schneider, esq., of Lightburn House, Lancashire, in the room of Samuel Gregson, esq., deceased.

## BIRTHS.

*Dec. 21, 1864.* At Umritsur, Punjaub, the wife of Frank Wm. Chatterton, esq., Lieut. Bengal Army, a son.

*Jan. 1, 1865.* At Capetown, the wife of J. M. Daly, esq., Capt. 1st Battalion 10th Foot, a son.

*Jan. 5.* At Labuan, the wife of the Rev. Julian Moreton, a son.

*Jan. 8.* At Secunderabad, the wife of the Rev. G. Warlow, Chaplain, a son.

*Jan. 9.* At the Residency, Sehore, the wife of Major Willoughby-Osborne, C.B., a son.

At Berhampore, the wife of Anthony J. R. Bainbridge, esq., Bengal C.S., a dau.

*Jan. 10.* At Newera Ellia, Ceylon, the wife of Major Bent, 2nd Batt. 25th Regt. (the King's Own Borderers), a dau.

*Jan. 13.* At Fuh-chau, China, the wife of the Rev. Arthur W. Cribb, C.M.S., a son.

*Jan. 16.* At Poona, the wife of Capt. T. W. W. Pierce, H.M.'s 10th Regt. Bombay N.I., a son.

*Jan. 17.* At Secunderabad, the wife of Capt. George Joy, 18th Royal Irish Regt., a son.

*Jan. 18.* At Agra, the wife of Wm. Kaye, esq., of the Bengal C.S., a dau.

*Jan. 20.* At Bangalore, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Boudier, a son.

*Jan. 21.* At Umritsur, Punjaub, the wife of the Rev. Robert Clark, C.M., a son.

*Jan. 22.* At Umballa, the wife of Major A. L. Busk, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

*Jan. 25.* At Bombay, the wife of Capt. C. T. Heathcote, Staff Corps, a dau.

*Feb. 3.* At Halifax, N.S., the wife of Dr. W. J. Lewis, late Surgeon R.N., a dau.

*Feb. 10.* At Lennoxville, Eastern Canada, the wife of Capt. F. de Winton, R.A., a son.

At Halifax, N.S., the wife of Edward Osborne Hewitt, esq., Capt. R.E., a dau.

*Feb. 11.* At Madras, the wife of Wm. D. Horsley, esq., C.S., a dau.

*Feb. 12.* At Maida-hill, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Henderson, a dau.

*Feb. 14.* At Acomb, Hexham, Mrs. George Francis Mewburn, a son.

*Feb. 15.* At Dovercourt, the wife of Capt. Ormsley Johnson, H.M.S. "Pembroke," a dau.

*Feb. 16.* At Cheltenham, the wife of Major-Gen. Ferrymen, C.B., a dau.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Major J. Davidson, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At South Hampstead, the wife of Frederick Simpson, esq., late 4th (Q.O.) Light Dragoons, a son.

At Croydon, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Watson, a dau.

At Wycliffe Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of George Sowerby, esq., jun., a dau.

At Crevenagh House, co. Tyrone, the wife of Capt. Montague Browne, Staff Officer of Pensioners, a son.

At the Rectory, West Kirby, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Hope Grant, a son.

*Feb. 17.* At Brighton, the wife of Major Newbery, a son.

*Feb. 18.* At Sandgate, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Grant, R.E., a son.

At Ballybay House, co. Monaghan, the wife of Major Charles Kendal Bushe, H.M.'s 59th Regt., a son.

At Newcastle, Jamaica, the wife of Col. T. F. Hobbs, Commanding 6th Royal Regt., a son.

At Benwell Parsonage, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of B. Atkinson, esq., late R.A., a dau.



*Feb. 19.* In Lower Berkeley-st., the Lady Annora Williams Wynn, a son.

The wife of Lieut.-Col. Law, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. C. Jackson, Chatham-pl. east, Hackney, a dau.

At Camp Villas, Colchester, the wife of Capt. W. R. Annesley, 97th Regt., a dau.

In Pulteney-st., Bath, the wife of C. H. Ames, esq., late Madras C.S., a dau.

At Netherseale Rectory, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the wife of the Rev. Nigel Gresley, a son.

At Chiselhurst, the wife of the Rev. Edward P. Williams, a dau.

At Abbotsham, near Bideford, the wife of Capt. R. F. Wren, late of H.M.'s 3rd Regt., Bombay Light Cavalry, a dau.

*Feb. 20.* At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. D. A. Baby, a dau.

In Carlton-rd., Maid-a-vale, the wife of S. H. C. Tayler, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

At Iken Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Arnold W. Wainewright, a son.

In Gloucester-pl., Hyde-pk., the wife of G. A. Haig, esq., of Pen Ithon, a son.

At Chesterton Rectory, near Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. C. J. R. Cooke, a son.

In the Precincts, Canterbury, the wife of J. Streatfield Lipscomb, esq., M.A., Second Master of the King's School, a dau.

At Mitcham, the wife of the Rev. R. P. Pelly, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Richard Wilkie Cobbold, of Hollesley Rectory, Woodbridge, a son.

*Feb. 21.* In Hertford-st., the wife of the Hon. Thomas Bruce, a son.

At Gibliston House, Fife, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Babington, a son.

In Upper Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Algernon Bathurst, esq., a son.

At Toppe-field Hall, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Mrs. Charles Harper, a son.

*Feb. 22.* In King-st., Portman-sq., the Lady Evelyn Courtenay, a dau.

At Clifton House, Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Richard Wilkins, a dau.

At Oughtrington Hall, Cheshire, the wife of Arthur Fredk. Payne, esq., a son.

At Exmoor Parsonage, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. M. Drummond, a dau.

*Feb. 23.* At Nant-y-Gaer, Gresford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. S. B. Hamilton, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Major R. Wilmot Brooke, 60th Rifles, a son.

In Abbey-rd. west, Kilburn, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Carr, a dau.

At Thorpe Lea House, Surrey, the wife of John Blackett, esq., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Conyngham Ellis, Incumbent of Cranborne, Berks., a son.

At the Rectory, Morehard-Bishop, North Devon, the wife of Capt. J. C. Farquharson, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, a son.

At Wetheral, near Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. G. T. Livingston, M.A., Minor Canon of Carlisle, a son.

*Feb. 24.* At All Saints' Parsonage, Ponte-

fract, the wife of the Rev. Sir T. E. W. Blomefield, bart., a son.

At Reading, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Overbeck, D.D., Professor at the Staff College, Sandhurst, a son.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Bigoe Williams, late 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Ramsgate, the wife of the Rev. Henry Philip Dodd, a son.

At the Rectory, Clungunford, Salop, the wife of the Rev. T. Owen Roche, a dau.

At Torquay, the wife of Norman FitzGerald Uniacke, esq., a son.

At the Vicarage, Bradwell, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Frederick T. Woodman, a dau.

*Feb. 25.* At Dover, the wife of Major E. C. Warner, 20th Hussars, a dau.

At Little Hallingbury Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Stanley Pemberton, a dau.

At Caverswall Castle, Staffordshire, the wife of J. P. Radcliffe, esq., a dau.

At Baxterley Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Bacon, a son.

At Charterhouse, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Haig Brown, a dau.

At Lamarsh Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Arthur R. Stert, a son.

At the Rectory, Pendomer, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Helyar, a dau.

At Thurnscoe, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Simpson, a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Robert Hudson, M.A., a dau.

At Aberdour, Fife, the wife of Capt. Charles Stockwell, 72nd Highlanders, a son.

At Congressbury, Somerset, the wife of C. R. Ricketts, esq., late Capt. 32nd Light Infantry, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. John Hullett, Toft Parsonage, Knutsford, a dau.

*Feb. 26.* At Glenarm Castle, North Ireland, the Countess of Antrim, a dau.

At Exhims, Northchurch, Herts., the wife of Capt. Hardy, late 18th Hussars, a son.

In Park-street, Westminster, prematurely, the wife of John Pollard Seddon, esq., a dau.

At the Manor House, Alphington, Devonshire, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Strother, M.A., Rector of St. Mary Steps, Exeter, a dau.

At Paris, the wife of Ernest Clay Ker Seymour, esq., a son.

*Feb. 27.* In Wilton-crescent, the Lady Emily Hamilton, a dau.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, the wife of Rear-Adm. Douglas Curry, a dau.

At Park Lodge, Baslow, near Chatsworth, the wife of Edward M. Wrench, esq., late 12th Royal Lancers, a dau.

In Church-street, Kensington, the wife of the Rev. John Gaitskell, a son.

At Bury-road, near Gosport, the wife of Capt. Charles McArthur, R.M.L.I., a son.

At Hope Bowdler Rectory, Salop, the wife of the Rev. Riou Bunson, a son.

In Clifton-place, the wife of J. A. Froude, esq., a son.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Capt. G. B. Morgan, Town Major, a dau.

At Sturminster-Newton, the wife of the Rev. Richard Lowndes, a dau.

*Feb. 28.* At Ewell, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, bart., a dau.

At the British Hotel, Edinburgh, the wife of J. T. Hopwood, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Parkgate, Chester, the wife of the Rev. Algernon S. Grenfell, a son.

*March 1.* At Ramsgate, the wife of Capt. Henry Bathurst, a dau.

At Morley Rectory, Wymondham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. F. B. De Chair, M.A., curate, a son.

At Norwich, the wife of Capt. John Leslie Toke, a son and heir.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Watson Wasse, M.A., Vicar of Prestwold and Hoton, near Loughborough, a dau.

*March 2.* Lady Norreys, a dau.

At the Master's Lodge, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. James Pulling, D.D., a dau.

At Bedford, the wife of Major R. H. Price, of H.M.'s 12th Regt. B.N.I., a dau.

At Greenlaw, near Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. W. S. Hunt, 74th Highlanders, a dau.

At West Allington, Bridport, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. James Drew, a son.

At Clifton College, the wife of the Rev. J. Percival, a dau.

At the Camp, Aldershot, the wife of Capt. Warner, 39th Regt., a son.

At Wheathampstead Rectory, Hertfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Owen W. Davys, M.A., a dau.

*March 3.* At Hythe, the wife of Col. Bewes, School of Musketry, a son.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of John Walter, esq., M.P., a son.

At Godstone, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. John Norton, a dau.

At Diss Rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. R. Manning, a dau.

At Torre Abbey, Torquay, the wife of Charles C. Welman, esq., a son and heir.

At the Barracks, Brecon, the wife of Capt. Brereton, of the Royal Brecknock Militia, a son.

*March 4.* At Glasgow, the wife of H. E. Crum Ewing, junr., esq., a dau.

At Tamworth, the wife of the Rev. William Anderson, M.A., Curate of Fazeley, a son.

At Charlton, Kent, the wife of John Drummond, esq., of Balquhandy, N.B., Capt. West Kent Light Infantry Militia, a dau.

At Chalvington Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Frayton Fuller, a dau.

*March 5.* At Waltham Abbey, the wife of Major G. C. Henry, R.A., a son.

At Brooksby Hall, Leicestershire, Mrs. Ernest Chaplin, a son.

At Sheerness, the wife of Lieut. C. Brownrigg, R.N., a dau.

*March 6.* At Ayr, the wife of Major Haines, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, a son.

At Brattleby, near Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Theo. Bristow, a dau.

At Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Richard Bullock, a dau.

*March 7.* At Edenwood, Cupar, Fife, N.B., the wife of Capt. Thos. Wilson, R.N., a dau.

At Scorton, Yorkshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Rigg, a dau.

At Bromley-common, Kent, the wife of the Rev. A. Rawson, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Lancing, the wife of the Rev. F. F. Watson, Vicar of Lancing, a dau.

At Biscovey, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. E. L. Salisbury, a son.

*March 8.* At Debden-green, Loughton, Essex, the wife of Capt. R. D. Upton, late 9th Royal Lancers, a dau.

At the Rectory, Carleton-Rode, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. John Cholmeley, a son.

At Seal Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. O. Blackall, a son.

The wife of the Rev. E. D. Stone, of Eton College, a dau.

*March 9.* Lady Radstock, a dau.

At Rosière, Lyndhurst, the Lady Margaret Lushington, a dau.

At Arklow House, Ramsgate, the wife of Hubert Campion, esq., Capt. R.N., a son.

At Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. Arthur P. Arnott, a son.

In Sloane-st., the wife of the Rev. Geo. E. F. Masters, Incumbent of Turnditch, Derby, a son.

At Falloden, Northumberland, the wife of Capt. G. H. Grey, a dau.

At Haverstock-hill, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Fletcher, a son.

*March 10.* In Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of the Rev. Henry Swabey, a son.

At Bridgegate, near Bristol, the wife of the Rev. Eyre W. Hussey, a dau.

At Bedford, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Haddock, a dau.

*March 11.* In Chesham-st., Lady Frances Tremayne, a son.

In Upper Harley-st., the wife of Denis W. Pack Beresford, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Paris, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cowper, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

At Chagford Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Hayter George Hames, a dau.

*March 12.* In Hamilton-pl., Piccadilly, the wife of Sir John Hill, bart., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Old Windsor, the wife of the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, a son.

In Cumberland-place, Dublin, the wife of Capt. Frederick Austin, 60th Rifles, a dau.

At Ingham Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Samuel K. Webster, twin sons.

*March 13.* At Puckpool, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Maj. De Vere, R.E., a dau.

At Helmingham Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. George Cardew, a dau.

At Madeley Vicarage, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. Thomas W. Daltry, a son.

At South Stoke, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. R. Ibbotson Porter, a dau.

In Kensington-gardens-square, Hyde-park, the wife of J. Whichcord, esq., F.S.A., a son.

The wife of the F. Havard Jones, M.A., Second Master of the Grammar School at Grantham, prematurely, a dau.

*March 14.* In Grosvenor-sq., Lady Dufferin, a dau.

In Sidney-place, Cork, the wife of Maj. Hardy, 84th Regt., a son.

At Ben Lomond House, Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. Charles D. Bell, Incumbent of Ambleside, a son.

At Broxbourne, Herts., the wife of H. G. Hill, esq., R.A., a dau.

At Charmouth, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. T. L. Montefiore, a dau.

*March 15.* At Berwick-on-Tweed, the wife of Commander E. F. Kerby, R.N., a son.

At Barrington Villas, Shooter's-hill, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Hen. W. Briscoe, R.A., a dau.

At Bournemouth, the wife of the Rev. N. Roys, a dau.

*March 16.* In Pembridge-sq., Bayswater, the wife of Major Hen. Roberts, a dau.

In Cambridge-terr., Hyde-pk., the wife of Capt. Darling, R.A., a son.

At Lansdowne House, Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Sheppard, late 4th (King's Own) Regt., a dau.

*March 17.* At Stoke House, Somerset, the wife of Col. Patton, late 74th Highlanders, a dau.

At the residence of her parents, Bishops Auckland, the wife of the Rev. James E. Wallis Loft, Rector of Healing, Lincolnshire, a son.

At the residence of her mother, Portland-pl., the wife of Capt. T. E. Pitt, R.A., a dau.

At Benthall Hall, near Broseley, Mrs. Geo. Maw, a dau.

At Sidlow Parsonage, near Reigate, the wife of the Rev. William Lees, a dau.

*March 18.* At Mynde Park, Herefordshire, the wife of Thomas Geo. Symons, esq., a dau.

At Cotham, Bristol, the wife of Francis Lawford, esq., late 9th Regt. M.N.I., a dau.

At St. Giles', Northampton, the wife of the Rev. W. H. F. Resson, a dau.

*March 19.* At Guildford, the wife of the Rev. William Chastel de Boinville, a son.

At the Schools, Shrewsbury, the wife of the Rev. John Rigg, a son.

*March 20.* At Aspenden Hall, Herts., Lady Lushington, a dau.

At South Kensington, the wife of Brevet-Maj. R. C. Stewart, 2nd Queen's, Dept.-Asst.-Adj.-Gen. to the Forces, a son.

In Lower Seymour-street, the widow of Thomas Weeding, esq., Bombay C.S., and of Fullbrooks, Malden, Surrey, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

*Dec. 27, 1864.* At Futtchgurh, W. H. Tyrrell, esq., of the Bengal C.S., to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Wakefield, of the Indian Army.

*Dec. 28.* At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, John S. Lapraik, esq., to Clare, eldest dau. of B. Thompson, esq., of Chelsea, and niece of the late Sir John Briggs, bart., R.N.

*Jan. 16, 1865.* At Bellary, Madras, Capt. J. T. Daubuz, 11th Brigade R.A., to Julia Mary, dau. of the late Francis F. Tuke, esq.

At Christ Church, Rangoon, James S. Algar, Capt. 60th Rifles, to Jane, third dau. of Werner de Nully, esq.

*Jan. 19.* At Melbourne, Victoria, Nathaniel Ronalds, of Richmond, second son of the late Alfred Ronalds, esq., formerly of Seafields, Staffordshire, to Ursula, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Norman Wightwick, of H.M.'s 49th Regt., of New Romney, Kent.

*Jan. 21.* At Shanghai, William Algernon, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Wright, Head Master of the Royal Grammar School, Colchester, to Bertha Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Collett, Incumbent of Brightwell, Suffolk.

*Jan. 25.* At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Stephen Edward Collis, esq., of Calcutta, eldest son of Stephen Edw. Collis, esq., of Tieraclea, Tarbert, Ireland, to Sophie, younger dau. of the late Rev. Francis William Grant, A.M., of Banff, N.B.

*Jan. 26.* At Buxar, Major C. H. Barchard, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Ann, youngest dau. of the late J. Siddall, esq., of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, William Grey, esq., of the Bengal C.S., to Georgina Chichele, eldest dau. of Trevor Chichele Plowden, esq., late of the Bengal C.S.

*Jan. 28.* At Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope, Vaughan Williams Philpott, esq., B.A., of Christ Church College, Oxford, to Kate, younger dau. of G. S. Ogilvie, esq., of Merrywood Hall, Bristol.

*Feb. 4.* At Delhi, Charles Robert Dallas, esq., of Jullundhur, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Dallas, Rector of Manchester, Jamaica, to Julia Caroline, dau. of Richard Routh, esq., of Constantinople.

*Feb. 7.* At the Cathedral, Madras, John Herbert Latham, esq., Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, eldest son of the Rev. J. Latham, Vicar of Little Eaton, and Canon of Lichfield, to Rosina Harriet, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Henry Young, late 24th Regt., of Bedford.

*Feb. 9.* At Otterbourne, Sir A. P. Bruce Chichester, bart., of Arlington Court, Devon, to Rosalie Amelia, dau. of Thomas Chamberlayne, esq., of Cranbury Park and Weston Grove, Hants.

At St. Anne's, Westminster, Capt. T. E. Lawes Moore, R.N., F.R.S., late Governor of



the Falkland Islands, to Eliza Maria, eldest dau. of James Waghorn, esq., formerly of the East India House.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Thomas William Innes, esq., of Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park, to Catherine Margaret, widow of Major Blanckley, 6th Royal Regt.

John, eldest son of the Rev. J. Hullett, of Toft Rectory, Cheshire, to Jane Caroline Emily, eldest dau. of the late William Taylor, esq., of Waterloo, Hants.

*Feb. 13.* At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Frederick Augustus, son of Samuel Price, esq., of Sheffield, to Frances, dau. of the Rev. E. B. Chalmer, M.A., Incumbent of Fulwood.

*Feb. 15.* At St. Mary's, Dover, Capt. Henry George Elliot, Royal Marines Light Infantry, to Emily Frances, only child of the late John Drummond, esq., R.N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

*Feb. 16.* At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Frederick Lincoln, son of Chas. James Bevan, esq., of Bryanston-sq., to Augusta Louisa, elder dau. of the late Vice-Adm. William Morier, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Joseph Bright, esq., of Nether Hall, Hathersage, Derbyshire, to Eliza Penelope, only dau. of the late Richard Clay, esq., of the Hill, Northwingfield, and stepdau. of William Drabble, esq., of Bank Close, near Chesterfield.

At Westmeon, Hants., Henry Houseman, esq., of Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-pk., and Prince's-st., Storey's-gate, second son of the late John Houseman, esq., of Essex-st., Strand, to Henrietta Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. M. K. Bradford, Rector of Westmeon.

At Stoke Newington, Henry Simons Brown, esq., of Morehams Hall, Frating, Essex, to Emily Sophia, eldest dau. of William Paine, esq., of Wamil Hall, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

At Woodchester, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, Joshua Marsham, third son of Jacob Hen. Hale, esq., of Montpellier, Bristol, to Ellen Caroline, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Carlisle Stather, Retired List, Bombay Army.

At Eccles, Alexander Bruce Tulloch, esq., Capt. 96th Regt., second son of Lieut.-Col. James Dundas Gregorie Tulloch, Updown Park, Kent, to Arabella, younger dau. of Stephen Heelis, esq., of Manchester.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Francis Maxwell, esq., of Gribton, to Isabella Gertrude, dau. of Mark S. Stewart, esq., of Southwick, N.B.

At Charlton Mackrell, John Clark, eldest son of J. C. Thomas, esq., of Shaftesbury, to Juliet, dan. of the Rev. William Pyne.

At Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells, F. C. Puckle, esq., of the Madras Revenue Survey, to Augusta Mary, youngest dau. of W. Elers, esq., of Tunbridge Wells and Oldbury, Kent.

At Sheffield, William Morris Pritchett, esq., Lieut. Royal Marines Light Infantry, to Alice Maud, only child of the late Henry Ford, esq., of Calcutta.

*Feb. 18.* At the British Consulate, Palermo,

Wm. Ingham Whitaker, esq., second son of Joseph Whitaker, esq., to Louisa, second dau. of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Argyle and the Isles.

At the British Consulate, Palermo, William Cunliffe Pickersgill, jun., esq., only son of W. C. Pickersgill, esq., of Blendon Hall, Kent, to Sophia, second dau. of Joseph Whitaker, esq., of Palermo.

At Aldershot, Wm. Hen. Salis, esq., 95th Regt., third son of the late Major Joseph Salis, Military Train, to Charlotte Juliana, only dau. of Major Bennett, 59th Regt.

At Rugby, Henry Eyre Wyatt Lane, esq., Capt. R.M.L.I., eldest son of Capt. C. H. J. Lane, late of H.M.'s 62nd Regt., to Maria, second dau. of John Parnell, esq., of Rugby.

At St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Arthur Ferris, eldest son of Capt. Lavington, R.N., to Emily Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Wm. Jas. Ferris, esq.

*Feb. 21.* At Everdon, Northants., the Rev. E. Evans, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Canon of Gloucester, to Mary Sophia, dau. of the Rev. H. Luxmoore, Rector of Everdon.

At Backwell, Somerset, Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell, 75th Regt., to Amy Louisa Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Burrowes, K.H., of Bourton Court, Somerset.

At St. Mary Magdalene, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Edw. Roberts, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 4th (King's Own) Regt., son of Chas. Roberts, esq., of the Field House, Clent, to Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the late Wm. Bacchus, esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

At Sidmouth, the Rev. William Hancock Wheeler, Vicar of Berrow, Somerset, to Margaretta Alice, dau. of the Rev. Heneage Gibbes, M.D., Incumbent of All Saints', Sidmouth, and granddau. of the late Sir George S. Gibbes, of Bath.

At the Cathedral, Ely, the Rev. Wm. Hodgson, eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Hodgson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Katherine Grace, eldest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Hall, Minor Canon of the Cathedral.

At Burton, Westmoreland, the Rev. Henry Ware, Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, and late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, youngest son of Martin Ware, esq., of Gordon-sq., and of Tilford, Surrey, to Elizabeth Sarah, eldest dau. of Edmund Geo. Hornby, esq., of Dalton Hall.

At Coberley, the Rev. Edw. Brace Martin, Rector of West Grimstead, Wilts., youngest son of Adm. Martin, of Bitterne-lodge, Hants., to Augusta Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Hicks, Rector of Coberley and of Whittington, Gloucestershire.

*Feb. 22.* At Dalkeith, Lord Schomberg Henry Kerr, next brother and heir-presumptive to the Marquess of Lothian, to Lady Victoria Alexandrina Scott, eldest dau. of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch.

At Kensington, Geo. Stirling Mould, esq., second son of Col. Mould, C.B., R.E., to Mary Perry, youngest surviving dan. of the



late Lieut.-Col. Geo. Warren (retired), 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

At North Ferriby, Humphrey Fredk. Herne Burchell Herne, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Capt. Herts. Militia, only son of H. H. Burchell Herne, of Bushey Grange, Deputy-Lieut., and late High Sheriff of Herts., to Mary Anne Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Samuel Hall Egginton, esq., of North Ferriby, Yorkshire.

At Leighton-Buzzard, the Rev. D. J. Welburn, second son of the late Rev. M. Welburn, Vicar of Poppleton, York, to Elizabeth Margaret, only dau. of the late Chas. Pettit, esq., of Leighton-Buzzard.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Francis Henry Paget, esq., of Birstall, Leicester, to Edith Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Fredk. Higgins, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Higgins.

At Hove, Nicolas Roundell Toke, esq., second son of the Rev. Nicolas Toke, of Godinton-pk., Kent, to Jane Robertson, eldest surviving dau. of the late Patrick Robertson Reid, esq., of Spring Hall, Lanarkshire.

*Feb. 23.* At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edward Nunes, youngest son of Sidney Jas. Phillips, esq., of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, to Cecil Mary, eldest dau. of the Hon. Gerald C. Talbot.

At Brockenhurst, Fredk. George Ravenhill, esq., Capt. Royal Horse Artillery, to Alice, dau. of N. Bowden Smith, esq., of Brockenhurst Lodge, Hants.

At Sturmere, Essex, Capt. George Forbes Hogg, H.M.'s 2nd Belooch Regt., third surviving son of the late Major-Gen. Adam Hogg, Bombay Army, to Elizabeth Maria Chevallier, eldest dau. of Harry Purkis, esq., of Abbot's Hall, Sturmere.

At Trinity Church, Ramsgate, Alfred Henry Alston, esq., Comm. R.N., to Jessie Rosalie, youngest dau. of the late John Gilmore, esq., Comm. R.N., of Arklow House, Ramsgate.

At Great Budworth, Ferdinando Dudley Lea Smith, esq., of Halesowen Grange, Salop, to Amy Sophia, second dau. of the late James Heath Leigh, esq., of Belmont Hall, Cheshire.

At Tallachdu, John, youngest son of John Lloyd, esq., of Dinas, Breconshire, to Elizabeth Anna, only child of the Rev. Charles Griffith, of Glyn Celyn, in the same county.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Henry Wm. Lee-Jortin, esq., late 2nd Life Guards, only son of the late William Lee-Jortin, esq., of Woolley Lodge, Berks., to Lucy Gratiana, only dau. of Samborne Stuckley Palmer-Samborne, esq., of Timsbury House, Somerset.

At Cavenham, Suffolk, Henry Jackson, esq. of Bexley, Kent, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Cooper, esq., of Stone Castle, Kent.

At Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, the Rev. John S. Pinkerton, B.D., Chaplain of St. John's College, Oxford, Prebendary and Rector of Leckford, Hants., to Helen Edith, youngest dau. of the late Daniel Burges, esq., of Clifton, Bristol.

At Ulgham, Northumberland, Henry Baker, only surviving son of A. J. Baker Cresswell, esq., of Cresswell, Northumberland, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late George Maule, esq., Solicitor for the affairs of H.M.'s Treasury.

At Tenby, the Rev. Henry Christian David Chandler, Rector of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, to Harriet Mary, only surviving child of the late Maj.-Gen. Robert Home, C.B., of the Madras Army.

At the same time and place, Arthur Hastings Lascelles, esq., of Narberth, to Margaret Caroline Harriet, second surviving dau. of E. C. L. Fitzwilliams, esq., of Adpar, Cardiganshire, Belmont, Tenby, and the Temple, London.

At Kingsbury Episcopi, Somerset, William Middleton, esq., of Pheasant's Hill, Hammerwich, and Walton Lodge, Torquay, to Mary Jessica, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. K. Fowler, Rector of East Lambrook, within Kingsbury Episcopi.

At St. Thomas's, Portsmouth, the Rev. Thos. Redmayne Holme, Chaplain R.N., to Mary, second dau. of George Gillman, esq., banker, Portsmouth.

At St. Mary's, Bridgewater, W. Langford Farmer, esq., 29th Regt., to Louisa Ann, eldest dau. of William Webb, esq., of Hereford.

At Earls Colne, Essex, the Rev. James O'Bryen Hoare, eldest son of Joseph Hoare, esq., of Brownlow, Southampton, to Frances Eleanor, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Henderson, Vicar of Messing.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, George Hope, fourth son of Capt. W. H. Baker, R.N., to Elizabeth Emily, third dau. of Thomas Stock, esq., late of Bermondsey.

At Worth, John Hennings, eldest son of John Nix, esq., of the Hall, Worth, Sussex, to Sarah, only child of George Ashburner, esq., of Tilgate, in the same county.

*Feb. 25.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, Temple West, Lieut.-Col., late of the Grenadier Guards, to Frances Caroline, fourth dau. of the Hon. John Petty Ward.

At St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, Henry Onslow Curling, esq., of Curzon-st., Mayfair, eldest son of the late Capt. Hen. Curling, of the 92nd Highlanders, to Mary Madeleine Agnes, eldest dau. of S. B. Lamb, esq., of Porchester-terr., Hyde-park, and Reading, Berks.

*Feb. 27.* At Charingcross, Capt. C. T. Griffis, late 14th Light Dragoons, to Louisa Harriett, widow of F. Cosens, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Dr. Jones, formerly of the King's Dragoon Guards.

At the British Embassy, Frankfort, Baron Von Blomberg, of Minden, Major of the Prussian Royal Fusiliers, to Jane, widow of the late Edmund Horlock Mortimer, esq., D.L., J.P., of Studley, Wilts., and Green Park, Bath.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Philip Inglis Page, esq., of St. Alban's, Herts., to Harriett Agnes Sampson, younger dau. of the Rev. J. R. Major, D.D., Head Master of King's College School, London.

At St. James's, Spanish-place, Thomas

Austin O'Flaherty, M.D., of Baker-st. Portman-sq., son of the late Austin O'Flaherty, of Dingle, co. Kerry, to Julia Iantbe, only dau. of the late Godwin Meade Swift, of Swift's Heath, co. Kilkenny, and Lion's Den, co. Meath, and granddau. of the Countess de Melondi.

*Feb. 28.* At Holy Trinity, Westminster, Vernon Lushington, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, son of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, to Jane, third dau. of Francis Mowatt, esq., of Eccleston-square.

At St. Ann's-hill, Blarney, Nicholas Michael O'Donnell, esq., of Coolemore, co. Cork, to Jane, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Chesney, R.A.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Capt. William Graham, R.N., son of Major-Gen. Jos. Graham, to Florinda Mary Cobbe, eldest dau. of William Dawson Littleedale, esq.

At Bridstow, Herefordshire, Lewis P. Walsh, Capt. R.A., only son of Major L. Walsh, R.A., of Datchet, Bucks., to Lydia, only dau. of the late Robert Allen, esq., serjeant-at-law, and niece of Miss Evans, of Wilton Castle, Ross, Hereford.

At St. Thomas, Exeter, Edward Baring Gould, esq., of Lew Trenchard, Devon, to Lavinia Maitland, widow of Capt. Edward Marshall, R.N., and second dau. of Thomas Snow, esq., of Franklyn, near Exeter.

At St. James's, Dover, Augustus William Shawe, esq., E.I.C.S., to Isabel Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Frederick de Chair, M.A., Rector of East Langdon, Kent, and Manton, Lincolnshire.

At Mereworth, Kent, Thomas Fraser, esq., Lieut. R.E., to Matilda, youngest dau. of J. B. Wildman, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Henry, second son of William Peel, esq., of Ackworth Park, Yorkshire, to Mary Charlotte, eldest dau. of James Ludgater, esq., barrister-at-law.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, Thomas Richard Merry, esq., of Walton-on-Thames, to Eugenia Mary, widow of the late Edward Gardine Woodhouse, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and younger dau. of the late Edward Snell Wallis, esq., Ordnance Department, Dublin.

*March 2.* Sir Charles William Augustus Frederick Ross, bart., of Balmagown and Bonnington, to Rebecca Sophia, third surviving dau. of the late Henry Barnes, esq., of London.

At Woodford, Capt. William Daniel Chapman, one of the Madras Staff Corps, to Anna Maria, second dau. of the late Robert F. Reynolds, esq., of Upton, Essex.

At Hove, Brighton, Robert St. John, late Capt. 53rd Regt., youngest son of the late Charles St. John, esq., M.D., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, to Eleanor Margarette, relict of the late John Holden Williams, esq.

*March 6.* At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Campbell McNeill, H.M.'s Madras Army, eldest son of the late Brigadier Malcolm McNeill, Madras Army, to Annabella

Maria, second dau. of Major-Gen. John Campbell, C.B., Madras Army.

*March 7.* At Christ Church, Hampstead, William Henry, son of the late Rev. Joseph Hallet Batten, D.D., F.R.S., to Sophia, dau. of the late G. Huddleston, esq., and niece of the late Major-Gen. P. McPherson, C.B., Col. of the 13th Light Infantry.

At Tettenhall, Staffordshire, John Fowler Nicoll, esq., Rathmines, Dublin, to Louisa, widow of Samuel Bennett, esq., the Grove, Shiffnal, Shropshire.

*March 9.* At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, John Mather, esq., 14th (the King's) Hussars, to Augusta Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. J. George Venables, M.A., of Truro, Cornwall.

At Christ Church, Clifton, John Carroll, esq., of Merville, co. Clare, and of Farm-hill, co. Sligo, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Henry Green Barry, of Ballyclough, co. Cork.

*March 11.* At Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, Ruthin, Christopher John Hume, eldest son of Christopher Tower, esq., of Huntsmore Park, Bucks., to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Delves Broughton, of Broughton Hall, Staffordshire.

At the Chapel, British Embassy, Paris, Heneage C. Bagot Ceste, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 29th Regt., of Ashtead, Surrey, to Madeline E. Sheriffe, only dau. of R. M. Oliver Massey, esq., and widow of T. B. Sheriffe, esq.

*March 14.* At Dyrham, Gloucestershire, Napier Douglas Robinson, esq., Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Sir George Best Robinson, bart., to Sophia Jane Wemyss, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Scott Robinson, M.A., Rector of Dyrham.

At Kingsdown, near Dover, James Williamson, esq., Capt. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mary Jane, second dau. of Thomas Sydenham Clarke, esq., of Kingsdown House, near Dover.

*March 16.* At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major-Gen. Henry Bates, Commanding South District, Ireland, eldest son of the late Major Bates, R.A., to Charlotte Mary, widow of Major-Gen. Wm. Brett, Bombay Artillery, and second dau. of Col. Kingston Egan, Bombay Army.

At Queenstown, John J. Greenwood, H.M.'s 33rd Regt., fourth son of the late Rev. W. Greenwood, Rector of Thrapstone, Northants., to Louisa Mary, dau. of Jeremy Jones, esq., of Hastings, and niece of Rear-Adm. Sir Lewis Jones, K.C.B.

At the Consulate, Nice, Thos. Albert Bray Wright, esq., late 18th Hussars, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Wright, C.B., to Isabella, second dau. of the late Dr. Robert Fleming, of Partick, Glasgow.

*March 18.* At Croydon, Chas. Denis Potts, esq., late Lieut. 93rd Highlanders, youngest son of the late Geo. Potts, esq., M.P., Barnstaple, Devon, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Michell, of Croydon.

## Obituary.

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Feb. 12.* At Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, aged 72, the Most Noble Algernon Percy, fourth Duke of Northumberland, K.G., and an Admiral in the Royal Navy.

The deceased nobleman, who succeeded to the ducal honours and estates on the death, without issue, of his brother, Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, in 1847, was previously well known as Lord Prudhoe. This barony (which was created in his favour in 1816) becomes extinct by his death. The title of Earl Percy, of the new creation, which came to His Grace by inheritance with the dukedom, is now taken by Lord Lovaine.

His Grace was descended through the female line from the ancient Percies; for the daughter and sole heir of the baronial honours of Joceline, the eleventh Earl of Northumberland (who died without issue male in 1670), married Charles Seymour, sixth Duke of Somerset; and their son, having been summoned to Parliament as Lord Percy, was created Earl of Northumberland, with remainder, in default of issue male, to the husband of his daughter Elizabeth, Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. Sir Hugh, who succeeded in 1750, having assumed the name of Percy, was in 1766 created Duke of Northumberland. His son, Hugh Percy, father of Algernon, the late Duke, succeeded as second Duke in 1786, and was succeeded by his son Hugh, third Duke, July 10, 1817.

"Time has thrown a golden haze of memory" round the Percy name, and none of the great historic families of England has become more closely inter-

woven than the Percies with the whole range of English history. An Englishman cannot think, without a glow of patriotism, of the honour that their deeds have conferred upon his country. From the day when the late Duke's ancestors came from the little Norman village in which they had their home eight centuries ago, to exchange their native vineyards for the Yorkshire hills, the name of Percy meets us constantly in councils and in camps, in the annals of the realm, in the chartulary of many an abbey, and in many a tale of martial valour, and we may be said to meet everywhere the Percy "footprints on the sands of time." These noble old warriors won their honours in the fields that were open to patriotism and valour in the feudal ages; and their happier successor, the late Duke, living in more tranquil times, emulated their fame by labours in the field of science and by works of peace. It has been justly said that they who take no pride in the achievements of ancestors will never do anything worthy of remembrance by descendants; but the late Duke, while feeling this, seems also to have felt with Shakespeare that—

". . . Honours best thrive  
When rather from our acts we them derive  
Than from our fore-goers:"—

and so the Percy name, which in the stormy Middle Ages was written in the annals of feudalism and illustrated by feats of arms, has been engraved by the late Duke upon the hearts of his countrymen by a long life of usefulness, by innumerable acts of princely liberality, and by an ardent and unostentatious love of science and the arts of peace. As



a sailor, a scientific traveller, a patron of art and historical research, and a great landowner, he gave a noble example of the qualities that add lustre to the highest rank. He was emphatically one of those who sought—

“To scatter plenty o’er a smiling land,  
And read their history in a nation’s eyes.”

A noble simplicity and singleness of purpose marked his character, an unflinching benevolence, and a faithful devotion to the duties of his high position; while in social life a manly frankness, a genial disposition, a vigorous understanding, and a cultivated mind, combined with personal gifts and graces of character, endeared him to all who enjoyed his acquaintance. His death, therefore, is a heavy loss, and particularly throughout Northumberland, where he so long made his presence known by all manner of good works.

He was born Dec. 15, 1792, and was educated at Eton College. Following the example of the illustrious ancestor who is commemorated in the fine portrait by Vandyke, in which he is represented as Lord High Admiral of England, Lord Algernon Percy when a lad entered the naval service. This was in March, 1805. He therefore lived through stirring periods of our history, and witnessed great European vicissitudes. He entered on board the “*Tribune*” frigate; was afterwards midshipman in the “*Fame*,” 74, in which ship he was actively employed on the coast of Catalonia in 1809; and, as midshipman of the “*Hydra*,” he commanded a gun-boat in co-operation with the patriots on the coast of Andalusia in the following year. His commission as lieutenant bears date Feb. 1, 1812, and in the following year he was acting captain of the “*Caledonia*” in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon. In 1814 he was at the taking of Genoa, and on March 8 in that year became commander. He obtained his post rank of captain Aug. 19, 1815, but after the general peace in that year released him from his duties afloat, a more tranquil career was opened to his ambition,

In 1816, during the lifetime of the second Duke, his father, he was called to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle, in the county of Northumberland. But he had no taste for public life, and he employed his energies in travelling, more particularly in the East, where he found abundant opportunities to gratify his taste for the higher pursuits of archæology and for researches into the early history of nations. The fine arts and history have received illustration from his research, and gratefully recorded the name of Lord Prudhoe in their annals. Several Coptic manuscripts, as well as sculptures and coins of various countries, were collected by him during his travels; and to his intelligence and liberality the national collection of Egyptian antiquities in the British and other museums are greatly indebted. His own collections in various departments of antiquities richly illustrate history, shewing that he valued objects of antiquity chiefly for throwing light on the manners and condition of ancient nations and former states of society. He found “the winding ways” not rough nor barren, but “strewn with flowers,” and seems ever to have felt that—

“He lives twice, who can at once employ  
The present well, and e’en the past enjoy.”

Indeed, with such ancestry, it would have been strange if he could have been indifferent to the monuments of bygone times. But living men were still more interesting to him; and, as his gifted friend Lord Ravensworth aptly remarked, when addressing a company assembled in the Duke’s honour on the last anniversary of his birthday, his travels through various regions and his observation of the habits of many lands recalled to mind the wise hero of the *Odyssey*:—

“Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et  
urbes.”

The late Duke, from the time of coming to the titles and possessions of his ancestors, delighted to encourage archæological investigation, as well as



to contribute to the advancement of literature and the interests of art. It was in graceful recognition of his merits in these respects that the University of Oxford conferred on him in 1841 the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries of London, of the Royal Geographical Society, and the Royal Astronomical Society, and was more than once elected President of the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, where his manly form and genial features were during many years familiar at the distinguished gatherings of the members on the Friday evening meetings. He was a member also of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, a Director of the British Institution, a Trustee of the British Museum, and President of the Royal United Service Institution. He shewed in many ways his love of horticulture; and His Grace introduced the *Victoria Regia*, which, in a tank built for it at Zion House, first flowered in England.

On Aug. 25, 1842, the late Duke (then Lord Prudhoe) married the Lady Eleanor Grosvenor, daughter of the present Marquis of Westminster, and their union has been one of uninterrupted felicity. His amiable consort has ever taken part with him in all his good and charitable works, was the sunshine of his home and the ministering angel of his declining years.

The late Duke succeeded his brother in the titles and possessions of his ancestors in the year 1847; and it is a remarkable coincidence that the date of that event should have been Feb. 11, and that within a few hours after midnight on Feb. 11, 1865,—

“He gave his honours to the world again,  
His blessed part to heaven, and slept in  
peace.”

Few noblemen have succeeded to greater territorial possessions or a more magnificent inheritance, and the late Duke resolved that the welfare of all the dwellers on his estates should be a first object of his care, and he set himself to fulfil the duties of his exalted station. That

he has done so with fidelity and grace, we may read in the fact that his death is felt throughout the whole district as a great and personal loss. The wants of his fellow men, and particularly of those connected with the sea, and the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of populous places in which he possessed property, were ever in his mind.

Whether as Crusader, as patriot, or as statesman, the Percy has often vindicated his trust in his motto, *Esperance en Dieu*, and found in this ancient maxim comfort in sorrow and admonition in prosperity. In the early history of his race we see the noble Percy and the prelate frequently companions in arms upon “the tented field,” but it was reserved for that successor to the Percy honours who was but just now a familiar presence among his countrymen, to go forth with the prelate of his day intent only on works of piety and peace; for the noble Duke has endowed in Northumberland eight new parishes, and built six churches, three of which are placed in the extensive and recently divided parish of Tynemouth. It is promised that “they who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever;” and surely no reflection could better soothe the hours of suffering than that he had lived to enjoy, by God’s permission, the great privilege of thus contributing to His honour.

The Duke had the happiness of being present at the consecration of his three new churches in Tynemouth parish, at the beginning of Sept. 1864, and was not afterwards seen in any public ceremonial.

On these works of church endowment the Duke is said to have expended £100,000. Besides these, there was the restoration of the old parish church of Alnwick, which was completed only a little time before his death, and chiefly at his cost. The establishment of schools was not less an object of his care.

He was a munificent supporter of many of the charitable institutions of London; was Patron or President of the Westminster and the Middlesex Hos-

pitals, Vice-Patron of Charing Cross Hospital, President of the Seamen's Hospital Society, President of the Westminster General Dispensary, and Vice-President of the Royal Humane Society. He was also a benefactor of local charities, and to his munificence that excellent institution, the Infirmary at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is largely indebted for the new wing of the building, opened by him in 1855.

His interest in the welfare of the sailor was unceasing. As the present Archbishop of Canterbury observed on a recent occasion<sup>a</sup>, the Duke, having

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<sup>a</sup> This was during a brief sojourn at Alnwick Castle, shortly after the consecration of the three Tynemouth churches mentioned above. The speech is such a well-deserved tribute to the memory of the Duke that we feel it incumbent on us to give it entire:—

"It is not usual at social gatherings like the present to interrupt the flow of conversation by the proposal of a toast; but there are circumstances peculiar to my visit to your Grace which will, I trust, justify my departure from the ordinary usage. It is not so much that I may congratulate your Grace on the approaching completion of these wonderful works of art which excite the admiration of every beholder, in the internal and external restoration of Alnwick Castle—works which may entitle your Grace in the estimation of future generations, as they scan the noble pedigree of the Percies, to the surname of 'Duke Algernon the Magnificent.' Nor is it solely because, having yourself braved the perils of the deep in the career of your profession, you have learnt to sympathize with those who encounter the like dangers, and in generously distributing along these rock-bound coasts the life-boats as your gifts, have rescued so many from premature death, and restored them to their homes and families. It is for other deeds of Christian charity, in which I feel a more personal interest, that I here venture to express my grateful admiration of your conduct. I may claim the privilege of what I trust your Grace will allow me to call the friendship of a quarter of a century; it has been my privilege to find your Grace an inhabitant of two out of three northern dioceses over which I have been called by the providence of God to preside, my happiness also to see your Grace ever busied in advancing the temporal and spiritual interests of all those to whom you stood in any responsible relation. That, however, which at the present moment calls for special acknowledgment and our most grateful commemoration, is the recent completion of the noble work, the erec-

himself braved the perils of the deep, warmly sympathized with those who were exposed to similar dangers. For the benefit of the sailors, native and foreign, resorting to the Tyne, His Grace recently built at North Shields, at his own expense, an important institution called *The Sailors' Home*, designed for the benefit of a class of men who, as he himself observed at the opening of the institution on Oct. 21, 1856, were too often "only saved from the sea to be shipwrecked on the shore." Here, most judicious and benevolent provisions are made for the benefit of the seamen; and it was characteristic of the noble donor that he took a lively interest in this institution to the last. Little more than five months before his death he had the satisfaction of being present at the consecration of a church immediately adjacent to the *Sailors' Home*, being one of those which he had himself built and endowed. The cost of the *Sailors' Home* is stated to have been £8,000.

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tion and endowment of five new churches in Tynemouth. This most wise and beneficent plan was matured during my presidency over the diocese of Durham, and I now find on my return that its execution has been finally accomplished. Grateful then for this and many other blessings, conferred by your Grace's bounty on those who, though no longer my flock, never cease to be objects of affectionate interest to me, I desire in my own name, and in the name of those who sit at table with me, to propose the health of your Grace and the Duchess. I have not consulted those in whose name I presume to speak, but I am sure I shall but echo their sentiments when I express my cordial wish that your Grace and the Duchess may long enjoy the fruits of that exquisite taste displayed in the adornment of this palatial residence, and that you may long live—as I am confident you will do as long as you live—in the respect and affection of those whose temporal and spiritual interests you are ever careful to consult. I have trespassed longer on your Grace's attention than I might have wished; but when the heart is full the mouth will speak, and all that I have thus uttered is but the outpourings of a heart which is keenly alive to such noble acts of benevolence as I have thus briefly endeavoured to commemorate—acts which may well earn for your Grace the additional surname of '*Algernon the Benevolent.*'

In the Great Exhibition of 1851 the Duke offered a premium for the best model of a life-boat; the best known form of life-boat has in consequence been obtained, and placed at several stations. The coast of Northumberland in particular is indebted to His Grace for many of the life-boats which now stud its rocky bays, his gifts thus rescuing many a sailor and restoring him to his family and home. The Duke was President of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and Vice-President of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society.

In Lord Derby's administration he took office as First Lord of the Admiralty, to which he was appointed Feb. 27, 1852; and while at the head of the Admiralty he gave his earnest attention to measures for the aid and recovery of the missing Arctic voyagers who had sailed from England in 1845. It was to the Duke's administration of Admiralty affairs that the country owed our noble steam navy. With a keen perception of the advantages of steam, His Grace laid the foundation of our present screw steam-vessels of war. He introduced other beneficial changes, the good effect of which is acknowledged. The Surveyor of the Navy undertook, at his request, to give Dr. Percy, the metallurgist, every facility at the dock-yards for experiments on copper under various circumstances; and it was characteristic of the Duke's generous disposition that when he had at his disposal a large accumulation of early bronze and copper coins, too much abraded to be of historic value, he empowered Admiral Smyth to hand them over to the Institute of Practical Geology for purposes of analysis by the eminent metallurgist above named, thus evincing his desire to assist that valuable institution and its then Director, Sir Henry de la Bèche, in every way in his power.

In 1854 the Northumberland Docks, an undertaking of high importance to the shipping and commerce of the Tyne, were opened by the noble Duke with all due observance.

It remains to glance briefly at some

works by which this benevolent nobleman has signalized also his cultivated taste, his love of art, and his respect for historical traditions. Foremost among works of magnificence and taste, is the restoration and embellishment of the Duke's castle at Alnwick—"the Windsor of the North." That stronghold of his warlike ancestors from the time when they acquired Alnwick, is a building prominent not only among the baronial castles of Northumberland, but among the historic monuments of England, and the Duke's costly works have attracted an extraordinary degree of public attention, as well because of the celebrity of the building as of the exotic splendour of the style of decoration adopted in the interior. It is well known that Alnwick Castle preserves some characteristic work of its original Norman lords, and that the Edwardian portions were chiefly built by Henry de Percy, a nobleman whose power in the realm made him hardly second in importance to Edward III. himself. In a building so venerable in age, and so impressive in its associations with the past, it was imperative that the architectural works should be executed in the style of Henry de Percy's time, and that a conservative spirit should govern the architect in his treatment of all ancient portions of the building. The Duke, therefore, restored its mediæval character, not only to the exterior of this grand old fortress, but to its interior, where few vestiges of what was old remained; for it had been reconstructed, in Strawberry Hill taste, by the Duke's grandfather; not a single chamber retained its original character, nor had comfort or splendour been gained by the sacrifice of ancient features. The treatment of the interior was, therefore, regarded by the Duke as a question of convenience, luxury, and cultivated taste; and in 1856, after a winter passed in Rome, he decided on adopting embellishments in the classical Italian or cinque-cento style, and obtained from the Commendatore Canina designs founded on existing works of that period.



A band of artists (chief among whom were Montiroli the architect, Mantovani the painter, and Bulletti the sculptor in wood) came to bring these arts of Italy from Rome to Northumberland; Mr. Salvin was employed as architect-in-chief, and during many years the works have been in progress, and have given employment to an immense number of English workmen also. At one time more than seven hundred men were employed at Alnwick Castle. Much debate arose as to the fitness of Italian ornament in a border stronghold so thoroughly Gothic in its character, and the advocates for a mediæval English style of decoration lamented the loss of so rare an opportunity for adapting to the requirements of modern luxury a style of decoration founded on the works of art of our English forefathers in the fourteenth century. That question cannot be discussed in the present notice, but whatever opinion may be held as to the fitness of the style adopted for the interior decorations of Alnwick Castle, there can be no difference of opinion as to their excellence and beauty, or the refined taste and real grandeur of spirit in which they have been conceived. The restoration and embellishment of Alnwick Castle, now almost finished, must form a lasting and sumptuous monument of taste and splendour, affecting as well as admonitory, since the noble Duke was not spared to witness their entire completion.

Nothing could be more foreign to his disposition than a boastful spirit, but when looking at his enduring architectural works he might allowably have said with Horace:—

“Exegi monumentum ære perennius  
Regalique situ Pyramidum altius,  
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens  
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis  
Annorum series et fuga temporum.  
Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei  
Vitat Libitinam. Usque ego postera  
Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium  
Scandet cum tacito virgine pontifex.”

At “Warkworth, proud of Percy’s name,” the Duke carefully preserved, although he did not attempt to restore,

the castle. In works of a humble and less ambitious kind, but not less honourable to his character and memory, namely in the improvement of the cottages on his Northumbrian estates, the Duke is said to have expended £100,000.

The mediæval period shared the noble Duke’s sympathies with the Pharaohs and the pre-historic as well as the Roman times of his own country; and he has left more than one memorial of his enlightened encouragement of researches into the past. By his desire, a systematic transcript of everything to be found in the Public Records, bearing on the history or former condition of Northumberland, has been for some time in progress. Several folio volumes of this valuable and unprecedented work have been compiled, one of which is devoted to the Percy history in Yorkshire as well as in Northumberland. He caused a series of drawings to be made by the late Mr. Archer of all the best architectural antiquities of the county; and liberally provided the beautiful and characteristic illustrations (drawn and engraved by Mr. Orlando Jewitt) for a volume on the Military and Feudal Antiquities of Northumberland, an elaboration of a paper read by the late Rev. C. H. Hartshorne when the Archæological Institute held their meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne<sup>b</sup>. And under the title of “Illustrations of Alnwick, Prudhoe, and Warkworth,” a handsome quarto volume was produced in 1857 under his auspices for private distribution, containing the series of beautiful architectural illustrations and seals above mentioned, with descriptive letterpress and tables of the descent of the Percy family.

Reference has been already made to the Duke’s early researches into the antiquities of Egypt, and to what he did towards diffusing a taste for Egyptian antiquities. An illustrated de-

<sup>b</sup> The title of the volume is “Feudal and Military Antiquities of Northumberland and the Scottish Borders; illustrated by the Baronial Histories of Alnwick, Prudhoe, and Warkworth.”



scription of his valuable Egyptian museum, prepared by an able Egyptologist, Mr. Stuart Poole, was in forwardness at the time of his decease. But the traces of Roman occupation in this country seem to have had an especial interest for him. Under his auspices and by his munificence a survey of the Watling Street, from the river Swale to the Scottish border, was accomplished in the years 1850 and 1851 by Mr. Maclauchlan, which survey was, by the Duke's kind permission, published by the Archæological Institute. His Grace also directed a survey of the Roman Wall through Northumberland and Cumberland, which was made by Mr. Maclauchlan in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, and the beautiful and elaborate maps illustrative of the survey were produced at the expense of the noble Duke, in a folio volume for private distribution, accompanied by the maps of the Watling Street and by the memoirs explanatory of that survey and of the survey of the Roman road.

A survey, by Mr. Maclauchlan, of the eastern Watling Street, from the Roman Wall to Berwick, was completed only shortly before the Duke's lamented death.

Another work, entitled "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Family Coins belonging to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland," by Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth, was produced in 1856 in quarto for private circulation, and has by the liberality of the generous Duke enriched some public libraries and the collections of several private friends. The Duke's special object appears to have been that a complete work on the coins of the Roman families should be added to our historical literature. *A propos* to the Duke's collection of coins, it may be mentioned that Admiral Smyth, having discussed with him the formation of the Numismatic Society, was in 1837 authorized by the Duke, then at Athens, to present to that society in his name a collection of coins which he had made in the autumn of that year, in Athens, Bœotia, and Eu-

bœa. His Grace was thereupon elected an honorary member of the Numismatic Society.

He also took great interest in the prehistoric antiquities of Britain. Very recently he encouraged extensive researches among the old Celtic camps in the fastnesses of the Cheviot hills, and at his request Mr. Maclauchlan undertook a map of ancient Northumberland, which is understood to be now in progress. It was his wish that the map should comprise all the vestiges of early occupation in the county.

Although the noble Duke's presidency at a banquet which was held in the Norman keep at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to commemorate the transfer of that old historic building to the care of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society (of which His Grace was Patron), was an event chiefly of local interest, it deserves some record here; for in that ancient stronghold—full of stirring associations with the past, and haunted by memories of the scenes, events, and persons it has witnessed during the flight of nearly eight centuries, the Duke, at once the representative of the ancient Percies and of what the nobility of England in the nineteenth century are, seemed also to represent, amidst the prosperous hands enriched by industry, the repose and open-handed liberality of ancestral affluence; and to bring home to all who were present how greatly the spirit of our age differs from that of the stormy Middle Ages—of the times to which the massive walls and the arms and the banners that surrounded him belong.

A full-length portrait of the Duke in Admiral's uniform was painted by Grant, and is now at Alnwick Castle; another, in peer's robes, understood to be by Cousins, is in the Board Room of the Infirmary, Newcastle; and pleasing medallions of himself and of the amiable Duchess were executed during their stay in Rome.

At Northumberland House and elsewhere the Duke possessed a very remarkable collection of pictures and other works of art, in which he took more

pride and pleasure than in the quarterings of eight hundred and ninety-two alliances displayed in the blazonry of his arms. He acquired in 1856, at Rome, the famous Camuccini collection, the most precious gallery which, for many years, has been permitted to leave Italy; the paintings are seventy-four in number, and are well described by Waagen in the Supplement to his "Galleries of Art in Great Britain."

It was one of the last of the princely hospitalities of the noble Duke to entertain in Northumberland House the Royal Heir of England and his fair Danish Bride.

If there was in the character of the late Duke much that recalled the type of the Roman patrician, and displayed a Roman loftiness of soul, he also loved to be the Mæcenas of men of letters. He had so great a regard for science and genius that he seemed to estimate the splendour of his position chiefly by the number of men of learning whom he could bring around him; and in his foundation of schools, his princely expenditure on art, and his encouragement of historical researches, Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, has justly won the title of *THE MAGNIFICENT*.

From the beginning of the Volunteer movement His Grace was a liberal promoter of its welfare. He equipped and maintained the Percy Artillery Corps, which musters more than five hundred members, became Honorary Colonel of the force, and did all he could to encourage the patriotic feeling which gave it birth.

The list of his honours would be incomplete without mentioning the crowning distinction which he received from his Sovereign soon after his short administration of Admiralty affairs, namely his enrolment in the Order of the Garter. This was in January, 1853. In the memories of that illustrious Order his own character and virtues will shine not less than the chivalry of his ancestors.

Truly the people of Northumberland, among whom the noble Duke has so long been not only deservedly popular

but an object of respectful affection, have abundant reason, when they look upon all his good deeds around them, upon the various charities that were raised or fostered by his munificence, upon his provisions for the welfare of seamen, and upon the churches that he has raised and endowed, an offering to God for the benefit of his fellow-men, to say of this honoured representative of the noble race of Percy who has now departed from among them, —

"Si monumentum quæris, circumspice!"

The remains of the lamented Duke, after lying in state for two days at Alnwick Castle and at Northumberland House, London, were on Feb. 25, borne

"Through rows of warriors and through walks of kings,"

to the chapel of St. Nicholas, Westminster Abbey, the burial-place of many members of the Percy family.

His Grace leaves no issue, and is succeeded by his cousin the Earl of Beverley.

#### FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT COMBERMERE, K.C.B., &c.

*Feb.* 21. At Clifton, aged 91, Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, Constable of the Tower of London, and Col. of the 1st Life Guards.

His lordship, Stapleton Stapleton-Cotton, was the second son of Sir Robt. Salusbery Cotton, M.P. for Denbighshire, by Frances<sup>c</sup>, daughter and co-heir of Col. James Russell Stapleton, Esq., of Bodrhyddan, and was born at Llewenny Hall, Denbighshire, Nov. 17, 1773<sup>d</sup>.

He was educated at Westminster School, and entered the army as second lieutenant in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Feb. 26, 1790. He, on the breaking out of the great war, ex-

<sup>c</sup> This lady was granddaughter of Sir John Conway, of Bodrhyddan, near Rhuddlan, and one of the four co-heiresses of the Bodrhyddan estate. She died in 1825.

<sup>d</sup> This is the date given on his coffin-plate; less trustworthy accounts have added some years to his age.

changed into the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in which regiment he served in Flanders under the Duke of York. He attained the rank of capt., Feb. 28, 1793, and that of major in March, 1794. He was appointed lieut.-col. of the 25th Light Dragoons in the same month. He had in 1796 the command of that regiment at the Cape of Good Hope, where he served in a short but active campaign under Sir Thomas Craig, after which he proceeded with his regiment to India. He then served in 1798 and 1799 against Tippoo Sultan, and was engaged in the battle of Mallavelly and in the siege of Seringapatam. In 1807 he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, and shortly after returned to England. After commanding for a time the 16th Dragoons in Ireland, and serving on the staff in England, he proceeded in 1808 to the Peninsula in command of a brigade of cavalry, at the head of which he distinguished himself in many a dashing action; and whether in checking the advance of the French, or more often in pressing the pursuit, he earned for himself the distinction of being mentioned in almost every dispatch. He thus served during the campaign in the north of Portugal, including the operations at Oporto, and the battle of Talavera. Early in 1810 he was appointed to the command of the whole allied cavalry under the Duke of Wellington. He remained in that position until the termination of the war in 1814, and distinguished himself at the head of that force in covering the retreat from Almeida to Torres Vedras, at Busaco, Villa Garcia, Castrajon, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca; in the last-mentioned battle he was severely wounded. He also served at El-Bodon, the Pyrenees, Orthez, and Toulouse. The readers of Napier's "History of the Peninsular War" will be familiar with the achievements of Cotton and his brigade in various brilliant fights; and they will not soon forget the magnificent description of the battle of Salamanca, and the part Sir Stapleton Cotton took

in that wonderful feat of "beating 40,000 men in forty minutes." In that great victory Sir Stapleton Cotton was second in command, and by his promptitude and decision contributed greatly to the success of that brilliant day. He himself regarded it as the crowning feat of his career, and when his Sovereign afterwards raised him to the peerage as a reward for his military services he chose the word "*Salamanca*" as the legend over his crest. This recognition of his services occurred at the close of the war, when on May 17, 1814, he was created Baron Combermere, but he had previously received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament on more than one occasion.

In 1817 Lord Combermere was appointed governor of the island of Barbados, and in 1823 he was made commander-in-chief in India, where his military career closed in the same region that it had commenced. But before his final retirement from active service he was destined to add still brighter laurels to his coronet. We had become about that time involved in troubles with the Government of Burmah, and after some time spent in fruitless negotiations it was determined to invade the country, and Lord Combermere undertook to lead the forces in person. The plan of his campaign embraced the capture of the strongly fortified city of Bhurtpore. This town was strongly fortified, the defensive works extending eight miles in circumference, and the natives regarded it as impregnable, which they had some reason for doing, as twenty years before Lord Lake, with a strong force, had been repulsed with a loss of 3,000 men, after four desperate assaults. This victory had greatly elated the natives, and inspired them with new confidence to resist the fresh attack. When Lord Combermere appeared before it, at the close of 1825, he found the walls so thick that any attempt to effect a breach would cost more in time and men than he could afford to spare. He resolved, therefore, to proceed by mining; and with such activity were the works



carried on, in spite of the most determined opposition on the part of the garrison, that in the course of about three weeks a lodgment was effected under the walls, the mine was sprung, and a breach effected. The signal for assault was then given, and so furiously and determinedly was it made that the troops swept all before them, and in less than two hours all resistance had ceased, and the town and citadel were in the possession of our troops. This brilliant action finished the war. The Burmese had concentrated all their forces on the strength of Bhurtpore, and that having failed them they submitted to the terms of the British, peace was restored, and the British army left the country. For this brilliant service Lord Combermere was raised to the dignity of a viscount, but having an hereditary affection for his old title he was known as Viscount, as he had formerly been Baron, Combermere. On his return from India his lordship retired from active military service, laden with years and honours. He had become a general May 27, 1825, and he was raised to the dignity of field-marshal Oct. 2, 1855. He was also appointed Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, Sept. 16, 1829, (including the honorary office of Gold Stick in Waiting to the Queen, and officiated in that capacity at the marriage of the Princess Royal, and more recently at the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales,) and Constable of the Tower of London, Oct. 11, 1852.

His Lordship married, first, in 1801, Lady Anna-Maria Pelham-Clinton, eldest daughter of Thomas, third Duke of Newcastle, by whom (who died in 1807) he had no surviving issue. He married, secondly, June 18, 1814, Caroline, second daughter of William Fulke Greville, Esq., who died Jan. 25, 1837, leaving issue, Wellington Henry, born at Barbados, Nov. 24, 1818; Caroline, married Aug. 23, 1837, to the present Marquis of Downshire; and Meliora Emily Anna Maria, married June 11, 1853, to John C. F. Hunter, Esq. The noble Viscount married, thirdly, Oct. 2, 1838, Mary

Woolley, only child of Robert Gibbings, Esq., of Gibbings Grove, co. Cork, who is the surviving Viscountess, and is a lady of literary ability, although her works have appeared anonymously. The present Viscount married, July 29, 1844, Susan Alice, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Sitwell, Bart., and has issue Robert Wellington, born June 18, 1845, Richard Southwell, born Oct. 9, 1849, and two daughters. His Lordship is a colonel in the army, and was M.P. for Carrickfergus from 1847 to 1857.

Among the military distinctions which Lord Combermere had received, were a medal for Seringapatam, the gold cross and one clasp for Talavera, Fuentes-d'Onor, Salamanca, Orthes, and Toulouse, the silver war medal, with three clasps for Busaco, Ciudad-Rodrigo and the Pyrenees, the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and of Charles III. and St. Ferdinand of Spain, and, lastly, the Order of the Star of India.

"In his own country," says the local paper, "he was known, not by mere outward shows, but by qualities of sterling usefulness, liberality, and generosity. Almost literally he may be said in his latter years to have turned his sword into a ploughshare, having devoted much of his attention to agricultural improvements upon his estate. A liberal landlord, a kind master, a friendly neighbour, a generous benefactor, he lived as a Cheshire county gentleman, beloved and esteemed for his conduct as a man, and honoured and respected, as one of the first in a long list of historical names, for his long and brilliant career in the service of his country as a soldier."

A public subscription was raised some time since to erect a statue to him, but the work has not yet been completed.

The family of the late Viscount is said to have been settled Cotton, in Shropshire, in Saxon times, and a Cotton of Combermere was a knight in the time of King John; but his lineal descent was only traced from Sir George Cotton, Knt., Esquire of the Body to King Henry VIII., who seated himself at Combermere (formerly an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded in 1133) in



that monarch's reign. Sir George was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household to Prince Edward, and a Member of the Privy Council.

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LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

Feb. 22. At his town residence, Piccadilly, aged 83, less than a month after the decease of his wife<sup>e</sup>, Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

His lordship, Peter Robt. Drummond-Willoughby, the eldest son of Peter Burrell, the first Lord Gwydyr, by Priscilla, 19th Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, was born in London, March 19, 1782, was admitted a Fellow Commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, (as the Hon. Peter Robert Burrell,) Feb. 4, 1800, and took the degree of M.A. in 1801. He succeeded his father as Baron Gwydyr, June 9, 1820, and his mother as Baron Willoughby, Dec. 29, 1828. He married, Oct. 20, 1807, the Hon. Clementina Sarah Drummond, the only surviving child and heir of James, Lord Perth, when, by royal licence, he assumed the name of Drummond. The issue of this marriage were two sons and three daughters, but one son and one daughter have pre-deceased him. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by the Hon. Almeric, born Dec. 25, 1821; his surviving daughters are Clementina Elizabeth, Lady Aveland (born Sept. 2, 1809), and Charlotte Augusta Annabella, Lady Carrington (born Nov. 3, 1815).

His lordship held the high office of Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England. He was also Baron Gwydyr, and a baronet, and was in 1845 recognised by the House of Lords as one of the co-heirs to the extinct barony of Wharton. He was a Conservative, but he took little active part in politics. He was the patron of numerous livings, chiefly in Lincolnshire, and the attention of himself and his admirable lady was sedulously given to everything tend-

ing to the temporal and spiritual improvement of all connected with them.

"Lord and Lady Willoughby" says *The Times*, "were almost the last survivors of that great society which had adorned the early years of the present century. They had both been distinguished as leaders of fashion, and were renowned not only for a splendid hospitality, which included almost every person of distinction in Europe, but for a certain genial courtliness of manner, combined with the most unaffected kindness, of which there are few examples."

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THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Jan. 15. At Boston, U. S., aged 70, the Hon. Edward Everett, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Hon.F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c.

Mr. Everett was the second son of the Rev. Oliver Everett, a Congregational Minister, and younger brother of the late Hon. Alexander Hill Everett, American *chargé d'affaires* at the Hague, and Minister at Madrid. He was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the 11th of April, 1794, and educated at Exeter, New Hampshire, and at Harvard University at Cambridge, where he graduated with the highest honours in 1811. He was appointed Classical Tutor there in 1812, and in 1814, before he was twenty, was settled as minister of an Unitarian congregation in Boston. At this time he had a reputation for scholarship, and as a rhetorician was never equalled by any other person of the same age in his country. In 1815 he was elected Eliot Professor of Greek in Harvard University. Before entering upon his duties as such he spent four years in Europe. During two of these he resided at Gottingen in company with Mr. George Ticknor, the author of the "History of Spanish Literature;" they being the first Americans who ever studied at a German University. Mr. Everett received the degree of Ph.D., and in the following year spent some time in this country, where he met most of the celebrities of the day, by whom he was cordially received, and his eminent scholarship, par-

ticularly in Greek, recognised. After another year passed in Greece and Italy, he returned to the United States. His residence at Harvard as Professor of Greek began a new era in classical studies, not only in that University, but throughout the entire country. He added to his other duties those of editor of the "North American Review," and also published a translation of Buttman's Greek Grammar.

In 1825 Mr. Everett was returned to the United States Congress, and resigned his professorship. He had already gained a great reputation in the United States for his finished oratory. Orations and speeches, elaborately prepared and committed to memory, were set off by a polished delivery, a melodious voice, and high personal advantages. His speeches during his term of service in Congress have the same characteristics, to which were added the value of great and varied information, and exhaustive treatment of the subjects. But while Mr. Everett always attracted a large audience to listen to him, he never attained distinction as a debater, nor was he, through his long public life, ever known to appear before an audience without previous preparation; the exceptions, if there be any, were very rare. He belonged to the Whig party, and always supported a Conservative policy. He served for many years as a member of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Foreign Affairs, and was of eminent service there from his intimate acquaintance with Europe, and his studies in international law, which he began at Gottingen and continued through life. He also warmly advocated protection for American manufactures. On the Slavery question, until the breaking out of the present rebellion, his views were against all agitation in the non-slaveholding states, and he drew upon himself, by his strenuous opposition to their policy, the attacks and ridicule of the extreme anti-slavery party.

In 1835 Mr. Everett was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and conse-

quently resigned his seat in Congress. He was re-elected in the three succeeding years, but was defeated by a few votes in 1839. His administration was not marked by any remarkable incident or measure. In 1840 he came to Europe with the purpose of making a long tour, and while passing the ensuing winter and spring in Italy he received the appointment of Minister to this country. At that time the relations between Great Britain and the United States were in a very critical position. The Canadian rebellion, the affair of the "Caroline," and the standing dispute about the north-east boundary, had all combined to embitter the feelings of the two countries. What part Mr. Everett took in the settlement of these controversies is still only partially known; they were directly settled by the Treaty of Washington negotiated by Mr. Webster, the American Secretary of State, and Lord Ashburton. Mr. Everett's friends always claimed for him a large share of the credit of this settlement. In other respects his four years' residence in England was the most brilliant era in his life. From the Universities of Dublin, Cambridge, and Oxford, he received successively testimonials recognising his scholarly accomplishments; and his gentlemanly bearing, wide information, and eloquence as a speaker made him a general favourite in society and on public occasions. He returned home in 1845, and in 1846 was chosen President of Harvard University. In this position he was not so successful, and he resigned it in about three years. Long absence from the University, and twenty years of public life, had unfitted him for such duties.

In 1852, on the death of Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett was appointed Secretary of State, which office he held until the accession of the Democrats to power in March, 1853. His correspondence during this time with Lord John Russell and M. Turgot, on a proposed tripartite treaty guaranteeing Cuba to Spain, which he declined to enter into on the

part of the United States, attracted considerable attention, and was severely criticised both in Europe and America. On leaving the State Department he was elected a member of the United States' Senate. When the famous bill for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska came before Congress early in 1854, Mr. Everett, while opposing it, did not take the bold position which the strong feeling excited throughout the North demanded. His course was the subject of much hostile and bitter criticism, which caused him to resign his seat in the Senate. Having delivered an oration upon the character and services of General Washington in 1856, he was invited to repeat it at different times for the benefit of the fund then being raised to purchase Mount Vernon, the patriot's seat, and he did so nearly a hundred times in the course of the next four years, thereby contributing \$90,000 to the fund. He also wrote a biography of Washington for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which was republished separately at Boston.

In 1860 Mr. Everett was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by an organization called the Constitutional Union party, Mr. John Bell, of Tennessee, being their candidate for President. These candidates were supported by the moderate Conservatives in both sections of the Union, but received a comparatively small vote. When the present civil war broke out Mr. Everett at first did not favour strong measures, and so late as the 2nd of February, 1861, he wrote to a public meeting to which he had been invited,—

"To expect to hold fifteen States in the Union by force is preposterous. The idea of a civil war, accompanied as it would be by a servile insurrection, is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. If our sister States must leave us, in the name of Heaven let them go in peace."

He however afterwards became one of the most strenuous supporters of the war policy, and greatly contributed to Mr. Lincoln's re-election last autumn.

In some of his speeches he reflected with no little bitterness upon the course pursued by Great Britain during the present American conflict. A speech he delivered at a banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet during the autumn of 1864, in which he sneered at the course and efforts of the Polish national party, and expressed sympathy rather with the Russians than with them, was severely commented upon by the more moderate of the American journals, and his strictures attacked as unfair and untrue.

Mr. Everett had been in excellent health until the week before his death, when the worry about a law-suit in which he was engaged and took a deep interest, and a cold taken at a public meeting at which he spoke, brought on a slight attack of lung fever. On the evening of Saturday the 14th he felt much better, and declared it unnecessary for any one to sleep in his room. The housekeeper at four o'clock the next morning heard a noise in his room, and on going there found him lying on the floor in an apoplectic fit. The house was immediately alarmed and a physician sent for, but he died before the latter arrived. His death caused a profound sensation throughout the United States, was officially announced by the Secretary of State, and the public offices draped in mourning by command of the President. The remains were interred at Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston.

Mr. Everett, besides several addresses and speeches, published an edition of his orations and speeches in three volumes. He possessed a remarkable memory, and made more use probably of historical illustration in his speeches than any other speaker of the age except Lord Macaulay. His rhetoric, although highly finished, was cold and formal, and he made a much slighter impression as a public speaker than many far less able and eloquent men. Without displaying original or deep thought, he used his acquired knowledge with great dexterity, and his illustrations from history were



skillfully interwoven to strengthen the argument. Although thoroughly English in his tastes and habits, he was a firm believer in the institutions of his native country, and constantly in his addresses compared them with the institutions of the Old World, to the disparagement of the latter. As a statesman he was cautious and timid, and can never be said to have enjoyed popularity until within the last four years. He was always content to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Webster, as long as that statesman lived. Of English statesmen he felt and expressed strong preference for Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen, and seemed to have little sympathy for the leaders of the Whig party, although Lord Macaulay was the literary character whom he most admired, and to whom he liked to be compared. With him and with Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hallam, and others, he kept up a constant correspondence.

Mr. Everett married Charlotte Gray, daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, Esq., of Boston, and sister of the wife of Mr. Adams, the present American Minister at London; she died in 1859. He had a large family, of whom two sons and a daughter survive him. His eldest son is a major in the United States army; the other graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1863.—*From an American Correspondent.*

#### PROFESSOR CHRISTIE.

*Jan. 24.* At Twickenham, aged 80, Samuel Hunter Christie, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.

The deceased was born in London on March 22, 1784, and was as a child intimate with Sir Joshua Reynolds, who resided in the house adjoining that of his father. His great mathematical abilities were very early developed, and, yielding to the suggestion of Bishop Horsley, his father entered him at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which Dr. Mansell, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, was at that time Master. In his third year he obtained

a scholarship, and in 1805 he took his degree as Second Wrangler, having pressed very closely upon Turton, afterwards Bishop of Ely, who was Senior Wrangler in that year, and with whom he was "bracketed" in the after contest for the Smith's Prize. Mr. Christie's college career was not merely remarkable for the brilliancy of his academical success, but, owing to the abounding physical energy with which nature had endowed him, he brought the powers of his mind to bear also upon the recreations of the University, and threw himself with ardour into all the athletic amusements of the day, in which he took a foremost place, and he may be said to have inaugurated the Cambridge University Boat Club, by having been the first to organize a regular boat's crew, with fixed hours of practice. He also so much distinguished himself in these matters as to lead to his appointment as Captain of the grenadier company of the University Volunteers, the present Lord Palmerston being one of his brother officers. He left Cambridge in 1806, and accepted the appointment of Third Mathematical Assistant in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, which at that time was far from possessing the reputation for sound scientific tuition it afterwards acquired, almost entirely owing to the exertions of himself and his predecessor, Dr. Gregory.

Disgusted at the prospect of spending his days in teaching common arithmetic, Mr. Christie, after much trouble, was at length permitted to deviate from the established routine, and by constant and long-continued efforts, especially after his appointment as Professor of Mathematics in 1838, at length succeeded in forcing the mathematical instruction up to modern requirements. The public service is still deeply indebted to him for these successful labours.

The more peculiarly scientific career of Professor Christie was occupied in the investigation and extension of the then comparatively infant science of magnetism, of which he may be considered as one of the early pioneers, and



which his successive papers read before the Royal Society and published in the "Philosophical Transactions," placed

<sup>f</sup> The following is a list of these papers, together with some few supplied to the British Association:—

1. On the Diurnal Deviations of the Horizontal Needle, when under the Influence of Magnets.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1824, p. 342.

2. On the Effects of Temperature on the Intensity of Magnetic Forces; and on the Diurnal Variation of the Terrestrial Magnetic Intensity.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1825, p. 1.

3. On the Magnetism of Iron arising from its Rotation.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1825, p. 347.

4. On the Magnetism developed in Copper and other Substances during Rotation. In a Letter to J. F. W. Herschel, Esq.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1825, p. 497.

5. On the Laws according to which Masses of Iron influence Magnetic Needles (1826).—*Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc.*, i. 147.

6. On Magnetic Influence in the Solar Rays.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1826, part iii. 219.

7. Remarks on the Repetition of his Experiments on the Magnetic Properties imparted to an Iron Plate by Rotation, by Lieut. Foster, at Port Bowen, in May and June, 1825.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1826, part iv. 200.

8. On the Mutual Action of the Particles of Magnetic Bodies, and on the Law of Variation of the Magnetic Forces generated at different distances during Rotation.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1827, p. 71.

9. Theory of the Diurnal Variation of the Magnetic Needle, illustrated by Experiments.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1827, p. 30.

10. On the Laws of the Deviation of Magnetized Needles towards Iron.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1828, p. 325.

11. On Magnetic Influence in the Solar Rays.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1828, p. 379.

12. Report on the State of our Knowledge respecting the Magnetism of the Earth.—*Proceedings of British Association at Cambridge*, 1833, p. 105.

13. The Bakerian Lecture. Experimental Determination of the Laws of Magneto-Electric Induction in different masses of the same Metal, and of its Intensity in different Metals.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1833, p. 95.

14. On Improvements in the Instruments and Methods employed in determining the Direction and Intensity of the Terrestrial Magnetic Force.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1833, p. 343.

15. Discussion of the Magnetical Observations made by Captain Back, R.N., during his late Arctic Expedition.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1836, p. 377.

Professor Christie also published—

16. Report (with G. B. Airy, Esq.) upon a Letter on the Phenomena of Terrestrial Magnetism, addressed by M. La Barón de Hum-

boldt to the President of the Royal Society. (Lond. 8vo., 1836.)

17. An Elementary Course of Mathematics, for the use of the Royal Military Academy, and for Students in general. (Parts I. and II. Lond., 8vo., 1845; Part III. Lond., 8vo., 1847.)

upon a theoretical basis which after workers have expanded into the full knowledge of the present day, and thus laid the foundation for the wonderful practical adaptations of electro-magnetism which now enter our everyday life. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in January, 1826, and in consequence of his intimate knowledge of the subject was appointed by the Council some years later to report, in conjunction with the Astronomer-Royal, upon Baron Humboldt's extended scheme for magnetical observations over the earth's surface. In 1837 he was elected Secretary of the Society, and continued in that office until his retirement from the public service in 1854, when he went abroad. The latter years of his life were spent at Twickenham, but ill-health prevented the continuance of his scientific labours.

Mr. Christie married May 12, 1808, Elizabeth Theodora, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Claydon, sen., butler of Trinity College. That lady died May 27, 1829, and has a monument in the old church of All Saints, Cambridge.

#### REV. ALEXANDER WATSON, M.A.

Feb. 1. At Middleton-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire, aged 49, the Rev. Alexander Watson, M.A., who had the temporary charge of that parish.

The deceased was the son of the late Dr. Watson, who was the first Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent Road. As early as 1833 he was active in writing newspaper articles in the interests of the Church and Conservatism, and, before he took Holy Orders, he was engaged in literary work, under the direction of Archdeacon Wilkins, and Dr. Hook, the present Dean of Chichester. While at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he was one of the ori-

boldt to the President of the Royal Society. (Lond. 8vo., 1836.)

17. An Elementary Course of Mathematics, for the use of the Royal Military Academy, and for Students in general. (Parts I. and II. Lond., 8vo., 1845; Part III. Lond., 8vo., 1847.)

ginators of the Pitt Club, and very energetic in the formation of the local Conservative Club. In addition to this he wrote pamphlets in reply to Mr. Beverley's attack on the University, and to some publications of the Rev. A. Hewlett. To his very active exertions in politics and ecclesiastical matters, together with illness at the time of his examination, may be ascribed the disappointment of his friends at his not having distinguished himself so much in the tripos as had been expected; (he graduated as junior optime in 1837, M.A. 1840). From Cambridge Mr. Watson proceeded to Durham, and passed as licentiate of theology. From thence he was ordained by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and licensed to the curacy of St. Andrew's, Ancoats, Manchester, in 1839. Here he found the schools in debt, but he remained notwithstanding offers of other benefices, both from Canon Slade and from Lord Powis, until the liabilities were discharged. He then took the cure of St. John's, Cheltenham, where schools were built under his direction, which were praised by the inspectors as models for the district. While at Cheltenham he abolished the sale of seat-tickets at the church doors. He was one of the warmest supporters of the National Society, and of those who maintain the principles of that Society, as opposed to any merely secular schemes of education. He took a lively interest in the early attempts of Miss Sellon and others to establish sisterhoods. In order to add to his income while at Cheltenham he was obliged to take pupils, many of whom were recommended to him by Archdeacon Thorpe. This required a large establishment, and was uncertain in its financial results. He remained there eleven years, when the Bishop of Exeter gave him the vicarage of St. Mary Church with Coffinswell in 1851, upon which Bishop Monk wrote to congratulate him, expressing his regret that he had not been able himself to recompense his services. Soon after he went to St. Mary Church he was of-

fered, through the Bishop of Exeter, the Archdeaconry of Jamaica, which he declined on the score of health. He was at some expense here in fitting up dormitories, and making other preparations for a theological college, the establishment of which was proposed but not carried out; he undertook, also, the restoration of the church, and had accomplished the building of a new chancel and the first bay of the nave, and improved the existing school there, and commenced a new school at Babbicombe, when, in 1855, he accepted the Bishop's offer of the rectory of Bridestowe and Sourton, value £500.

Up to this time he had never had a fixed permanent income of £300 a-year, and in taking possession of Bridestowe he had to borrow money, which led to the sequestration of the living, and to his finally quitting it at the end of two years for Bedford Chapel in London, for the lease of which he soon afterwards accepted what was considered a good offer. Through the non-fulfilment, however, of the purchaser's engagements, and Chancery suits ensuing, Mr. Watson's fortunes were finally ruined, and he was recommended to apply to the Bankruptcy Court, a most painful course, the most affecting part of which is said to have been the kindness and sympathy of his creditors. The Rev. J. C. Chambers, of St. Mary's, Soho, subsequently invited him to assist him in his work, and during 1863-4 he was engaged in ministerial labours somewhat akin to those of his early clerical life.

In the autumn of 1864 he was invited to take charge of Middleton-in-the-Wolds, near Beverley. Here there was work exactly cut out for him, and he devoted himself thoroughly to it; his health, however, had been for some time imperceptibly failing him, and his pecuniary difficulties, added to the illness of his mother and his second son, had so affected him that he had become prematurely old. Indeed his clerical and literary labours had so told upon his frame that most who knew him thought him many years older than he was,

and as the Church periodical (to which we are chiefly indebted for the particulars of this memoir, and to which, in common with most of our sound religious periodicals, he was an occasional contributor,) observed on his decease,—“he had been so long known in political and religious circles that it must have been a surprise to most persons to learn that he had not completed his fiftieth year.” On Jan. 26, in consequence of the slippery state of the road, he had a fall, but appeared not to have sustained any very serious injury, and was as usual engaged in writing, &c., up to Saturday, the 28th. On Sunday he performed the morning service, but appeared so nervous and unwell, making mistakes, reading the wrong lessons, and losing his place, that one of the Churchwardens persuaded him not to have service in the afternoon. On Monday he took to his bed, from which he never rose in life, and expired on the Wednesday. His funeral, on the Wednesday following, was conducted, as he had expressed his wish in his will, with choral service and Holy Communion. He had a thorough acquaintance with the old English divines, and was thoroughly imbued with their teaching.

The following is a list of Mr. Watson's publications :—

1. “Examination of, and Observations upon, Mr. Blackburn's Defence of the Conduct of the new Town Council of Liverpool, in connection with their recent efforts to deprive the Children of the Poor of Instruction from the Unmutilated Bible.” (Liverpool, 8vo., 1836.)

2. “Christian Loyalty: a Sermon preached on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, June 20, 1841, in St. John's Church, Cheltenham.” (Lond., 8vo., 1841.)

3. “A Letter to the Laity of the Church of England on the subject of Recent Misrepresentations of Church Principles.” (Lond., 8vo., 1842.)

4. “First Doctrines and Early Practice; or, Sermons for Young Churchmen.” (Lond., 12mo., 1842.)

5. “The Church, and Church of England Societies. Two Sermons preached

in St. John's Church, Cheltenham, on the First and Second Sundays after the Epiphany, 1843.” (Lond., 12mo., 1843.)

6. “The Prayer-book the Voice of the Church to English Christians.” (Leeds, . . .)

7. “The Prayer-book a Safe Guide, or the Devout Churchman's Way of Faith and Practice. Lectures delivered at St. John's Church, Cheltenham, during Lent, 1843.” (Lond., 12mo., 1843.)

8. “Sermons on Doctrine, Discipline, and Practice.” (Lond., 8vo., 1843.)

9. “A Catechism on the Common Prayer.” (Lond., 12mo., 1843; 2nd edit. with additions and corrections, Lond., 12mo., 1856.)

10. “The Pastor preparing his Flock for Confirmation; being Four Lectures.” (Lond., 8vo., 1844.)

11. “The Churchman's Sunday Evenings at Home.” (Lond., 8vo., 1844.)

12. “The People, Education, and the Church. A Letter to the Right Rev. Henry, Lord Bi-hop of Exeter, occasioned by a Letter from the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., to the Right Rev. Connop, Lord Bishop of St. David's.” (Lond., 8vo., 1846.)

13. “The Devout Churchman; or, Daily Meditations from Advent to the close of the Christian Year. Compiled and arranged on the Model of the Book of Common Prayer.” (Lond., 2 vols., 12mo., 1847.)

14. “The Seven Sayings on the Cross; or, The Dying Christ our Prophet, Priest, and King. Being a Series of Sermons preached in St. John's Church, Cheltenham, in the Holy Week, 1847.” (Lond., 8vo., 1848.)

15. “The Church's own Action the Safeguard of the Church and Realm of England from Romish Aggression. A Sermon preached in St. John's Church, Cheltenham, on Tuesday, November 5, 1850.” (Lond., 12mo., 1850.)

16. “Jesus the Giver and Fulfiler of the New Law. A Course of Eight Sermons on the Beatitudes, adapted to each day in the Holy Week and to Easter Day. Preached in St. John's Church, Cheltenham.” (Lond., 8vo., 1850.)

17. “The Danger of being Ashamed of Christ, and of His Words, in an Evil and Adulterous Generation. A Sermon on Mark viii. 38.” (Lond., 8vo., 1850.)

18. “A Letter to all Members of the Church of England, especially those who are Fathers or Mothers, or Godfathers or Godmothers, or have been Confirmed, containing Words of Common Sense for Common People, on the 'One Baptism



for the Remission of Sins.” (Lond., 8vo., [1850].)

19. “An Apology for the Plain Sense of the Doctrine of the Prayer-book on Holy Baptism, in answer to the Rev. W. Goode’s Letter to the Bishop of Exeter.” (Lond., 8vo., 1850; 2nd edit., 1854.)

20. “The Judgment *in re* Gorham v. Bishop of Exeter, in a Letter to a Friend.”

21. “Speaking the Truth in Love. A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Totnes, (holden by his Official,) at Newton, June 20, 1853, being the Anniversary of the Queen’s Accession.” (Exeter, 8vo., 1853.)

22. “The Public Ordinances of the Church an Effectual Ministration of Divine Pardon. A Sermon preached at the Consecration of St. Mary’s Church, Devonport.”

23. “Rebuilding on Old Foundations. A Sermon preached on the Occasion of Laying the Chief Corner-stone of the Enlarged Portion of St. Peter’s Church, Tiverton, on the Festival of St. Bartholomew, 1853.” (Lond., 8vo., 1853.)

24. “Reverence for Forms not Formalism. A Sermon preached in St. John’s Church, Cheltenham.” (Lond., 8vo., 1854)

25. “Sermons for Sundays, Festivals, and Fasts, and other Liturgical Occasions, contributed by Bishops and other Clergy of the Church.” (First Series, 1 vol., 8vo., Lond., 1845; Second Series, 3 vols., 8vo., Lond., 1846; Third Series, 1 vol., 8vo., Lond., 1847.) [Three only of the sermons in this collection are by Mr. Watson himself.]

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THE REV. JOHN PARRY JONES  
PARRY, M.A.

*March* 6. At Edern Rectory, Carnarvonshire, aged 76, the Rev. John Parry Jones Parry, M.A., Rector of Edern, and of Llangelynin, Merionethshire, Chaplain to the late Dowager Lady Rodney, and one of the senior Justices of the Peace for the county of Carnarvon.

The deceased was born June 10, 1788, and was son of Thomas Parry Jones, Esq., of Llwyn Onn, Denbighshire, the representative of one of the oldest Cambrian families, who assumed the additional surname of Parry on his

marriage with his cousin Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Love Parry, Esq., of Madryn, M.P., and Sydney his wife, daughter of Robert Lewis, esq., whose sister Mary was wife of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinnel Park, Denbighshire, and by him mother of the late Lord Dinorben. At an early age the deceased gentleman was sent to Westminster School, and was one of five brothers, scholars there at or about the same period, and the initials of whose names still remain inscribed together in conspicuous characters on the old school walls, the eldest of the brothers being the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. P. Jones Parry, K.H., M.P., of Madryn, of whom a notice appears in *GENT. MAG.*, vol. xxxix., N.S. From Westminster School Mr. Jones Parry proceeded to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A., and having subsequently mastered the Welch language (in which however he was already tolerably well skilled) he entered into Holy Orders, and was ordained to a curacy in the neighbourhood of Ruthin. He afterwards filled other small incumbencies, including that of Ceidio, and the vicarage of Nevin, in Carnarvonshire, until in 1821 he was presented to the living of Edern, where he continued to minister down to the close of his life, and where he has left many traces of his long and consistent career. Among other good works of his in connection with this parish, he built new schools and a new rectory-house, and although he did not effect the rebuilding of the ancient parish church in his lifetime, he has by his will bequeathed a legacy towards that object, as well as towards the restoration of the other churches in Edern parish. In 1827 he was presented to the family living of Llangelynin, which he also continued to hold until his decease, and during his tenure of which he succeeded in accomplishing the rebuilding of the church.

Mr. Parry married in 1823, Margaret, daughter of William MacIver, Esq., of Liverpool, who survives him, and by



whom he has left issue three sons and three daughters. The loss of this most amiable pastor will be long felt by his parishioners, and not indeed only by those over whom he was immediately called upon to minister, but by a widespread circle of old friends and acquaintances. As a magistrate, he was at all times active and ready in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him; and in the administration of the law, or in giving consideration to the wants of his poorer neighbours, he acted in the spirit of the most perfect moderation and charity. His mortal remains were interred in Llanbedrog churchyard, the burial-place of the Parry family for many generations.

### CLERGY DECEASED.

*Dec. 1, 1864.* The Rev. *Jeremy Pemberton* (p. 113), was of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811. He has bequeathed £7,000 among the following institutions:—The London Clerical Educational Society; Church Missionary Society; Church Pastoral Aid Society; London City Mission; Religious Tract Society; Protestant Church Reformation Society; Colonial and Continental Church Society; Female Aid Society; Idiot Asylum, Colchester; Irish Church Mission Society; Home and Colonial School Society; Moravian Missions; Church of England Scripture Readers Society; and the Poor Pious Clergy Society. To the latter he has also left all his blankets and linen at the Pantechnicon, Pimlico. All legacies are free of duty.

*Dec. 6.* The Rev. *Frederick Martin* (p. 113), who was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831, was an able biblical scholar, and published "Notes on the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles," Lond., 12mo., 1838; and "Genealogies Illustrative of Sacred History and Prophecy," Camb., folio, 1855. His name is not prefixed to the first of these works, but his initials are subscribed to the preface.

*Feb. 8, 1865.* At Funchal, Madeira, aged 27, the Rev. *William Nottidge*, third son of the late George Nottidge, esq., of Yardley Lodge, Tunbridge.

*Feb. 11.* The Rev. *Joseph Wilding Twist*, M.A., successively Incumbent of Christ's Church, Liverpool, and of St. Michael's, Kingston, Jamaica, and late Chaplain to P. R. Hoare, esq., Luscombe Park, Dawlish.

*Feb. 13.* At Waltham, Lincolnshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Still Basnett*, M.A., Rector.

*Feb. 16.* Aged 35, the Rev. *William Byard Dalby*, M.A., Incumbent of Zeal's Green, Mere, Wilts.

*Feb. 17.* At Kidderminster, aged 66, the Rev.

*Thomas Powell*, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Kidderminster Union.

At Dinton Vicarage, near Aylesbury, Bucks., aged 78, the Rev. *John Harrison*, for thirty-two years Vicar of the parish of Dinton.

*Feb. 19.* In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Rev. *Richard Holt*, M.A., Curate of Ruislip, son of the late G. F. Holt, esq., of Grantham, Lincolnshire, and Enfield, Middlesex.

*Feb. 21.* At Plymouth, the Rev. *William Isaac Coppard*, for forty-eight years Incumbent of Plympton, having been appointed in 1817. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1809, M.A. 1815), and was appointed deacon in 1810, and priest in 1811, by the Bishop of Rochester. Mr. Coppard was appointed domestic chaplain to the late Earl of Morley in 1840, and became rural dean in 1841. He was hon. local secretary to the Archaeological Society, and for many years held the same office in connexion with the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. He was the author of "Cottage Scenes during the Cholera," and of Papers and Contributions for the "Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society," beside articles in other periodicals.

*Feb. 24.* At the Parsonage, Cockermouth, aged 86, the Rev. *Edward Fawcett*, Rector of South Farnbridge, Essex, and Incumbent of Cockermouth.

*Feb. 25.* Aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Hyde Ripley*, M.A., Vicar of Wootton-Bassett, Wilts., and Rector of Tockenham, in the same county. He was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, having been elected from Eton 1801, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809. He was presented to Wootton-Bassett in 1813, and to Tockenham in 1828.

*March 1.* At Marlborough College, aged 27, the Rev. *Edward Colquhoun Boyle*, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, one of the Assistant Masters of Marlborough College, eldest son of the Rev. E. F. Boyle, Vicar of East Ham, Essex.

*March 2.* In Stafford-st., Edinburgh, aged 50, the Rev. *Louis Alexander Beck*, M.A., Incumbent of High Beech, Essex.

*March 5.* Aged 52, the Rev. *George John Collinson*, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's Church, Clapham. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1839. In the following year he was admitted into holy orders by the Bishop of Salisbury. In 1843 he was presented by Lord Lyndhurst, then Lord Chancellor, to the vicarage of Swanbourne, Bucks., and held it until 1852. In 1853 he was nominated to the incumbency of St. James's Church, Clapham.

*March 6.* Aged 76, the Rev. *J. P. Jones-Parry*, Rector of Edern, Carnarvonshire. See OBITUARY.

At Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, Yorkshire, aged 48, the Rev. *Charles William Sharpe*, B.D., Vicar of that parish, and late Fellow and Senior Dean of St. John's College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1838, M.A. 1841, B.D. 1848). Mr. Sharpe

was Vicar of All Saints', Cambridge, from 1856 to 1862, and during his incumbency the funds were raised for building the new church (consecrated in November last). On leaving All Saints' he received a handsome testimonial of the respect of the parishioners.

*March 7.* Aged 79, the Rev. *Thomas Brereton*, Vicar of Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford.

*March 10.* At Hertingfordbury, Herts., aged 46, the Hon. and Rev. *Richard Godolphin Henry Hastings*, Rector. See OBITUARY.

*March 11.* Very suddenly, at Holdenby, Northants., the Rev. *Charles Henry Harts-horne*, M.A., Rector of that parish, Rural Dean, and Chaplain to their Graces the late and present Dukes of Bedford. See OBITUARY.

At Hurworth Rectory, near Darlington, aged 80, the Rev. *R. H. Williamson*, M.A., Rector of Hurworth. He was the eldest son of Robert Hopper Williamson, esq., Chancellor of the county palatine of Durham, and Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Anne, only dau. of Dr. Williamson, Rector of Whickham; was born August 9, 1784, and admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, August 21, 1801, proceeding B.A. (9th Wrangler) 1807, and M.A. 1810. Mr. Williamson married June 18, 1811, Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Barras, esq., and has left, with other children, the Rev. *R. H. Williamson*, M.A., Incumbent of Lamesley.

*March 12.* Aged 77, the Rev. *Richard Ash Hannaford*, Surrogate, Rural Dean, and Rector of Irthlingborough, Northants.

At Green-end, St. Neot's, Hunts., aged 84, the Rev. *Henry Walter Beauford*.

*March 13.* At Crediton, after an illness of only four days, aged 72, the Rev. *John Manley*, A.M., formerly Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, Rector of Hittisleigh, Devon, and for upwards of thirty-three years Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Crediton.

*March 14.* Suddenly, aged 65, the Rev. *John Davis*, M.A., of Maidenstone House, Blackheath, Ordinary of Newgate, and Chaplain of St. Saviour's Union, Southwark.

At Great Moulton Rectory, Norfolk, aged 46, the Rev. *Charles Phelps Buckworth*, Rector of the par. sh.

*March 17.* Aged 32, the Rev. *Lawrence John Harrison*, M.A., Incumbent of Mortlake with East Sheen, Surrey, and formerly Incumbent of SS. Philip and James, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire.

*March 18.* At Edinburgh, aged 51, the Hon. and Rev. *John Sandilands*, M.A., Rector of Coston, Leicestershire.

At Walmer, very suddenly, aged 41, the Rev. *William Harvey*, fourth son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B.

*March 19.* At the Rectory, Washington, Sussex, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Nixon Blagden*, Rector of Ashurst, and Vicar of Washington during the last thirty-seven years.

At Maghull, near Liverpool, aged 81, the Rev. *George Holden*, M.A., for many years Incumbent of that place.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*Dec. 16, 1864.* At Hongkong, aged 29, Miles Monk Magrath, esq., Assistant-Surgeon R.N., second son of the late Nicholas Magrath, M.D., of Guernsey.

*Dec. 20.* On his passage home from Calcutta, on board the ship "Trafalgar," aged 23, Edw. John Algernon Smith, esq., H.M.'s 97th Regt., eldest son of Capt. Edward Heathcote Smith, and grandson of the late Sir John Wylbore Smith, bart., of the Down House, Blandford, Dorset.

*Jan. 16, 1865.* Samuel Tolver, esq. (p. 262) was the last male survivor of a highly respectable family of the same name long resident in Yarmouth, and was born in the house in which he died, Nov. 18, 1779. He was the only son of Samuel Tolver, esq., mayor in 1789, and of Sarah, his second wife, the only dau. of John Miles, esq., of Borough Castle, Suffolk. Mr. Tolver married March 3, 1807, Harriet, only dau. of John Watson, esq., solicitor and town-clerk of Yarmouth, by Mary his wife, dau. of William Fisher, esq., of that place, who resigned the town-clerkship and a large and lucrative practice in favour of his son-in-law. In 1835, the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill deprived Mr. Tolver of various offices, in lieu of which he received a life annuity of £222, but he retained the office of town-clerk until 1848, when he resigned it. He was also clerk to various local bodies, but these he also resigned about the period of the application of the Public Health Act to the town in 1851. On more than one occasion Mr. Tolver received the unanimous "thanks and praises" of the assembly, for the great wisdom, energy, and zeal which he displayed in the successful, but costly, opposition to the "Norwich a Port" and "Lowestoft Navigation" Bills. In 1834 the townspeople presented him with a handsome and expensive service of silver plate, and the "Reformed Corporation" afterwards solicited him to permit his portrait to be painted and placed in the Town Hall, but probably the want of a precedent caused him so firmly to decline the honour intended. To Mr. Tolver the south part of Yarmouth is much indebted for the active interest he took in raising funds for, and otherwise promoting, the erection and completion of St. Peter's Church, of which he was the senior churchwarden from the time it was built, in 1832, until his decease. He was also one of the Suffolk turnpike trustees. Latterly he became exceedingly infirm, but more especially so after the death of his wife (Feb. 23, 1864); by her he had issue six sons and five daughters, of which family four daughters only survive. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the public buildings, as well as many of the private houses were partially closed, and flags were hoisted, half-mast high, upon the Town-hall, and also on board numerous vessels in the harbour,

until after the funeral. His remains rest with those of his wife, in a vault at Borough Castle.

*Jan. 19.* At Stanley Harbour, Falkland Islands, aged 21, Fitzhugh d'Este Jerningham, esq., R.N., Act.-Lieut. of H.M.S. "Harrier."

*Jan. 20.* At Venice, aged 21, Ellen Pauline, only dau. of Henry Owen Saunders, esq., of Kilwalla House, co. Tipperary.

*Jan. 22.* At Peshawur, aged 43, from pleurisy, which set in after a savage attack at the hands of a Mahomedan assassin, Major Robert Roy Adams, Deputy-Commissioner of Peshawur. According to the "Lahore Chronicle,"—"Major Adams went into the city in the afternoon of the 15th of January, and was returning on horseback, the kotwal of the city and several of the police being in his company, and an escort of two police horsemen. He was proceeding slowly, conversing with the kotwal, and had proceeded about a hundred yards outside of the gateway, when a man rushed from a spot on the side of the road, succeeded in obtaining the sword of one of the horsemen, and made a desperate cut at Major Adams, which wounded him severely in the back. Major Adams urged on his horse, and thus avoided a second blow, and the assassin was cut down and shot by the kotwal, who had a pistol. Major Adams rode part of the way, and then a litter was obtained, and he was carried home. The assassin was brought before the magistrate in a hopeless state, but perfectly sensible. Nothing could, however, be elicited from him, except a reiteration that he was mad, and that God had inspired him. He died about two hours afterwards; his manner and appearance were wild and fierce, but he was certainly not insane. He has been recognised as Lall Mahomed, a dyer, and a native of Candahar, who has been three or four years in Peshawur. Hopes were for a time entertained that the life of the Major would be spared, but unfavourable symptoms having appeared he died on the evening of the 22nd of the month."

Major Adams was the fourth son of the late Dr. Adams of Forres, and was born Aug. 14, 1821. After studying both in Forres and Edinburgh, he entered the Bengal army as ensign in the 12th N.I., and having speedily become qualified as interpreter, he was appointed as such to H.M.'s 50th Regt. in 1843, and served with it in the Gwalior campaign, at the battle of Mahrajpore. In 1844 he was appointed adjutant in Scindeah's contingent. In 1846 he rejoined for a time the 12th N.I., which formed part of the army of the Sutlej, and in 1849 was appointed by the late Sir H. Lawrence second in command of the Punjab Corps of Guides. In 1854 he became brigade-major of the Punjab Irregular Force, and was present in several hill expeditions under Sir Neville Chamberlain, in the Trans-Indus Provinces; but in 1857, on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence, he accepted civil employment, and took an active part in the suppression of the mutinies in the Gordarpore district, and served on the staff of General Sir John Nicholson at the

battle of the Ravee. In 1859 he became Deputy-Commissioner of Huzarah, and in 1865 was transferred to Peshawur, with the view of being appointed Chief Commissioner when a vacancy occurred. He only arrived there from England six days before the sad calamity which has terminated so fatally. Through his mother Major Adams was related to a family which for generations contributed many distinguished officers both to the army and the navy, three of her uncles, sons of John Campbell of Melfort, having fallen in the campaign of Assaye, two of them in one day. His brothers, Joseph and Kenneth Adams, were also Indian medical officers, and their dust, too, lies in that land, where either the sword or disease has dug the graves of so many of our countrymen. Major Adams married the daughter of Capt. Bellew, an officer of the East India Company's Service, now resident at Chester.

*Jan. 23.* At Stonehouse, Plymouth, J. Fergus, esq., of Prinlows, late M.P. for Ffishere. The "Dundee Courier" says that in his death the county of Fife has lost a most enterprising merchant, and the Liberal party a staunch champion. Mr. Fergus, though a keen commercial man, was an equally ardent politician, and for many years divided his time impartially between private interests and public duties. On the death of his father, Mr. Walter Fergus, he succeeded to a prosperous business, which owed its origin to an experiment tried by his grandfather, Mr. James Fergus, during the commercial depression which afflicted Scotland towards the latter half of the past century. In Fife the trade suffered so much that, according to Mr. Warden, "some manufacturers thought of turning their capital into another channel. Before doing this, an attempt was made by Mr. James Fergus to produce ticking for the English market." The attempt succeeded admirably, and raised the fortunes of the Fergus family to a high point. Under the auspices of Mr. John Fergus, the operations of the firm were extended until it became necessary to erect the large works at Prinlows, which give employment to a very great number of hands. Mr. Fergus, who was a native of Kirkcaldy, took an active part in the affairs of the burgh, of which he was provost for many years. In 1835 Mr. Fergus was elected member for the Kirkcaldy district of burghs, which seat he held until 1837. Ten years afterwards he successfully contested the county, and continued its representative until 1859, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the late Mr. Wemyss.

*Jan. 24.* At Alipore, near Calcutta, Alexander Mair MacGregor, esq., B.A., Bengal C.S., elder son of the late Lieut.-Col. Malcolm MacGregor, 5th Fusiliers.

At the Nest, near Keswick, aged 70, Robert Mitford, esq., late of the Ordnance Office.

*Jan. 26.* Near Lahore, suddenly, by the fall of his horse, Lieut. Edward Augustus Raikes, of the Bengal Royal Staff Corps.

*Jan. 29.* Killed in the defence of the Fort of



Dewangiri, Bhootan, aged 23, John Henry Urquhart, esq., Lieut. R.E., second son of the late Adam Urquhart, esq., Sheriff of Wigtown.

Aged 78, Capt. Hugh Bowen Mends. In the latter part of 1806, after serving for three weeks in the Commander-in-Chief's office, he was gazetted as ensign, and early in the following year joined the 8th Garrison Battalion in Ireland. After serving there for two years, he was appointed to the 68th Light Infantry, and served with it in the expedition to Walcheren, 1809; was wounded before Flushing, and suffering from fever and ague, was obliged to go home on sick leave. In 1811 he joined his regiment in Portugal, and was soon after appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to be assistant-commissary-general to the forces under Lord Wellington. In this capacity he served in Spain and France, through the Peninsular war, until 1814. On February 12, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of captain in the 2nd Battalion 22nd Regt. This regiment was disbanded at the peace, and Capt. Mends remained on half-pay until 1826, when he was appointed to the 34th Regt. He served with it in Ireland until 1829, and then finally retired on half-pay. The gallant officer was brother to the late Admiral Mends, of Stoke, who died February 7, 1864.

Jan. 31. At Madeira, aged 34, Lieut. Samuel Henry Babington, R.N., third son of the late Wm. Babington, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

Lately. Mr. Clarke Irving, a merchant of Sydney, New South Wales, who amassed a large fortune there, and has been lately on a visit to England. He may be considered the founder of the see of Grafton and Armadale, a bishopric which is to be taken out of the diocese of Newcastle, to the fund for the erection of which he was a very large contributor.

Feb. 3. At Cheltenham, aged 14, Mary Jane, eldest surviving dau. of Lieut.-Col. John T. Barr, Acting Political Agent, Kolapore, Bombay Presidency.

Feb. 5. At Madras, aged 28, Capt. Popham Tenison MacCarthy, R.A., eldest son of D. MacCarthy, esq., of Carbery, Hants., and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Home Popham, K.C.B. and K.M.

At Darjeeling, from exposure in the Bhootan campaign, aged 25, Alexander J. W. Cumming, Lieut. Royal Bengal Engineers, eldest son of the late G. V. Cumming, M.D., Madras Medical Service.

Feb. 6. At his house, Windsor Castle, aged 72, Lt.-Col. Park Percy Nevill, Military Knight, and late of the 63rd Regt. He served from 1810 to 1813 in the Peninsula, where he was twice severely wounded, and was employed afterwards in 1814, 1815, in the Netherlands and in France. He afterwards went to India, where he served twenty-two years, until his health failed him, whilst in command of the left wing of the 63rd in a very unhealthy climate. He

had received the war medal with four clasps; the Indian war medal and clasps; the Cross of the Legion of Honour for services rendered on board the French ship "Bengalie" on passage from India to Europe in Aug. 1831; and the freedom of the City of Dublin.

Feb. 7. At Claremont Parsonage, Cape of Good Hope, Alice Margaret, wife of the Rev. Alfred Myddelton R. Wilshire, M.A.

Feb. 8. In Upper Harley-st., suddenly, aged 71, Samuel Gregson, esq., M.P. for Lancaster. He was in the House of Commons on the 7th, and died the next morning. The hon. gentleman was a well-known City man, and was formerly head of the firm of Gregson and Co., East India and China agents. He had estates in Lancashire and Cheshire, and was a magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster, and a deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire. He unsuccessfully contested Lymington in the advanced Liberal interest twenty-eight years ago. He sat for Lancaster from July, 1847, until March, 1848, and was re-elected for the constituency in July, 1852, and has represented it ever since. At the last election he was returned with Mr. Garnett, who resigned last spring, when a contested election took place between Mr. Fenwick (Liberal), and Mr. Saunders (Conservative), resulting in the return of the former.

At Great Gable Fell, Cumberland, aged 25, Mr. Lennox Butler, son of the Hon. Charles Lennox Butler, of Cotton House, Rugby, and first cousin of Mr. Butler Johnstone, M.P. for Canterbury. He was a great pedestrian, and frequently visited the Lake district. He was staying at Keswick, and went out on the preceding day to ascend the Great Gable, a steep mountain near Ennerdale Lake. He did not return, and search being made for him he was found lying dead in the snow at the foot of a steep part of the mountain, down which it was evident he had rolled, and thereby fractured his skull.

Feb. 9. At Dawlish, aged 81, Gen. William Pattle, C.B., Colonel 19th Hussars. He served in Oude and Rohilcund in 1802-3, and was present at the siege and capture of the Forts of Sassnee and Bidjehur, throughout Lord Lake's campaigns of 1803-5, the campaign in Bundelcund in 1810-11, the siege and capture of Callinger in 1812, and the Pindarree war of 1817-18. He commanded the cavalry throughout Sir Charles Napier's campaign in Scinde, including the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, (medal, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, and Colonel,) and had received the Indian war medal with three clasps. His commissions were dated as follow:—Cornet, Dec., 1800; lieut., May, 1805; capt., June, 1816; major, June, 1826; lieut.-col., April, 1833; col., July, 1843; major-gen., June, 1854; lieut.-gen., July, 1856; gen., Oct., 1863. He became Colonel of the 19th Hussars in Sept., 1862.

For "— Lowndes, esq.," (p. 397), read "Matthew Dobson Lowndes, esq."

Feb. 10. At Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, Essex, aged 47, the Hon. Catherine Harriet



Maynard, third dau. of Viscount Maynard, Lord Lieut. of the county of Essex.

At Ryde, I.W., aged 88, Deborah, widow of the Hon. Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of the Island of Tobago, W.I.

At Bromley College, Kent, aged 86, Mary Judith, relict of the Rev. Lancelot Pepys Stephens, formerly Vicar of Clavering-cum-Langley, Essex, and Rector of North Cray, Kent.

Suddenly, at Gloucester, Mr. John Amott, who had been for more than thirty years organist at the Cathedral, and conductor of the Gloucester Musical Festivals. Few gentlemen in his profession in the Midland counties were better known than Mr. Amott. He was a highly skilled organist and thorough musician, and although his compositions are not numerous, they are very pleasing and artistic. On the day of his death he played at both services, and was engaged in matters connected with his professional duties until six o'clock. Soon after he complained of pains in the region of the heart, and death speedily followed.

At Upper Hornsey Rise, Anne Ward, third dau. of the late Mr. Joseph Morton, of Newcastle. "This amiable lady devoted her life to deeds of charity and mercy, and died a martyr to her devotion. She was a constant visitor and attendant upon the sick during her residence in Newcastle many years ago, and subsequently, volunteering her services, became an earnest and indefatigable disciple and assistant of Miss Nightingale. After her mission of benevolence in the East had terminated, she returned to England and attended four days in the week at King's College Hospital, where she caught typhus fever during the discharge of her self-imposed duties, and all medical and other aid proved unavailing to arrest the progress of the malady."—*Gateshead Observer*.

Feb. 12. At Rotherwas Park, near Hereford, the Rev. Henry Blount, O.S.B., the fifth son of the late Edward Blount, esq., of Bal-laume, Staffordshire.

At Hoddesdon Parsonage, Herts., Frances, wife of the Rev. R. W. Morice, and dau. of the late General Elwes, of Stoke College, Suffolk.

At Copsewood, co. Limerick, aged 76, Marian Woolsey, widow of Major William Blake.

At her mother's residence, at Hartley Wintney, Hants., Clara, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Sharpe, Rector of Castle Eaton, Wilts.

Feb. 13. At Tours, in France, James Clarke, esq., late full Colonel of the 1st West India Regt.

At Avenue House, Wells, Somerset, Sarah, wife of J. B. Plowman, esq., J.P.

Feb. 14. At Devonport, aged 71, Vice-Adm. John Furneaux, third son of the late Rev. Jas. Furneaux, of Swiley House, near Plymouth. He was born April 27, 1793, and entered the navy in May, 1805, and after sharing in the pursuit of Jerome Buonaparte, served in Sir John

T. Duckworth's squadron at the defeat of the French squadron off St. Domingo, and was midshipman of the "Royal George," 100, at the passage of the Dardanelles, on which occasion he received a severe wound in the left jaw, and for his valuable services was gazetted. In May, 1810, he accompanied Sir John Duckworth to Newfoundland, and was made lieut., June 13, 1812. In July, 1814, he obtained command of the "Cephalus," 18, and co-operated with the Royalists on the coast of France and up the Gironde during the war of the Hundred Days. He obtained post-rank March 16, 1829: became rear-admiral on the reserved list, July 3, 1855; and vice-adm., April 12, 1862.

At Naples, Thomas Jones, esq., Sheriff of Charlotte County, New Brunswick, and late Capt. H.M.'s 74th Regt.

Feb. 15. At Stoke, near Devonport, aged 69, John Line Templer, esq., late Major of the South Devon Militia, and Magistrate for the county of Devon.

At his residence, Wood-green, aged 78, Alex. Fraser, esq., A.R.S.A., one of the founders of the Royal Scotch Academy of Painters. See OBITUARY.

At Glasgow, while on sick leave, aged 30, Richard Webster, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 25th Regt. (the King's Own Borderers).

At Brighton, aged 13, Frederick Hampden Philipps, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Philipps, of the Manor House, Sproughton, near Ipswich.

Feb. 16. In Westbourne-park, aged 84, Lady Pritzler, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Theophilus Pritzler, K.C.B.

At his residence, the Hafod, Abergavenny, Lieut.-Gen. Benjamin Orlando Jones, K.H. and K.T.S., Col. of the 73rd Foot. He entered the army May 29, 1805, and accompanied the 36th Regt. to Hanover, and served the campaign of that and the following year, and obtained the rank of lieut., Oct. 23, 1806. In 1808 he embarked for the Peninsula, and he served throughout the whole of the following campaigns, without having been absent from his duty for a single day. He was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimeiro. In April, 1809, he became attached to the Portuguese service, and served at the battle of Busaco, occupation of the lines at Lisbon, actions of Pombal, Redinha, Condeixa, Puente de Murcella, Casal Nova, Ceira, Guarda, Foz d'Arouce, Sabugal, and Fuentes d'Onor, was wounded at Salamanca, was also present at the battle of Vittoria, actions of Tolosa and Villa Franca, and again severely wounded. He was at the passage of the Bidasoa, battles of the Nivelle, Bayonne, St. Jean de Luz, passage of the Adour, blockade of Bayonne, and repulse of the sortie. He became capt. Sept. 9, 1812; major, Sept. 4, 1817; lieut.-col. Jan. 10, 1839; col. Nov. 11, 1851; major-gen. Aug. 31, 1855; col. 73rd Regt., Sept. 15, 1860; and lieut.-gen., Nov. 12, 1862. He had received the silver war-medal and seven clasps.

At East Southernhay, Exeter, aged 90, James Leakey, esq., an artist of considerable merit. The "Exeter Gazette" says, "For many years he had retired from professional pursuits, but as the venerable artist of Exeter he cannot have been forgotten, although it is to a period of half a century back we must point as the zenith of Mr. Leakey's fame, when he was justly considered the leading artist of the West of England. He was a native of Exeter and resided here throughout the whole of his long life, excepting a few years spent professionally in London. When a boy his name was mentioned favourably to Sir Joshua Reynolds, also a native of Devon, with a view to his becoming a pupil of that great painter, but the decease of Sir Joshua, about 1791, occurred to prevent it. In London, Mr. Leakey enjoyed the acquaintance of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Constable, Wilkie, and other contemporary artists, among whom he was known particularly for his 'Interiors' and grouping of rustic figures. On one occasion Sir Thomas Lawrence introduced him to a select circle of celebrities as 'the English Wouvermans,' his fancy works being considered much in the style of that great master both in design and colouring. Portrait and miniature painting, however, were Mr. Leakey's chief pursuits."

At Ramsgate, aged 67, Richard Walmsley, esq., J.P. for Essex.

At Lausanne, Sarah, wife of the Rev. W. S. Thomson, Rector of Fobbing, Essex, and eldest dau. of John Barnes, esq., of Princes-square, Bayswater, and Chorleywood, Herts.

At Lancing College, Charles Edgeworth, third son of Francis L. Beaufort, esq., of the Bengal C.S.

At West Barkwith Rectory, Lincolnshire, aged 61, Margaret Decima, wife of the Rev. Edward Archer.

Feb. 17. At Southampton, Major-General Stanley Bullock, Madras Cavalry.

At Wigwell Grange, near Wirksworth, aged 85, Captain Francis Green Goodwin. He was the only son of Anthony Goodwin, Esq., M.D., of Wirksworth, and Elizabeth, only child of Francis Green, esq., of Wigwell Grange, Derbyshire, and he was born in September, 1779. He was educated at the Grammar School, Wirksworth, at Appleby, Leicestershire, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1800, and afterwards M.A. He entered the army and served in the Peninsula in the 7th Hussars. On retiring from the service he married Caroline, dau. of Cornelius Smelt, esq., Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man, by whom he leaves issue three sons. He was one of the oldest magistrates of the county of Derby, and a Deputy-Lieutenant. His property at Wigwell Grange descends to his son W. Henry Goodwin, esq., who married in 1840, Agnes, dau. of William Milnes, esq., J.P., of Stubbin Edge, Derbyshire.

In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, aged 65, Henry George Horn, esq., for many years Clerk of Arraignment on the Western Circuit.

At Tenby, aged 83, Harriet, relict of the Rev. Charles Sleafchaw Hawtrey, M.A., Vicar of Whitston, Monmouthshire.

At Wimbledon, Mary, wife of the Rev. John M. Brackenbury.

At Jesmond Grove, aged 76, Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late John Anderson, esq., J.P., of Jesmond House, Northumberland.

The Hon. Henry A. Murray (p. 398), entered the navy in 1823, and was actively employed for many years, but as they were years of peace they offer nothing which need be chronicled. He obtained post rank in 1842, and got his flag in 1862. He was the nephew of that Lady Augusta Murray who married the Duke of Sussex; his next elder brother, the Hon. C. A. Murray, is well-known as a diplomatist and a novelist.

Feb. 18. At Edinburgh, James Pringle Riach, esq., K.L.S., late of the H.E.I.C.'s Service, Bombay and Persia.

At Croydon, Dora Ann, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Brooke, of Cadogan-place, Chelsea.

Aged 84, Stanhope Hunter, esq., late Deputy Paymaster-General in the Army.

At York, aged 17, Alice Lucy, eldest child of the late Rev. Thomas Ferguson Creery, Incumbent of St. John's Episcopal Church, Forres, Morayshire.

At Oundle, aged 58, Francis Rivers, son of the late Sir Francis Freeling, bart.

At Ospringe, Kent, Lieut. James M. Boxer, R.N., second son of the late Rear-Admiral Edward Boxer, C.B.

In Switzerland, aged 53, Jane Mary, eldest dau. of the late Major-General Blackwell, C.B., &c.

In Powell-street, West King-square, aged 80, Mr. Samuel Miller, an active administrative reformer, known to most persons connected with the city by his letters to the press on "Corporation Abuses," "Magisterial Mistakes," and "Defects of the Old and New Poor Law." In his youth he was intimate with Horne Tooke, and his Reminiscences of that extraordinary character are in the hands of Lord Brougham, and may possibly be published. Mr. Miller's career in the way of fortune, was not a successful one—slipping backwards, as he observed, unaccountably, when other men, his inferiors in education, were passing him rapidly on the road to wealth; but he maintained throughout life a character unimpeached for integrity and industry, and enjoyed, generally, the blessing of uninterrupted health. He was about as usual, taking orders as a commission agent, but a few days before his death, when the severity of the weather struck him down.

Feb. 19. At Braunton, North Devon, Colonel Oliver Robinson, formerly and for thirty-four years in the 2nd, or Queen's Royal Regt. He entered the army Oct. 5, 1820; became lieutenant, Jan. 24, 1825; captain, Feb. 19, 1836; major, Nov. 13, 1839; and lieut.-colonel, Nov. 11, 1851. He served the campaign in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, including the

storming and capture of Ghuznee, where he received a severe sabre-wound on the head, from the effects of which he never perfectly recovered. He served also in the Kaffir war of 1851, 1852, and 1853, as assistant quartermaster-general of the second division, and attained the rank of colonel, Dec. 1, 1854.

At Blackrock, near Dublin, aged 68, Charles Holmes, esq., J.P., late of Prospect, King's County, Ireland.

In Charles'-square, Hoxton, aged 62, Alfred Fatherwood, esq., M.D., formerly Physician to the London Dispensary, and Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics at the Royal Free Hospital. He took his degree at Glasgow in 1831, and was author of "A Short and Practical Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Air Passages, Lungs, and Pleura," Lond., 8vo., 1841. Another edition appeared in 1847.

At Islington, aged 24, Mr. Robert Dear, who had, for many years, been a member of the choir of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, and superintendent of the Sunday School. Before the removal of his remains to the Colney Hatch Cemetery on the 24th ult., a choral celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Philip's Church was attended by the family and friends of the deceased, and a numerous congregation.

Aged 68, Walter McDowall, esq., M.A., formerly a learned printer in London. He was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A., (second senior optime), 1818; M.A., 1821.

At Longpool, Kendal, aged 89, Ann, widow of Mr. John Richardson, whose death we recently recorded. "She was descended from the ancient and respectable family of the Wilsons, of Helsington, and her grandmother's brother was William Preston, Bishop, first of Killala, and afterwards of Ferns, in Ireland. He was born at Endmoor, near this town, and formed one of that 'bright galaxy of talent' who were all educated at Heversham School at the same time, viz., Backhouse, Preston, Richard Watson, Sir John Wilson, and Ephraim Chambers."—*Kendal Mercury*.

At Ventnor, aged 30, Frances Gillanders, wife of Thomas Fraser, esq., of Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, and third dau. of the late John Moore, esq., of Calcutta.

At Milden Rectory, Suffolk, aged 74, Harriett, wife of the Rev. N. W. Hallward.

At Kensington, aged 35, William R. Braine, esq., for many years organist of St. Barnabas Church, Kensington.

Feb. 20. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lady Hearsey, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hearsey, K.C.B.

At Plumstead Common, aged 37, Augustus Meyer Lochner, Capt. R.E. He obtained his first commission May, 1846; became lieut. Nov., 1846; capt., April, 1855; and retired on half-pay in Nov., 1864.

Col. William Henry Meyrick, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, but he retired from the service in 1837. He married Feb. 24, 1826,

Lady Laura, fourth dau. of William Henry, first Duke of Cleveland, by his first wife, Lady Katherine Margaret Powlett, second dau. and co-heiress of Henry, sixth and last Duke of Bolton.

Feb. 21. At Dover, aged 70, William Cooke, esq., J.P.

At the residence of her son, Cornwall-terr., Regent's-park, aged 53, Emma, wife of Robert Mendham Evans, esq., of Orpines, Wateringbury, Kent.

At his residence, Lubstree Park, Salop, aged 55, John Higgins, esq.

At Hamps'ead, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, LL.D., who died in 1831, and mother of the Poet Laureate.

Feb. 22. At Leamington, aged 70, Adm. Edward Richard Williams. He entered the navy, as a volunteer, in May, 1804, when he joined the "Neptune." After serving with the "Bellona," on the coast of North America, he sailed with the "Bucephalus" to the East Indies, where he attained the rank of midshipman. After again serving in the Mediterranean, and assisting at the reduction of Genoa, he returned to England with the "Impregnable," when he was promoted to the rank of commander, having been made lieutenant in 1813. After again serving in the Mediterranean he was advanced to post-rank in 1827, and in 1837 he was made flag-captain to Adm. Thomas Williams, at Portsmouth. In 1840 he returned on half-pay, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1860. He was twice married; first, in 1837, to the niece of the late Adm. Taylor, who died in 1839, and secondly, in 1844, to the daughter of J. Forbes, esq., of Hutton Hall, Essex, but was again left a widower in 1849.

At her residence, Broomham, Sussex, aged 76, Juliana, relict of Sir William Ashburnham, bart., and third dau. of the late Rev. William Humphry, Vicar of Kensing-cum-Seal, Kent.

Feb. 23. At Wardenpool, Clent, Commander Henry Beddek, R.N. He entered the Royal Naval College June 1, 1814, and embarked, Dec. 12, 1816, as a volunteer on board the "Leander," 60. He passed his examination March 7, 1821, and became Acting Lieutenant of the "Mersey," 26, on the West India station, but on the occasion of his official promotion, which took place June 1 following, was superseded. He afterwards held a command in the Coastguard from Aug. 4, 1830, until Feb. 28, 1832, and was employed for a few months in 1836-7 on board the "Russell," 74, off Lisbon. He had not since held any official occupation. His commander's commission bears date Oct. 1, 1860.

In Sussex-square, Hyde-park, aged 18, Annie Montagu, third surviving dau. of Major-Gen. James Ramsay.

At Woolwich-common, David Archibald, youngest child of Maj.-Gen. Edw. Warde, R.A.

At Southsea, at the residence of her son (Capt. Hire, R.N.), Elizabeth Locke, widow of Comm. Henry Hire, formerly of Bermuda.



In York-place, Portman-square, aged 24, Julia Olivia, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Brodie.

At Paris, Margaret, dau. of the late Henry Darell, esq., of Cale Hill, Kent.

At Fulham, aged 33, St. Andrew Beauchamp St. John, late Capt. 6th Royals.

*Feb. 24.* At her residence, Stockleigh House, North-gate, Regent's-pk., aged 58, the Countess Caroline Bellew.

In Clarges-street, Mayfair, aged 77, Col. Hardress Robert Saunderson, late Grenadier Guards, of Northbrook House, Hants. He served at Malta and in Sicily; was in the light battalion under Sir James Kempt on the expedition to Naples in 1806, accompanied the second battalion of the 39th regiment to the Peninsula in 1809, and was present at the battle of Albuera, where he was slightly wounded, and at the capture of a strong division of the French army under Gen. Gerard at Arroyo de Molino, where he was severely wounded by a musket-shot, which fractured his skull, and he was sent to England for recovery. He rejoined the army in the Peninsula, and acted as Deputy Judge-Advocate. After the battle of Toulouse he embarked with a division of the army for Canada, where he was appointed to the Quartermaster-General's department, and he was present at the affair at Plattsburg. He had received the war medal with two clasps for Busaco and Albuera.

At Edinburgh, Susannah Morrison, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.H.

In Oxford-street, aged 64, Mary, widow of Capt. Thomas Lowton Robins, R.N.

At Hammersmith, aged 75, Edward Dodwell, esq. He was the fourth and last surviving son of the late Rev. Henry Dodwell, Rector of Harlestone and Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, and was formerly in the H.E.I.C.C.S.

*Feb. 25.* At Sidbury, Devon, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Charles Fitzgerald, of the Bengal Army, retired list.

At the Hough, Stafford, Emily Jane, widow of the Rev. Henry Greatorex.

At his father's residence, British Museum, after a long illness, aged 23, George Ernest Philipps Madden, esq., Dep.-Asst.-Com.-Gen., late 61st Regt., second son of Sir Frederic Madden, K.H.

*Feb. 26.* At Batheaston, aged 70, Martha Honora Georgina Jervis, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Cockburn, bart., and relict of Osborne Markham, esq. See OBITUARY.

Aged 51, Sarah, wife of the Rev. George Rainier, Vicar of Ninfield, and dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B.

At her residence, Titchfield, Hants., aged 80, Eliza Wimpleton, relict of James Short, esq., Capt. Royal Marines.

At Dalton Hall, aged 65, Edmund George Hornby, esq., of Dalton Hall, Burton Westmoreland, J.P. and D.L. of Lancashire, and Constable of Lancaster Castle.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 62, Horatio

Jauncey, Retired Capt. R.N., eldest surviving son of the late Henry Fyge Jauncey, Capt. R.N. He entered the navy Aug. 1, 1816, as first-class volunteer, on board the "Hope," 10, commanded by his father in the Channel; and from Oct. 1818 until July 1822, served on the Irish and West India Stations. He obtained his lieutenantcy in 1830, and was advanced to commander in honour of a visit paid by Her Majesty to the "Caledonia," Sept. 25, 1843. He was subsequently employed as second captain of the "Albion," 90, part of the Channel squadron, and obtained the rank of captain on the retired list Aug. 31, 1860.

At the Parsonage, Raughton Head, Cumberland, Maria, wife of the Rev. J. M. Wilde.

At Upton Park, Slough, Mrs. Catherine Hubback, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Morice, M.A., of Langley, Bucks., and for thirty-two years Chaplain to H.M. King George III., at Windsor Castle.

At his residence, Lowville, co. Dublin, aged 72, Robert Murray, esq., for many years Chief Officer of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

At Instow, North Devon., aged 54, Charles Orme, esq., late Registrar of the Bristol Bankruptcy Court.

At Maida-hill, aged 65, Louisa, wife of Capt. Livinge, R.N.

At Croydon, aged 62, Ann, widow of the Rev. John Dalton, many years Vicar of Warlingham, Surrey.

*Feb. 27.* At St. Petersburg, aged 74, Sir Archibald William Crichton, M.D., D.C.L., &c., for many years Physician in Ordinary to the late Emperor Nicholas I. of All the Russias.

At his residence, St. James's-street, aged 79, Edward, sixth son of the late Jonathan Worrell, esq., of Juniper Hall, Mickleham, Surrey.

At Oxford, aged 67, David Vavasor Durell, esq., M.A.

In Torrington-square, aged 61, Frederick Walter Simms, F.G.S., formerly engaged on the Ordnance Survey, afterwards Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and late Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. Mr. Simms's treatises on practical engineering, mathematical instruments, levelling, railway curves, and tunnelling are held in much esteem, and to him we owe a very important publication, "The Public Works of Great Britain," Lond. fol., 1833.

At Windsor, in great distress, Mrs. Thelwall, widow of John Thelwall, so well known for the part he took in the political struggles at the end of the last century, and who was tried for high treason and acquitted.

*Feb. 28.* At Edinburgh, John Graham Stirling, esq., of Duchray and Auchyle.

Aged 19, Edward James, youngest son of the Rev. H. L. M. Chepmell, D.D., Chaplain of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

At Sidmouth, Devon., James, only child of the late Very Rev. James Hemery, M.A., Dean of Jersey.

Drowned by the capsizing of a boat off Erith,



aged 13, John Newman, second son of the Rev. John Harrison, Vicar of Reigate; aged 15, Joseph Ward, youngest son of the late Robert Leigh, solicitor, of Bardon, Somerset; aged 13, Walter John, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, Kensington-gate, Hyde-park; together with seven other lads, all cadets of the Thames marine officers' ship "Worcester."

*Lately.* At Dunoon, aged 84, Duncan Marshall, a strange character, well known in the west of Scot and as the Kilmun hermit. "He was born at Rashfield, on the Echaig, and for more than half his life he followed the occupation of a fisherman. He was eccentric in his disposition from an early age, and his intellect shewed considerable weakness, but still he was kind and gentle, and became a favourite in the neighbourhood. Having taken a fancy to a piece of ground at the foot of Rashfield Hill, about a mile and a half up from the head of Holy Loch or Kilmun, and about the same distance from Loch Eck, at a point remarkable for the picturesque grandeur of its Highland scenery—having before it the entrance to three magnificent glens which open up from the head of the Holy Loch, viz. Glen Lean, Glenmissen, and the valley of the Eck, he applied to Mr. Campbell, at Monzie, the proprietor of the Kilmun estate, for the ground on which to build a hermitage. Mr. Campbell at once granted it free, and here for many years Duncan lived, his only companions being a few pet goats. During the summer months the hermitage was visited by parties from all quarters, who were spending their holidays at the coast, and Duncan was at times besieged with visitors. The appearance of the recluse did not agree with that of the hermits of the novelist, for, as far as we can recollect, he was always scrupulously shaven and wore a comfortable coat, &c., instead of a frock and hair shirt. The only beards to be seen at his hermitage were those of his goats, of which he kept a large number. He was by no means ascetic in his habits, and always treated visitors to a drop from his bottle, for which, by the way, they had to pay at least 100 per cent., proving that his abnegation of the world was not complete. He supported himself by his own labour, aided by the charity of visitors, until about three years ago, when his health utterly failed, and he was removed, sorely against his will, by the parochial board of Dunoon, to that burgh, where he died. Some time before his removal he asked Mr. Campbell of Monzie to allow his body to be buried on a flat piece of ground on the top of Rashfield Hill, overlooking his birth-place, and Mr. Campbell gave his consent, which has since been ratified by Mr. James Patrick, of Kilmun, the present landlord of the estate. On the day of the funeral, the corpse having been conveyed from Dunoon to Cot House, upwards of one hundred of the residents in the neighbourhood assembled to attend the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. Clark having performed the service, the *cortège* proceeded to the foot of Rashfield

Hill, up which above eighty of the party proceeded with the body, and after infinite toil, often being middle-deep in snow, reached the top, a distance of two miles, with the corpse, which was duly interred in its strange resting-place. The grave was dug by the workmen of Mr. Patrick, who sent a large *posse* of men to assist on the occasion, and who, we understand, will place a memorial on and a railing round the grave. All the expenses connected with the funeral and the entertainment of the *cortège* were paid by Mr. Campbell of Monzie."—*Scottish Paper*.

*March 1.* At S. ascale, Whitehaven, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Sir H. le Fleming Senhouse, R.N., K.C.B., K.C.H., and eldest dau. of the late Adm. John Manley.

At the Hague, aged 70, H.M. Anna Paulowna, Queen Mother of Holland. Her Majesty was the dau. of the Emperor Paul I. of Russia, sister of the late Emperor Nicholas I., and aunt of the present Emperor of Russia. She was born Jan. 18, 1795, and was married Feb. 21, 1816, at St. Petersburg, to William, Prince of Orange, whose acquaintance her brother the Czar, Alexander I., had made in Paris. The present Queen of Holland was her eldest sister's dau. The deceased Queen Dowager had five children, two of whom are dead. She shared the throne of William II., from the 17th of October, 1840, until the time of his death in 1849. Her charity made her beloved by the poor at Soestdyk, her favourite residence, and at the Hague.

At Campden Hill, Kensington, aged 71, Capt. Gordon Gallie Macdonald, R.N. He entered the navy July 21, 1809, became lieut. in 1824, and comm. in 1841. He was paid off in 1845, attained the rank of capt. in 1846, and had not been since employed. He had received the silver naval medal with one clasp.

In Bentinck-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 73, Thomas Hart, esq., of Ascott, Wing, Bucks.

In the Cathedral-yard, Exeter, aged 75, Mr. John Gendall, an artist of great power, which has been shewn particularly in his sketches of his native Devonshire. "In early life he manifested such a taste for art that he was placed in the house of Ackerman and Co., the art publishers of London. Whilst in their house, at one time he had the management of the *matériel*; at another time he was employed in carrying out and perfecting the new art of lithography, which had just then made its appearance; and again he was sent on a sketching tour through Normandy to illustrate the river scenery of that country. The sketches taken then did much to establish his reputation as an artist. They were considered to possess great merit, and have been thought in many respects little inferior to the sketches of Turner. These sketches were exhibited one or two years ago by Mr. Gendall in the Art Department of the Bath and West of England Society, and were greatly admired. After leaving Ackerman and Co.'s house, Mr. Gendall came to reside in Exeter, joining the late Mr. Cole in a

business similar to that he has since continued to carry on. . . . His long connection with pictures made his opinion valuable, and not many men in England had so thorough a knowledge of the 'old masters' as he had. He lived in the age when modern pictures were scarcely considered worth owning, and his long experience and great natural taste made his estimate of old works exceedingly valuable and much enquired after. He had a thorough acquaintance with all collections in this district, and by noblemen and gentlemen possessing galleries his judgment was frequently solicited, and greatly prized. Of Mr. Gendall's own works the chief thing to regret is that they are too rare. In earlier life he painted principally in water colours, contenting himself generally with a sketch rather than a finished picture, and whoever has seen 'Gendall's Sketches' must be aware how seldom they have been equalled. Those who have sketched by his side know, too, how soon he could seize upon the great features of the scene, and by a few magic lines transfer them to his folio. The rapidity with which he sketched has been often noticed, but this was not more remarkable than were the effects which he got into all his sketches, his great knowledge of composition enabling him at once to see the light and shade best fitted for his subject. It was later in life that he devoted himself to oil, and his works in that medium are of an excellence that justifies the wish that he had not so long confined himself to water colours, and that his whole time, instead of merely small portions of it, had not been devoted to the art. His oil paintings are all of Devonshire scenery, that of the Avon and Teign more particularly. He delighted in the calm and quiet repose of nature—the still pool and moss-covered boulder, the rippling streamlet and the dewy weeds growing by its banks. With what grace and poetry he could invest such themes, those acquainted with his works can best appreciate. He never attempted the high tone of colour, or the minute manipulation exhibited in some schools of our day; indeed he believed them to be only a fashion of the times, and, like many other fashions, bad and untrue.—*Exeter Gazette*.

At Brighton, aged 100, Miss Rebecca Burchell, the last survivor of the children of the late Mr. Eleazar Burchell, of Hatfield, Herts., where she was born on the 7th of October, 1764.

*March 2.* At the residence of the Rev. J. E. Sandys, Pakefield, Suffolk, George Kett Henry, third son of His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Governor of Trinidad.

At Kensington, aged 68, Thomas Priestley, esq., for many years Head Master of the Mill-hill Grammar School.

At Milwich Vicarage, Staffordshire, Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Stafford, of St. Paul's, Liverpool.

At Glasgow, the Rev. Peter Napier, D.D., Minister of Blackfriars' parish, Glasgow.

*March 3.* At the Rectory, Bradley, Derbyshire, Mary, widow of Capt. Archer, R.N.

Suddenly, at the house of her sister, Miss Dickinson, Kensington, aged 78, Mrs. Grover, relict of the Rev. John S. Grover, Vice-Provost of Eton College.

At Over Vicarage, Cheshire, aged 45, Jane Molineux, second dau. of the Rev. John Jackson, M.A., late Vicar of Over.

At Wells, Somerset, aged 77, Phillis Glover, widow of the Rev. Daniel Rees, late Incumbent of Aberystwith, Monmouthshire.

At Bath, aged 20, Emilia Caroline Anne, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Francis Liardet, of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

*March 4.* At Yarmouth, aged 92, Thomas Hutchinson Oliver, esq., grandson of Governor Hutchinson and of Chief Justice Oliver, of His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay.

At Lee, Kent, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Thos. Cleather, of the Bombay Artillery, and dau. of the late George Inglis, esq., of Kingsmills, Inverness-shire.

At Oxford, aged 78, Thomas Benwell, esq., solicitor. He went to the Peninsula in 1812, to serve as a volunteer, and was made ensign in the 4th King's Own Regt. of Foot, Sept. 21, 1813; Lieut., March 17, 1815. He fought in the action of Osma, battle of Vittoria, storming of St. Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa, battles of Nivelle and Nive, in France, and investment of Bayonne. He also served with his regiment at Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans, at which last he was several times wounded, and severely by grape shot. He had received the war medal with four clasps.

At Eton College, aged 63, Elizabeth, relict of Arthur Drury, D.C.L.

At Rome, Miss Catherine Susan Hawkins, dau. of the late John Hawkins, esq., of Bignor Park, Sussex.

*March 5.* At Leamington, aged 75, Col. the Hon. Frederick Macadam Cathcart. He was the fourth son of William, first Earl Cathcart; was born Oct. 23, 1789, and married, Nov. 18, 1827, Jane, only child and heir of the late Mr. Quentin Macadam, of Craigengillan, N.B., whose name he subsequently assumed in conjunction with his own. He entered the army in Jan., 1805, and served as Aide-de-Camp to his father when he was Commander of the Forces in the expedition sent to the north of Germany in 1805 and 1806. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition sent to the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, to co-operate with the military force of the King of Sweden. He was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen, and brought home the despatches announcing the capture of the Danish capital. This service gained him his promotion to the rank of Captain. Afterwards he became attaché and private secretary to his father's embassy on the Earl being sent to Russia in July, 1812, and in that capacity accompanied him during the campaigns in Germany in 1813-14, and was present at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipsic, Brienne, Fere

Champenoise, and in the capture of Paris in March, 1814. He was employed at the head quarters of the allied army under Marshal Prince Schwartzberg in 1815. The deceased gentleman in May, 1820, was appointed secretary to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, and served at that post up to Jan., 1824, when he was accredited as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfort, which diplomatic appointment he held four years. He obtained the rank of colonel in Jan., 1837, and was in 1852 appointed Colonel of the Prince Regent's Royal Regt. of Ayrshire Militia.

At Brighton, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir Michael Malcolm, bart., of Balbedie and Grange, Fifeshire.

At Madras, aged 28, Capt. Popham Tenison MacCarthy, R.A., eldest son of D. MacCarthy, esq., of Carbery, Hants., and grandson of the late Adm. Sir Home Popham, K.C.B. and K.M.

At Goddard's Hall, Moulton, Lincolnshire, aged 78, Capt. Matthew Clark, a Deputy-Lieut. for Lincolnshire, and formerly in H.M.'s 10th Regt. of Foot.

At Notting-hill, aged 88, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. John Shorland, of Martyr-worthy, Hants.

At his residence, Amherst-road west, aged 54, the Rev. William L. Thornton, M.A., President of the Wesleyan-Methodist Conference.

*March 6.* At Lindores House, Fifeshire, Dame Catherine Conner or Maitland, relict of Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, of Lindores and Russell-mill, K.C.B.

At Kensington, Col. George Edward Pratt Barlow. He served in India under Lord Lake, during the campaigns of 1803-5, and was present at the siege of Deig, battle of Futtighur, siege of Bhurtpore, and battle of Afzalghur. Served also at the captures of Bourbon and the Isle of France in 1810. He retired from the service in June, 1838, and had since been intimately connected with the commerce of Southampton, he being the able and indefatigable chairman of the company to which the town owes its splendid docks.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 80, Major Samuel Pollock, late Rifle Brigade, formerly of the 43rd Light Infantry.

At Lyme Regis, aged 78, Jane, widow of Maj. Lane, R.A.

*March 7.* At Ulverston, Lancashire, aged 83, Ellen Dean, widow of Lieut.-Col. Oswald Werge, late of H.M.'s 17th Light Dragoons.

Aged 63, George Calvert Holland, esq., M.D. See OBITUARY.

At the residence of her grandson (William James Goddard, esq., Weybroke House, Sherborne St. John's, Hants.), aged 58, Jane, relict of Charles Tubb, esq., of Sherborne.

At Norwich, aged 21, Agnes Elletson, wife of Capt. John Leslie Toke.

In High-st., Oxford, aged 76, Mr. Henry Slatyer, bookseller.

*March 8.* At Belmont Castle, Perthshire, Margaret, wife of Lieut.-Col. Laird, of Stath-

martine, and youngest dau. of the late John Corse Scott, esq., of Sinton, Roxburghshire.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 72, Caroline Mary, relict of Claud Currie, esq., late Physician-General H.M.'s Madras Army.

At Clifton, Ann Brooks, younger dau. of the late Rev. John T. Sangar, M.A., of Bristol, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

*March 9.* Aged 77, Emma, relict of the late General Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, C.B., K.C.H., and second dau. and coheirress of the late Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B., M.P. for Essex (1802-12, 1820-30), by Lady Louisa, his wife, youngest daughter of Robert, first Earl Nugent. Lady Eustace was Sir William's third wife; she was married to him Feb. 16, 1830, only four days before the death of her father, and was left a widow Feb. 9, 1855; she leaves an only daughter, Emma Louisa, who married Aug., 10, 1854, Myles L. Formby, esq., and has issue.

At Brook Lodge, Beaminster, aged 72, Richard Jas. Bouchier, esq., J.P. for Dorset, for many years in high office in the Island of Malta.

At the residence of his brother, Bishop Stortford, Herts., aged 31, John Hirschfeld Dillon, esq., late Secretary to H.M.'s Consulate, San Francisco, California, and second son of the Rev. Edw. Dillon, M.R.I.A., formerly of Wexford.

At Waltham Abbey, aged 21, Geo. John Cubitt, esq., of Caius College, Cambridge, only son of the late Rev. Geo. Cubitt, Rector of St. Thomas, Winchester.

*March 10.* At his residence, Old Charlton, Kent, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Burdon Ellis, K.C.B., Col. of the Portsmouth Division of R.M.L.I. He entered the Royal Marines in 1804. He first served in Sir R. Calder's action off Cape Finisterre in 1805, and in the battle of Trafalgar in the same year. He was one of the survivors of the Walcheren expedition in 1809, was at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1810, was present at the capture of the American frigate "President," in 1814, and was the first officer who boarded her after she struck. He was employed from 1812 to 1813 off the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and was engaged in several boat actions off the coast of North America in 1814. In 1839 he was at the bombardment and reduction of Fort Munora in Seinde, and in the same year he commanded a detachment of his corps at Bushire, where he landed under a heavy fire from the Persians, and embarked in safety the political resident. For two years he was actively engaged in all the principal actions of the Chinese war.

At his residence, Great Percy-st., Pentonville, Wm. Haskoll, esq., Capt. R.N., and for seventeen years Fellow of St. Peter's, Radley, near Oxford.

At Paris, the Duc de Morny. See OBITUARY.

At Betley Court, Staffordshire, aged 82, Francis Twemlow, esq. He had, for nearly a quarter of a century, discharged the duties



of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions with exemplary zeal and ability.

At Brixton, aged 88, Elizabeth relict of Henry Dinham Chard, esq., of Lyme Regis, Dorset.

At Berwick-on-Tweed, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mary, widow of Thos. Fishburn, esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

In Curzon-st., Mayfair, aged 92, Thos. Turner, M.D., formerly Physician to St. Thomas' Hospital. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, (M.B. 1799, M.D. 1804,) and was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, being censor 1807, 1817, 1827, 1829; consiliarius 1836, 1844-1846; and treasurer 1823 to 1845. He delivered the Harveian Lecture 1822, and has a paper in the Medical Transactions.

In London, aged 54, Wm. Hen. Castle, esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

In Victoria-st., Pimlico, aged 70, Thos. Wm. Doubleday, esq.

At Peckham, aged 53, Maria Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Peel, Incumbent of South Stockton-on-Tees, Yorkshire.

*March 11.* In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-pk., aged 76, Lieut.-Gen., Sir Scudamore Winde Steel, K.C.B., of H.M.'s Indian Force. He joined the Indian army in 1806, and served during 1808-9 under Col. Doveton in Berar. During the Mahratta war of 1817-18 he acted as Assistant Quartermaster, and was present at the reduction of the Hill Forts in Gungterry, where he was slightly wounded in the head with a matchlock ball. In 1821, 1822, and 1823, he was employed in the Southern Mahratta country, for which he received the thanks of the departmental officers. As Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster of the Madras troops, he took part in the expedition against Rangoon, and after a long succession of services, he was appointed in 1852 to the command of the Madras division of the army of Burmah. He was in 1854 specially appointed to command the Pegu division and Martaban provinces. He returned to England in 1856, after having completed an uninterrupted service in India of fifty years.

At Berlin, Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk, late H.M.'s Consul at Bangkok, and celebrated for his many travels and his scientific investigations in South America. See OBITUARY.

At Armathwaite Castle, Cumberland, aged 58, F. Shawe, esq., late Capt. in the 17th Lancers.

At Nice, Margaret, wife of Capt. Robt. Watts, Retired List Madras Army, and eldest dau. of Willoughby Harcourt Carter, esq., of New Park, co. Dublin.

At his residence, Hill House, Winchmore-hill, suddenly, aged 63, Geo. Patten, esq., A.R.A.

At Bedford, aged 61, Ezra Eagles, esq., Coroner for the county of Bedford.

Aged 17, Mary Elizabeth, elder dau. of the Rev. H. Le M. Chepmell, D.D.

*March 12.* At Lower Sydenham, Kent, W. C. P. Elliot, late Royal Marines.

Thomas Twisden Hodges, esq., of Frimhurst,

Hants., formerly M.P. for Rochester. He was the son of a still better known M.P., Mr. Thomas Law Hodges, of Hampstead Park, near Cranbrook, Kent (now the property of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P. for Leominster), his mother being a dau. of Sir Roger Twysden, of Bradborne Park, in the same county. In 1835, at the general election, he was returned in the Liberal interest for Rochester, the unsuccessful candidate being Lord Charles Wellesley. He did not stand in 1837 or 1841, but in 1847 he was again returned with Mr. Ralph Bernal for Rochester. Mr. Hodges sat till 1852, and voted for all the Radical measures. He did not contest the city at the general election of 1852, but soon after he emigrated to Australia, and is said to have done well in business. He was twice married; having married first, Mary, dau. of Thomas Chandless, esq., of London; and secondly, in 1854, Rosa, dau. of Major Dore, and widow of Gen. Sir William Nott, K.C.B.

At his residence, Oak-hill House, Sheffield, aged 59, Edward Bramley, esq., solicitor, for fifteen years Town Clerk of the borough of Sheffield.

Aged 77, Ann Chapman, relict of John Dun-kin, gent., author of the "Histories of Oxfordshire, Bicester, Bromley, Dartford," &c.

*March 13.* In Jermyn-st., aged 66, James Wentworth Buller, esq., M.P., of Downes, Crediton. He was the eldest son of Jas. Buller, esq., of Downes and Shillingham, who sat for Exeter for more than twenty years. He was born at Downes in 1798, and married in 1831 Charlotte Juliana Jane, third dau. of Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, and niece of the Duke of Norfolk. He was educated at Harrow, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1819, and subsequently became Fellow of All Souls. He represented Exeter, in the Conservative interest, from 1830 till January, 1835, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. In 1839 he contested North Devon unsuccessfully, but was returned for that division of the county April, 1857, and re-entered the House of Commons on Whig principles. His varied labours as a public man may be best shewn by an enumeration of the offices he held with distinction in addition to his Parliamentary membership. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Devon, Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the 1st Devon Yeomany Cavalry, chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, chairman of the Exeter Turnpike Trust, chairman of the Crediton Union, chairman of St. Thomas Local Board, and a director of the South Devon and Cornwall Railways. In every relation of life he acquitted himself nobly, and his name may be fittingly ranked amongst the "worthies of Devon." A year ago Mr. Buller from failing health, resigned his commission as Lieut.-Col. commanding the 1st Devon Yeomany Cavalry, and his spirits never fully recovered the blow they sustained on the death of his wife in 1855. In Parliament Mr. Buller's voice was rarely or never heard, but although



a silent, he was a useful member. The same tact, prudence, and diligence, which made him invaluable as chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, rendered Mr. Buller thoroughly fitted to serve on committees, from the duties of which, however, his age has for several years entitled him to claim exemption. The directors and leading shareholders of the Bristol and Exeter Railway attribute to Mr. Buller in a very large degree their extrication from many difficulties and their present prosperous state.—*Exeter paper*.

*March 14.* At Aberdeen, Barbara, dau. of the late Sir John Innis, bart., of Balvenie and Edingight, Banffshire.

At his residence, Gerston, Paignton, Devon, aged 71, George Atkinson, esq., Commander R.N.

Killed on the railway, near Dublin, aged 57, Edw. Senior, esq., Poor-law Commissioner. His death was the result of his own culpable indiscretion, as he persisted in going on the railway in front of an advancing train, pushing aside the porter who attempted to stop him. The scene of the affair was a level crossing very near his own house, and it was stated at the inquest that he had frequently before had very narrow escapes, and had written to the board of directors, desiring that the railway men might be ordered not to interfere with him, "as he was quite aware of the danger he incurred, and was willing to take the consequences." Legal proof, however, of this letter was withheld, out of consideration for his family, lest it should vitiate his policies of life assurance, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Aged 87, H. J. Fradelle, once eminent as a portrait and historical painter. Several of his works have been engraved.

*March 15.* At his residence, South Down Lodge, near Weymouth, Capt. Wm. Lord, R.N.

Aged 78, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Macbean, K.H. He entered the army as ensign June 9, 1803, and became lieutenant May 6, 1805. He served with the 6th Royal Regt. at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; expedition to Walcheren; and in the Peninsula from October, 1812, to November, 1813. He obtained the rank of captain December 24, 1812, and in 1815 served the campaign in Upper Canada. He became Major of the 7th Fusiliers July 18, 1826, and Lieut.-Col. of the 84th York and Lancaster Regt. Nov. 2, 1838.

At Ovington Rectory, Essex, aged 45, Mary, wife of the Rev. Charles J. Fisher, and dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Eaton Travers, K.H.

Miss Greaves, of Irlam Hall, Lancashire, and of Irlam Villa, St. John's-wood, London.

*March 16.* At Tortworth Court, aged 58, Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Ducie. She was the eldest dau. of the second Lord Sherbourne, and married the late Earl of Ducie in 1826.

At his residence, Western Villas, Maida-hill, aged 59, John Assay Fairhead, esq., Lieut.-Col., Retired List Bengal Army.

Alexander William, son of the late Alexander Balmanno, esq., of Notting-hill and Hawk-hurst, Kent.

In Upper Park-st., Islington, William Thos. Adrian, esq., late of H.M.'s Treasury.

*March 17.* At Gloucester, aged 71, Charles March, Commander R.N.

At Torquay, Sarah, wife of the Rev. E. Acton Davies, M.A., Incumbent of Malvern Link.

At Exmouth, W. W. James, esq., of South-ernhay, Exeter, surgeon to the Devon County Hospital and Prison.

At South Lambeth, aged 61, Professor Harman Hicks Lewis, M.A., and Wrangler, Trinity College, Cambridge.

*March 18.* At Bath, aged 81, Col. Henry Madox, K.H., late of the 12th Lancers, and formerly commanding the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. He entered the army March 14, 1800; became lieut., July 23, 1803; capt. Dec. 19, 1805; major, June 18, 1815; lieut.-col. Dec. 31, 1825; and col. June 28, 1838. He served in the campaign of 1815 with the 6th Dragoons, and was present at the battle of Waterloo.

Aged 59, Thos. Wingate Henderson, esq., J.P., of Roke Manor, Romsey, Hants., and of Cavendish-sq., London.

At Salt Hill, Frances Elisabeth, wife of A. Reade, esq., and elder dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H., C.B., R.A.

At Kew, aged 87, Richard Crockett, esq., late of Shushions Manor, Staffordshire, last surviving brother of the late Henry Crockett, esq., of Little-Onn Hall, Staffordshire, and for upwards of thirty-five years a Deputy-Lieut. of that county.

*March 19.* At his residence, Benbow House, Shrewsbury, Capt. Wm. Ryder, R.N.

At Windsor, aged 90, Major Charles Moore, for twenty-two years Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor. He was at the siege of Cadiz, and for five years was employed both at sea and on shore in the suppression of the African slave trade.

At Birmingham, Mary, widow of Daniel Whittle Harvey, esq., formerly M.P. for Colchester and Southwark, and more recently Commissioner of Police for the city of London<sup>d</sup>.

At the residence of her niece, Kensington-park, Susannah, relict of the Rev. Charles Leicester, Rector of Westbury, Shropshire, and previously widow of Col. Muller, of the Ceylon Rifles.

*March 20.* At Hounslow, aged 72, Capt. Alfred Shore Milnes, R.A.

At Huntingdon, aged 69, George Sweeting, esq., Lieut. (h.-p.) 7th Foot.

At Woolwich, aged 95, Capt. Samuel Barnes, R.F.P., Royal Artillery.

<sup>d</sup> GENT. MAG., May, 1863, p. 662.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.  
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)  
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Feb. 25, 1865.	Mar. 4, 1865.	Mar. 11, 1865.	Mar. 18, 1865.	
Mean Temperature . . .			38°3	42°1	37°3	36°3	
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1590	1482	1508	1538	
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	301	268	245	244	
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	354	316	368	326	
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	210	211	198	209	
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	318	315	333	315	
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	407	372	364	444	

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Feb. 25 .	708	200	287	328	67	1590	1144	1146	2290
Mar. 4 .	680	207	278	261	56	1482	1125	1117	2242
Mar. 11 .	689	221	266	254	64	1508	1151	1075	2226
Mar. 18 .	698	208	279	277	71	1538	1185	1125	2310

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, March 14, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	2,841	41	6	Oats ...	1,150	22	10	Beans ...	—	0	0
Barley ...	1,718	30	7	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	—	0	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	38	4	Oats.....	19	8	Beans .....	36	8
Barley.....	29	1	Rye .....	28	8	Peas.....	35	2

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 16.

Hay, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s. — Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 14s. — Clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, MARCH 16.	
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Beasts .....	1,360
Veal .....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs.....	5,150
Pork .....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Calves .....	221
Lamb .....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.	Pigs.....	2,710

COAL-MARKET, MARCH 17.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 18s. 3d. to 20s. 3d. Other sorts, 15s. 0d. to 17s. 9d.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

*From February 24 to March 23, inclusive.*

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	43	43	40	29. 49	hy. rn. clo.	10	36	42	42	29. 73	cloudy, fair
25	40	47	42	30. 09	fair	11	41	42	38	29. 72	rain
26	42	45	47	29. 77	heavy rain	12	39	43	39	29. 88	cloudy
27	42	46	42	30. 09	gloomy	13	37	42	37	29. 87	do.
28	44	52	45	29. 49	cloudy, fair	14	36	41	37	29. 80	snow, rain
M1	45	50	44	29. 58	rain	15	36	41	37	29. 97	cloudy
2	44	47	40	29. 64	heavy rain	16	37	41	38	29. 99	do.
3	39	47	41	30. 08	fair	17	37	43	37	29. 87	do.
4	39	46	43	29. 85	do. cloudy	18	37	42	37	29. 97	do. fair
5	40	46	38	29. 59	do.	19	38	37	30	29. 79	do. do.
6	38	38	38	29. 17	fog, rain	20	30	36	31	29. 86	do. do.
7	38	43	39	29. 53	fair	21	28	37	33	29. 95	fair
8	37	42	39	29. 49	fgy, hy. sn. clo.	22	32	43	35	29. 87	clo. slight sn.
9	37	43	41	29. 84	cloudy, fair	23	34	42	35	29. 78	slight sn. fair

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. and Mar.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
22	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{9}{16}$	88 $\frac{9}{16}$		4. 7 pm.		10 pm.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
23	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{9}{16}$	88 $\frac{9}{16}$	248				104 $\frac{1}{8}$
24	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{16}$	88 $\frac{7}{16}$		3 pm.			103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
25	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	248				103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
27	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9		3. 5 pm.	215 $\frac{1}{2}$		103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
28	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	246	6 pm.	215	10.14 pm.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
M1	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	246 8				103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
2	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	86 $\frac{7}{16}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{7}{16}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	246 8	3. 6 pm.	218		103 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
3	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{7}{16}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	247 $\frac{1}{2}$		218		103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4
4	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	87 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	248	7 pm.			103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4
6	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	87 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	248	4 pm.			103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4
7	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	87 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{7}{16}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	248	4. 5 pm.	216	11.15 pm.	103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4
8	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	86 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7	86 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7	246 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 6 pm.		15 pm.	103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4
9	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	86 $\frac{7}{16}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{7}{16}$ 7	248	6 pm.	215 $\frac{1}{2}$		103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4
10	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	86 $\frac{7}{16}$ 7	86 $\frac{7}{16}$ 7	246 8		215 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.12 pm.	103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
11	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7		3 pm.			103 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
13	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	246	4. 6 pm.			103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
14	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	246 8	4 pm.	215 17		103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
15	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7					104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
16	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		3. 6 pm.		15 pm.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
17	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		3. 6 pm.		10 pm.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
18	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	Shut				104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
20	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		3. 6 pm.	214		104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
21	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		3. 6 pm.	214 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 pm.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$ 5
22	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		6 pm.	214 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17		104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
23	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$		4. 6 pm.		11.15 pm.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$ 5

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE  
**Gentleman's Magazine**  
 AND  
**HISTORICAL REVIEW.**

MAY, 1865.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.



NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

PLATE OF THE CATHEDRAL  
CHURCH OF HEREFORD.

SIR,—The following account has remained till this time in MS. :—

Imprimis an Image of the Trinite of gold, with a diadem on his head, with grene stones and red, one oche<sup>a</sup> one his breste with v. stones and iij. pearles.

A goodlie table<sup>b</sup> of gold, with towe greene stones and vj. others.

An other playned table of gold without stones.

A cheld with Arms of the marches<sup>c</sup>, with greene and red stones.

A table of gold, with Jesus and our ladie.

A round oche compassed with perlle.

The Salutacion of our Lady, like a tabernakell of golde and stones.

A crusefyxe, with emerads, perlles, and other stones.

A lytell oche to the same, with a greene saffiere.

A greate round oche, with the Salutacion of our Ladie, and a litle oche with perle.

An agnus dei, with a Chene of gold and xv. rings, some with stones.

A Salutacion of our Lady, of mother a perlle.

An M of gold set with greene and red stones.

Another Bocke of gold with a saffier.

A shipe of gold, with stones and perles.

ij. litle rings one with a rede stone, the other with a grene stone.

*Extract. De Inventario Thesaurarii.*

A Challis of gold, weinge xxij<sup>li</sup> ix<sup>½</sup> oz.

ij. basones, silver and gilte, waying iiij. xvij. oz.

ij. basones of sylver and parcell gylte, with roses in the mideste, weinge Cx. ounces.

A large Cruete sylver and gilte, with treangles enameled.

A Trenacle<sup>d</sup> for holywater, and his dasselle<sup>e</sup> sylver and gilte.

A Paxe with an Image of the petie of our Lord, with vij. stones set rond about sylver and gilte.

ij. greate senseres, sylver and gilte, waying Cii. unces.

A bishopes Bangle<sup>f</sup> in five peeces of silver gilte and enameled, wayinge xj. le Troy, vij. ounces, and iij. p.

(*Tanner, MS., fol. 343, 18 b.*)

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

SIR JOHN SCHORNE, CLERK.

SIR,—Can any of your correspondents refer me to any publication containing some account of the personage named above? All I know about him is that he was Rector of Great Marston, Bucks., in the thirteenth century, and that a curious legend is connected with him of his having confined, on one occasion, the *Devil in a boot*. A panel-painting representing this subject was discovered at Sudbury in 1850. His shrine was frequented by numerous pilgrims in the olden times, who invoked his name for the cure of the ague.—I am, &c.

Norwich.

JOHN DALTON.

THE FAMILY OF CHANDOS.

SIR,—In my former communication I stated that Sir John Chandos was Knight of the Garter and “one of the greatest heroes of the age,” &c., having through an oversight confounded him with the celebrated knight of the same name who died in 1370.

The Sir John Chandos of my communication was son and heir of Thomas Lord Chandos, of Herefordshire, who died the 49th of Edward III.

I am, &c.

RICHARD W. BRYDGES.

THE HERBERTS OF CHAPPELL.

SIR,—It is stated by Burke in his “Landed Gentry” that Sir David Mathew, who was standard-bearer at the battle of Towton in 1461, married one of the “Herberts of Chappell.”

I should be very glad if any of your correspondents who can throw any light on this matter would do so. Who were the said “Herberts of Chappell?”

I am, &c.

A DESCENDANT.

ERRATA.

P. 489, col. 1, l. 4 from bottom, for “glass” read “gloss.”

P. 528, col. 1, l. 12, for “Fatherwood” read “Catherwood.”

<sup>a</sup> A jewel.

<sup>b</sup> A board picture, sculpture.

<sup>c</sup> The Lords Marchers of Wales.

<sup>d</sup> ? Tricanale, a vat with three spouts. Andrewes' Works, v. fo. xcix.

<sup>e</sup> The faucet or stopper.

<sup>f</sup> Staff, or verge.

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### POPULAR POETRY OF BRITTANY.

BY JOHN BRENT, JUN., F.S.A.

HAVING, as I believe, been the first to introduce some years since the Viscount De La Villemarquè's popular songs of Brittany, "The Barzaz Breiz," to the public in the pages of a then well-known periodical<sup>a</sup>, I hail the advent of a greater magician in the person of Mr. Tom Taylor into the same circle, feeling assured that his well-known reputation will give that currency amongst my countrymen to the singularly wild and original ballads which an anonymous contributor to a magazine, however popular, could not hope to have effected.

Since the period to which I allude, the Rev. Mr. Jephson's "Tour in Brittany" has appeared, containing many extracts from the "Barzaz Breiz;" and one of Mr. Dickens's Christmas Tales consisted of a prose translation of the "Clerk of Rohan," from the same work.

Probably other notices may have been given which have escaped my observation, besides Mr. Taylor's contributions to "Once a Week." My present object is to introduce to your readers a poem which Mr. Taylor has omitted from his interesting book, but which not only stands the first in Villemarquè's work, but probably precedes in its claim to antiquity all the other specimens of the Breton Muse. It is to this archaic character, and to the allusions to a past fast-fading away into the dim shades of tradition, that I wish to call attention; although the chant possesses claims which must render it interesting to the general reader as well as to the antiquary. It is one of the poems to which M. De La Villemarquè assigns an antiquity ranging back to the fifth or sixth century, and Mr. Tom Taylor seems inclined, in his preface, to concur in this opinion.

There can be little doubt but that the Armoricans, the Welsh, and the early inhabitants of Cornwall, were a people derived from a common stock or origin.

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<sup>a</sup> Tait's Magazine:—"Popular Poetry of Brittany," April, 1853; "Celts in Brittany," September, 1855.

We find traditions not only similar, but in many cases identical with those of Wales, localized in Brittany. Its inhabitants have been accustomed to celebrate their fêtes by the cairn, or around the dolmens, to the refrain "That Arthur is not dead;" and in a certain district in Brittany, Merlin is supposed to sleep enthralled by the spells of the enchantress Vivien.

The Welsh Triads allude to the advent of the Cymri, who are said to have come over in three divisions to Britain. Taliesin gives a similar tradition. Did they visit Brittany first, and pass over into Cornwall or Wales? Or, as Mr. T. Wright conjectures, did not the descendants of the ancient Bretons emigrate from the continent to the western shores of our island?

. There are certain considerations adduced by the authority above named, such as the evidence of the landing of an invading and hostile people, in the destruction of Roman remains in Wales, which might infer that the Celtic tribes, so called, of this part of England were localized at much more recent dates than is generally supposed, and that the cairn, and cromlech, and the stone circles, were the works of a people as yet comparatively unknown.

The distinguished editor of the "*Barzaz Breiz*," however, does not think so. In some of the songs given he considers he is recording the inspiration of a people, the immediate descendants of those who witnessed the Druid perform his awful mysteries around the grey stones at Lauvaux, or heard his incantations when he went forth to gather the "herb of gold," and to cull the sacred misletoe.

It may be so, but the literature of our own island, once supposed to be contemporaneous with this period, has in many cases proved to be of much more modern date.

M. De La Villemarquè has exhibited the most patient research, and the most extensive reading, not only of the classical and other authorities, but of the best writers in many European languages.

We cannot, however, concede the great antiquity claimed for several of his selections. He does, indeed, give a range from the fifth to the tenth century to one or two of the poems. "Merlin, the Bard," may be cited for example.

We might extend it two or three centuries nearer to our own era, we think, although we are quite ready to acknowledge that the echoes of an older minstrelsy may have blended with the verses and inspiration of the more modern bard. A comparison given by M. De La Villemarquè himself of the Breton language of the present day, and certain specimens supposed to belong to the sixth century, exhibit changes far too slight to support even the probability that we have any remains in the examples given us of so remote a date.

If, however, the specimens given belong to the dates assigned to

them, the Breton language as a spoken dialect stands out as a solitary instance in the history of philology of unchangeableness and immutability. Many of the Breton songs and legends exhibit a strong mixture of Druidism and Christianity, a strain of thought such as might belong to a heathen or but half-converted community.

The laws or institutes of our Saxon kings contained injunctions against the veneration of groves and fountains, of the "well worshipings" and idolatries, connected with pagan superstitions, but we find that in Brittany, until a period comparatively modern, the fêtes were celebrated around ancient altar-stones and sepulchral remains; and the mass was performed, even to a recent date, upon the stone circles of the submerged "Caer D'Is," when left bare by the receding tides.

Ancient as some of the "*Popular Poetry of Brittany*" undoubtedly is, compared with our own Border minstrelsy, a certain modern costume must have been imposed upon those portions supposed to belong to the earliest dates, and even the "*Series*," a poem of which we give a specimen, contains allusions which seem like the touches of one whose mind boasted of a higher literary culture than can be assigned to the minstrels of the Druidic times.

The "*Series*," however, exhibits a wildness in structure, and in its allusions, allied, perhaps, to Pythagorean doctrines, and to Sybilline responses.

There is an opinion amongst antiquaries becoming every day more prevalent, that we must reconsider the antiquity which has been assigned to the bardic fragments of this island, and to the literary remains of a similar people on the continent. The knowledge of letters has been claimed to have been known at a very early date in Ireland, and examples have been said to be extant from the first century of our era. The fifth century is now considered the earliest date to which these MSS. can be attributed, and even this admission is open to controversy.

The Psalter of Cashel may have been compiled somewhat about that period.

The MS. writings of the monks of St. Gall, near Arbon, in Switzerland, containing specimens in the old Irish handwriting, were introduced perhaps by the disciples of St. Columba, when he visited that part of Europe; they date about the middle of the sixth century. These specimens are exceedingly curious, particularly for the designs of their elaborate chirography and illustrations. The Welsh Triads, however, to which M. De La Villemarquè frequently refers, being a bundle of historical and moral illusions, are certainly of very various dates.

Some of them are said to refer to events which took place in the thirteenth century of our era. Possibly, however, a portion of the bardic fragments preserved in the Myvyrian Archæology may date back to the seventh century, or even to an earlier period. In these remains



may be found allusions similar to those of the earlier songs of Brittany, as if there had been in both countries at some era after the introduction of Christianity, a revival of the old Druidic worship and its consequent train of thought.

Many of the Breton poems are written in triplets; some are alliterative, and nearly all of them are rhymed. The same peculiarities are to be found in the Welsh Triads. Rhyme is much older than it was at one time supposed to be. The early poetry of Rome exhibits traces of it, and amongst the Germans and the Scandinavians it existed contemporaneously with alliterative verse. Traces of rhymed poetry may be noted in the second century, and perhaps even earlier.

#### THE SERIES; OR, THE DRUID AND HIS DISCIPLE.

“CHILD of Druid mysteries,  
Speak, thou shalt have our replies :  
In song the Series shall arise.

“Sing the power of One, display  
That which I should learn to-day.

“For the power of one we own  
Dark Necessity alone,  
Death, the sire of grief and gloom,  
Nought’s that been, and nought to come !

“Sing the power of Two, display  
That which I should learn to-day.

“Oxen two, the earth they paw,  
A monstrous egg-shell strive to draw,  
Whoe’er a greater wonder saw ?  
For the power of one we own  
Dark Necessity alone,  
Death the sire of grief and gloom,  
Nought that’s been, and nought to come !

“Sing the power of Three, &c.

“Three divisions of the earth,  
Exits three and three for birth,  
The same to men and oak-trees worth !  
Merlin’s kingdoms three, bright flowers,  
Fruits of gold in golden bowers,  
Laughing children—these are ours !  
Oxen two, &c.

“Sing the power of Four, &c.

“Whetstones four, by Merlin’s spell,  
Rapid swords that sharpen well ;  
Three divisions, &c.

“Sing the power of Five, &c.

“Circles five that earth surround,  
Ages five through time profound,

The Dolmen's five grey stones we trace  
About our sister's resting-place!  
Whetstones four, &c.

“Sing the power of Six, &c.  
“Waxen figures six, that soon  
Warm to life beneath the moon;  
Twice three herbs in cauldron small,  
Which the Dwarf well mixes all,  
His little finger to his mouth:  
Circles five, &c.

“Sing the power of Seven, &c.  
“Seven suns and moons that rise,  
Seven planets in the skies,  
With the seven stars so fair,  
Seven elements in air,  
Waxen figures, &c.

“Sing the power of Eight, &c.  
“Eight winds, eight beal fires bright,  
Eight, besides the parent light,  
Battle signals through the night—  
Heifers eight, and white as foam,  
That through sacred pastures roam,  
Seven suns, &c.

“Sing the power of Nine, &c.  
“Nine small hands, the offerings pure,  
By the Tower of Lezarmeur,  
Nine poor mothers wailing there—  
Fairies nine, with flower-wreathed hair,  
That round the spring when the moon is full  
Dance in robes of fleecy wool:  
At the castle gate, the Mother and Nine,  
Nine little ones, the restless swine,  
They grunt and rage, the soil they plough  
Little ones, little ones, little ones, ho!  
To the orchard haste; there learn you each,  
What the patriarch of your kind will teach,  
Eight winds, &c.

“Sing the power of Ten, &c.  
“Ten ships that armed come,  
Ships of Nantes—O bale and doom!  
'Gainst the men of Vannes they come!  
Nine hands, &c.

“Sing the power of Eleven, &c.  
“Priests eleven, in their hands  
Hazel wands and broken brands;  
Garments bloody red and reft,  
Of three hundred these are left!  
Ten ships, &c.

“Sing the power of Twelve, &c.  
 “Twelve months the year must run—  
 Twelve signs—the year is done!  
 The Archer, last of these but one,  
 Aims the arrow from the bow,  
 Hark! the sacred cow doth low,  
 See her from the forest start,  
 Black with white star on her brow,  
 Smitten by the fatal dart,  
 Wells the life-blood from her heart:  
 Peals the thunder, tempests spread,  
 Trembles earth, and over head,  
 Storm and lightning, fire and sleet,  
 Nought to come, ’tis all complete.”

M. De La Villemarquè heard the above poem from a young peasant of Cornuaille. It contains allusions, in the first instance, to Necessity, or Fate, a deity supreme in the theogony of antiquity.

In the second, we meet with the myth of the crocodile, which the Welsh Triads assure us was the cause of the Deluge.

The three exits and three lives may refer to the doctrine of the triple metempsychosis, after which, according to the supposed Druidic belief, the soul was to find repose.

The oak may have symbolized the Druid himself, a superior caste to all men of his creed, like the Brahmin.

The four whetstones allude to a present of certain talismans made by Merlin to his countrymen. The swords of the brave they sharpened, those of cowards they caused to fall into powder as soon as they approached them.

The five circles were the five zones of the earth. According to M. De La Villemarquè, Taliesen has made allusion to them. The six waxen figures appear in the next series, and the dwarf makes a brewery of medicinal herbs. The whole has a reference to incantations. The dwarf puts his little finger to his mouth, because three drops of the precious philter have fallen upon his hand, and hence all the secrets of science become revealed to him.

We next find an allusion as old as the doctrine of the Peripatetics, the seven planets, the seven elements, &c.

The parent or master light of the eight watch-fires refers to the chief fire, kept burning in the temples of Baal, or Bel.

Eight heifers, “white as snow,” were said to have been adored in the isle of Anglesea. If this idea be correct, it shews how intimate must have been the connection between the Celts of Brittany and those of Wales. The nine little hands, and the nine mothers, have been explained as alluding to the practice of human sacrifices. The sow, nine pigs, and the old boar, whose advice is to be sought under the apple-

tree, recall a tradition that these animals had been one of the debased objects of Breton worship, and that the first Christian Church had been built in accordance with a dream, or an inspiration, that pointed out that the site of the sacred edifice should be chosen where a sow and her young ones were found reposing under an apple-tree.

The ten hostile vessels from Nantes, and the eleven priests with bloody robes, typify the destruction of the Druids and their disciples.

The twelve signs bring the "Series" to a conclusion. Why the Archer, "last but one," should give the signal of the destruction and confusion that is to follow, is unknown.

There is undoubtedly some mythical allusion to this sign yet to be discovered. It re-appeared as a symbol in the Middle Ages, and we have seen the sign of Sagittarius represented over a Norman doorway, in strange connection with Christian emblems, in the little but most interesting church at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, in Somersetshire.

We cannot refrain from giving another, but much shorter specimen of the "Barzaz Breiz." Mr. Taylor has not as yet published it:—

#### MERLIN, THE WIZARD.

- "Merlin, Merlin, whither haste,  
This morn with your black dog so fast?  
Iou! Iou! Iou! &c.
- "The red egg of the serpent vast,  
I strive to seek and find at last:
- "The serpent's egg that yet may be  
In the hollowed rock by the foam of the sea;
- "And the cresses green in marshy ground,  
And where the herb of gold is found;
- "And in the wood whence the fountains flow,  
From the Oak would I cull the Mistletoe.
- "Merlin, Merlin, your steps revoke,  
Leave the mistletoe still on the ancient oak,
- "And the cresses green in the marshy ground,  
And the herb of gold where'er 'tis found,
- "And the serpent's egg that yet may be  
In the hollowed rock by the foam of the sea;
- "Merlin, Merlin, retrace your road,  
There's one magician only—God."

In this poem the wizard seeks, according to Druidic practices, the sacred mistletoe, also the "cresses green," and the selago, or "herb of gold," so called by the peasantry of Brittany from the shining appearance of its blossoms when seen at a distance. In a note, M. De La Ville-marqu  gives a quotation from Pliny, alluding to the egg of the sea-



serpent, and the fanciful manner in which it is prepared by that mythical creature. Its spells, when found, were considered most potent. Camden, our ancient historian, in noticing those curious relics now known to belong to the Roman or Anglo-Saxon era in this country, composed of different layers of coloured glass, calls them "Druid's beads," or "Adder beads," *Glain neidr*, and has the same allusion to the serpent eggs. The words 'Iou, Iou,' remain to this day, according to the noble editor, the joy exclamations of the peasantry of Brittany, as they were the sounds of excitement amongst the Greeks as recorded by Aristophanes.

The tradition that Merlin was converted to Christianity, and induced to forego his heathen practices, is revived in this poem; and the warning voice which apostrophises the wizard is supposed to be that of St. Columba. "Except God there is no magician," is a phrase said to recur in the Myvyrian Archæology.

"Merlin the Bard" is the poem immediately succeeding the above specimen. To this poem M. De La Villemarquè assigns a date ranging from the sixth to the tenth century. Merlin in this poem is no longer the wizard or powerful magician of a mythical era; he has become simply a harper, or minstrel. It is true he disappears marvellously at the end of the song, but he has manifestly lost his power, and his sole grief is for his stolen harp and ring. The Breton traditions speak of two Merlins, or a Merlin with a double character; and Merlin a minstrel, sometimes called the Caledonian, associated with Taliesen, Llywarch Hen, and other bards, is alluded to in the Welsh literature.

"Merlin the Bard" is one of the finest poems in the "*Barzaz Breiz*," and we trust Mr. Tom Taylor will give his version of it in the next edition of his work.

"The Popular Poetry of Brittany," although but a collection of ballads, is in one sense a great work.

We have herein the history of a people told in their traditions; and examples given of an inspiration which has been part of their emotional, as well as their intellectual existence. The poetry of a refined and cultivated age, and the poetry of a period, simple and barbarous, although the same in essence, are widely different in expression.

Both speak of feelings, and both speak to the heart more or less; the one, however, directly appeals to the simplest emotions, and to the grand ideas of an heroic age—an age without learning, without culture, but characterized by wild myths and traditions, which produce impressions that appeal like religion, and have all the spells of prophecy. The poetry of a cultivated age is made up of a thousand externals, derived from what is beautiful and elegant in art and science, and from the classical and the romantic; the stage, the sculpture hall, the picture gallery, nay, all the illusions of fancy minister to its growth, and to its

efficiency; it becomes a part of the luxuries with which civilization surrounds us. Poetry in the days of the ancient Breton priests, the Cambrian bards, the Scalds, or the old Homeric Rhapsodists, had an intensity and reality that moved men like a real inspiration.

M. De La Villemarquè has done a great work. As a collector in himself or by the members of his family, of the Breton songs, he has shewn indefatigable industry and research; and in his history, descriptions, and learned references, he has compressed and brought together with skill and judgment an immense treasury of the Celtic sayings and traditions, as well as of the legendary literature of Europe.

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THE DEAD SEA.—Last year the Duc de Luynes started on a scientific exploration of the Dead Sea and the adjacent country; and it was stated at the time that he had caused an iron-built vessel, the “Segar,” to be transported thither piece by piece on camels. This boat, after doing excellent service, was intrusted to the care of a sheikh, in the hope that she might be serviceable to other tourists; but during a stormy night she broke from her anchorage and struck against a rock, which caused her so much damage that the French sailors who had had the management of her towed her far into the Dead Sea, and sank her, that she might not be broken up and then destroyed by the Bedouins. This and the following details of the expedition are given in an able article on the subject by M. Huillard-Breholles, in the *Revue Contemporaine*:—The Duc de Luynes, who had reserved the archæological department for himself, had selected M. Lartet, a geologist attached to the Museum of Natural History at the Jardin des Plantes, Dr. Combe, and Lieutenant Vignes, French navy, to aid him, each in their respective capacities. A few caverns, situated near Beyrout, were explored in the hope of finding antediluvian remains in them, and indeed several flint instruments were dug up as evidence of the “age of stone” in these parts. The expedition visited Masada, the last stronghold of the Jews, of which Josephus relates the horrible story. This stronghold is a rock accessible only by two narrow winding paths, leading over frightful precipices. There are still some ruins visible at Masada, besides the trenches of the Roman general who besieged the place. From the surveys taken by Lieutenant Vignes, it appears that the Dead Sea is of an ovoid form, with the narrower end towards the south. It is forty-five miles long, and its greatest breadth does not exceed twelve. The density of the waters of this inland sea varies between 1·160 and 1·230; the larger figure represents the density at the bottom, which shews that the waters of the affluents do not descend to the lower strata. The bottom consists of a bluish mud mixed with crystals of salt.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

## ON ANCIENT STONE CHAIRS AND STONES OF INAUGURATION.

(*Concluded from p. 436.*)

THAT the golden or gilded slipper or sandal used in the inauguration ceremonies of Irish toparchs was one specially kept for the purpose is quite probable; and I have no doubt but that the shoe of thin sheet copper or bronze which was exhibited in 1852, among other antiquities, at the Belfast Museum, and which puzzled all who examined it, may have been one of these ceremonial relics. ("Ulster Journal of Archæology," No. iv. p. 23.) The place of inauguration of the kings of Ireland was at the once celebrated hill of Tara, situated in the county of Meath, and which, from a period antecedent to written history, had been the principal seat of the monarchs of the island. I shall not attempt to give any historical notices of this locality; the history of Tara is the history of Ireland, and those who would desire to know more of this interesting spot will do well to consult vol. xviii. part 2 of the Trans. of the Royal Irish Academy, in which will be found a paper on the "History and Antiquities of Tara Hill," contributed by Dr. Petrie, and upon which has been bestowed all that learned and laborious research which has characterized the writings of that gentleman.

Here is a rath, situated on an eminence and encircled by two fosses and parapets, within which was a mound and chair. This is popularly known as the "King's chair Rath," and was in all probability the actual spot where the ceremony took place. In the ancient MS. accounts of Tara this place is called Rath-na-Seanadh, i.e. the Rath of the synods or assemblies.

It is also probable that this was the site of the celebrated Lia Fail, or coronation stone of the kings of Ireland, and which is now believed to be under the coronation throne of our own sovereigns in Westminster Abbey. The Irish accounts inform us that this miraculous stone was brought into Ireland by the Tuath-de-Danan colony, that it was placed at Tara, and that on it the inauguration ceremonies were performed. The fable of this stone having been lent for the coronation of Fergus Mac Erc in the fifth century, of its having been retained by the Dalriadic race of kings, and preserved at Scone, from whence it was taken by Edward I. and placed in its present position, is a forgery of the thirteenth century, persisted in, and perpetuated by Fordun, Winton, and Boethius; and adopted by succeeding writers on their authority. That such a stone once existed at Tara is certain; its locality, use, and the magical virtues ascribed to it, are thus described

in an ancient topographical work called the *Dinnseanchus*, a compilation of the twelfth century; among other tracts in this work is one describing Tara, its raths, mounds, pillar-stones, &c.; the author thus refers to the Lia Fail:—

“*Fal* lies by the side of *Dumhana n-giall* to the north, i.e. the stone that roared under the feet of each king that took possession of (the throne of) Ireland. *Fal*, the name of this stone, means *fo, ail*, ‘the under stone,’ i.e. the stone under the king.”—(*Hist. and Antiq. of Tara Hill*, p. 138.)

We have here the true etymology of the word given by an early writer; what becomes of the etymological fable of “the stone of destiny,” and what becomes of the statements of the above writers respecting its removal to Scotland in the fifth, when a native writer describes its existence at Tara in the twelfth century? It is utterly impossible to believe that a stone invested with such a traditionary sanctity, and looked upon as the palladium of the legitimate monarchy of Ireland, should have been so frivolously lent, and so quietly suffered to be retained. In the whole range of our ancient annalists there is no allusion to such a circumstance, and we must therefore believe it to be, what it really is, a forgery of the mediæval Scottish writers. Dr. Petrie dissents from the notion of the stone in Westminster Abbey being the veritable Lia Fail, and is of opinion that it still exists at Tara: from the latter statement I must, however, reluctantly dissent, and for these reasons. The stone fixed upon by that gentleman is a cylindrical obelisk now standing in the *Rath-na-Riogh*: it stands at present about 6 ft. above ground, but according to the Doctor the real height is said to be 12 ft., the remainder being sunk in the earth; the Doctor states that this “obeliscal pillar-stone lay in a prostrate position, and in the locality indicated by the native writers of the tenth and twelfth centuries.” He does not, I am sure, mean to state that *this stone* was in that position in the time of these writers, but that previous to its removal to its present site in the year 1798, it lay in the locality where these annalists record that the veritable inauguration stone was placed in their day. The size and form of the existing monument is quite opposed to the idea of an installation stone, which must certainly have been a flat flagstone, upon which the monarch or chief stood, and in that position went through certain ceremonies which certainly could not be performed upon a perfectly cylindrical body. Again, no people are more tenacious in preserving the traditions and relics of the past than are the Irish. Was the Lia Fail in existence at Tara, that fact would never have died out among the people; the sacred relic would have been pointed out from generation to generation, and its traditions carefully preserved. I am of opinion that this monument does not exist either at Tara or Westminster; I think it more than probable that it was destroyed by the Norman invaders in the latter end of the twelfth or beginning of the



thirteenth century. Meath became very early an appanage of the English Crown, and was granted to that fearless and hardy adventurer Hugo de Lacy. From an early period of the English dominion in Ireland, the constant and undeviating policy of the conquerors was to denationalize the conquered; and we have abundant historic evidence in the various laws passed from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries of this fact. We have seen that the language, dress, and social customs of the people became the subjects of penal enactments; everything that could remind them of their former independence, and that preserved the traditions of past glories, as far as the victors had the power, was banished from the sight and memories of the natives. We have seen the inauguration seat of the O'Neills destroyed by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy; there is therefore nothing very speculative in supposing that the Lia Fail, a monument of far more importance and interest in the minds of the people, should have shared the same fate at the hands of Hugo de Lacy, or some of his immediate descendants.

Dr. Borlase, in describing the stone circles of Cornwall, and the assemblies held therein, and the ceremonies practised, alludes to the stones of inauguration which were frequently an accompaniment of those monuments; he writes:—

“This custom of choosing Princes by nobles standing in a circle upon rocks, is said to have remained among the northern nations till the reign of Charles IV. and the Golden Bull, A.D. 1356. Some of these circles have a large stone in the middle, as the monument near Upsal in Sweden, called Morasten, of which Olaus Magnus gives us both the description and use. On this Morasten Ericus was made King of Sweden, no longer since than the year 1396. In Denmark also there are monuments of this kind, and Macdonald was crowned King of the Isles, in the isle of Ysla, standing upon a stone with a deep impression on the top of it, made on purpose to receive his feet. It was also the custom to sit on stones placed in the same circular manner, during the time of council, law, or election, and the seat where the king sat is still in Denmark called Kony-stolen, or king's seat, as that whereon the Queen was crowned is called Droning-stolen. In the Holm, as they call it in Shetland, (i.e. the Law-Ting,) there are four great stones upon which sat the judge, clerk, and other officers of the court.”—(*Borlase's Antiq. of Cornwall*, p. 193.)

The election and installation of the kings of Denmark were also conducted in a similar manner to the ceremonies we have already described as in use among the Irish Celts, as we find from Mallet's “Northern Antiquities:”—

“They still,” says our author, “shew the places where these elections were made, and as Denmark was for a long time divided into three kingdoms, we find accordingly three principal monuments of this custom; the one near Lunden in Scania, the other at Leyra or Lethra in Zealand, and the third near Viborg in Jutland. These monuments, whose rude bulk has preserved them from the ravages of time, are only vast unhewn stones, commonly twelve in number, set upright, and placed in the form of a circle; in the middle is erected a stone much larger than the rest, on which they made a seat for the king. The other stones served as

a barrier to keep off the populace, and marked the place of those whom the people had appointed to make the selection . . . . We know that this custom of electing their kings in the open field prevailed among all the northern nations, and was for a long time necessary because they had no cities. The emperors of Germany were for many ages elected after the same manner.”—(Bohn’s edit., p. 128.)



Stone Chair, Killiney-hill, co. Dublin.

The monument depicted above is situated in a grove of stunted oaks, a short distance from Killiney-hill, in the county of Dublin, and is thus described by Mr. D. Alton :—

“Near this hill, at the residence of Mr. O’Hara, in a circular enclosure of stunted oaks, is one of these few remarkable Brehon chairs which yet stand in the island. It presents the appearance of a large arm-chair of stone, with a slab step between two large rocks, all of granite. At the distance of a few yards behind it, is a screen-like granite slab, standing nearly perpendicular, and pierced about half through at the side fronting the back of the chair with a large hole, &c.”—(*History of the County of Dublin*, p. 894.)

The same author describes another of these monuments, situated in the demesne of Glen Southwell, parish of Rathfarnham, and county of Dublin; he writes :—

“The visitor will see here a very remarkable Brehon chair surrounded by most venerable thorns. This relic is composed of three large upright granite slabs, the two sides being about eight and a half feet high, the back seven. There is no stone where the seat should be, but a very large one lies beside it, resting in an inclined position on smaller ones.”—(*Ibid.*, p. 790.)

Captain Josias Bodley, in his “Account of a Journey into Lecale,” &c., published in the “Ulster Journal of Archaeology,” vol. ii., mentions his visit to “the Well and Chair of St. Patrick” at Struel in the county of Down. The editor in a foot-note states :—

“These are still in existence at Struel, about a mile south-east of Downpatrick. St. Patrick’s chair is a recess formed by three large stones, or rocks, on the top of

the precipitous hill, up which those doing penance had to climb, and in which they in turn sat down.”—(p. 89.)

Martin, in his “Description of the Western Isles,” gives some account of the inauguration of the ancient kings of the Hebrides on an island in Loch Finlagan, in Islay. He writes :—

“There was a big stone 7 ft. square, in which there was made a deep impression to receive the feet of McDonald; for he was crowned King of the Isles standing on this stone, and swore that he would continue his vassals in the possession of their lands, and do exact justice to all his subjects; and then his father’s sword was put in his hands. The Bishop of Argyle and seven priests anointed him King in presence of all the heads of the tribes who were his vassals; at which time the orator rehearsed a catalogue of his ancestors. . . . When the chief entered on the government of the clan, he was placed on a pyramid of stones, a *white rod* was delivered to him, and the chief Druid or orator pronounced a stimulating panegyric on the ancient pedigree, valour, and liberality of his family, all which he proposed to the young chieftain for imitation.”

That there should be a strict conformity between the inauguration customs of Ireland and the Western Isles and Highlands of Scotland, is not to be wondered at, the natives of both being of the same stock, having one language, and being in all respects one people; their very domestic habits, customs, and traditions being the same.

#### WALES.

Among the ancient Cymry the stone chair was an usual and essential appendage to the Gorsedd, or place of assembly of the Bards. The situation and construction of the Gorsedd are carefully described by the ancient Bardic writers. The following quotations are taken from a paper by the Rev. J. Williams, (Ab-Ithel,) in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. for 1850, entitled “Druidic Stones :”—

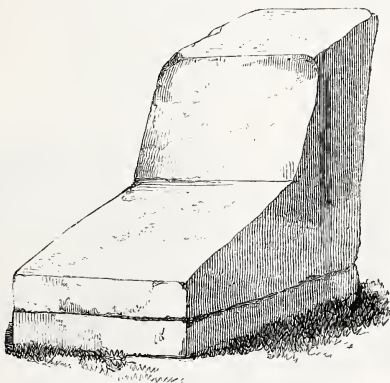
“It is an institutional usage to form a conventional *circle of stones* on the summit of some conspicuous ground, so as to enclose any requisite area of greensward, the stones being so placed as to allow sufficient space for a man to stand between each two of them, except that the two stones of the circle, which most directly confront the eastern sun, should be sufficiently apart to allow at least ample space for three men between them, thus affording an easy ingress into the circle. This large space is called the entrance or portal; in front of which, at the distance of either three fathoms, or of three times three fathoms, a stone called a *station-stone* should be so placed as to indicate the eastern cardinal point; to the north of which another stone should be placed, so as to face the eye of the rising sun at the longest summer’s day; and to the south of it an additional one pointing to the position of the rising sun at the shortest winter’s day. These three are called station-stones; but in the centre of the circle a stone larger than the others should be so placed that diverging lines drawn from its middle to the three station-stones may point severally and directly to the three particular positions of the rising sun which they indicate.”—(*Jolo MSS.*, p. 445.)

“The place of assembly shall be upon the grassy face of the earth, and *chairs* shall be placed there, namely, *stones*; and where stones cannot be obtained, then in their stead turfs, and the *chair* of assembly shall be in the middle of the Gorsedd.”—(*Jolo MSS.*, p. 627.)

Again, in the same authority we find the following :—

“A chair and Gorsedd of the British Bard shall be held *conspicuously in the face of the sun in the eye of light, and under the expansive freedom of the sky*, that all may see and hear.”—(*Jolo MSS.*, p. 432.)

I am indebted to the Rev. E. L. Barnewell, Ruthin, for the following sketch of a stone chair now at Peel Park, near Ruthin, the seat of Lord Bagot.



Stone Chair, Peel Park, near Ruthin.

The above interesting relic was originally removed from a stone circle near the above-mentioned place by an old farmer, who, thinking, as he said, “it would make a capital horse-block,” had it conveyed to his farm-house, from which ignominious position it was rescued by its present proprietor. Davis, in his “Celtic Researches,” mentions the stone chair of Idris, the giant and astronomer, after whom one of the highest peaks in Wales is called “Cadair Idris.” He states that his chair is cut out of the rock on the summit of the mountain, (p. 173). Many of the Welsh peaks are called chairs, as Cadair Arthur, Cadair Ferwyn, Cadair Gwladus; we have also Arthur’s Seat, near Edinburgh, and the mountain called Red Chair, in the county of Cork, Ireland. It is probable that these “high places” were remarkable sites for assemblies of the people for religious, judicial, or military purposes, or were places of Bardic convocation, and were thus called after the chair, seat, or throne which formed a conspicuous feature in the Gorsedd.

#### CORNWALL.

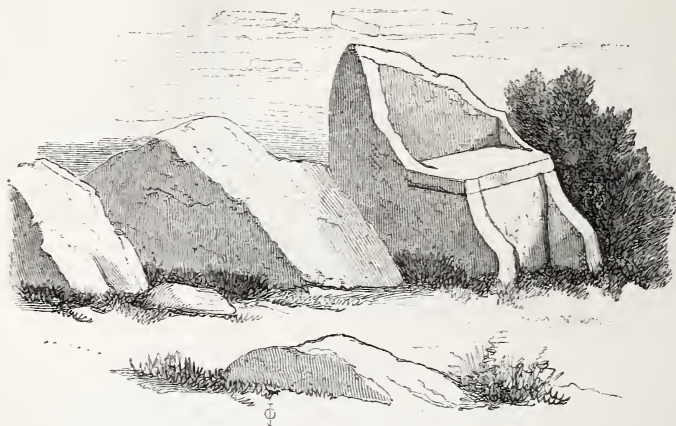
Borlase describes a “Druid’s seat of judgment” at Carnbre, in Cornwall. He writes :—

“I have seen several of the seats or benches of judgment, particularly in the Scilly Isles, but none so distinct and so manifestly pointing the use they were intended for as this.”—(*Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 115.)



## GREECE.

Among the ancient Greeks, or perhaps the Pelasgic colonists who preceded the Hellenes in the occupation of Arcadia and Thessaly, stone chairs hewn out of solid monoliths, or out of the live rock, were not infrequent. The following example from “Dodwell’s Cyclopean and Pelasgic Remains in Greece and Italy” is interesting as having been found by that laborious and accomplished antiquary among the ruins of the Pelasgian city of Lilæa, in Phocis.



Stone Chair, Lilæa, Phocis.

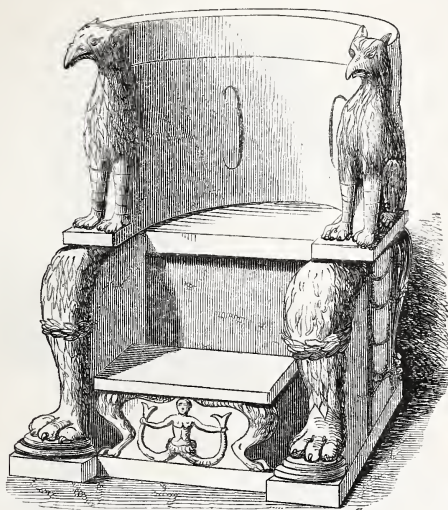
The church of the Holy Virgin in the modern village of Chæroneia contains an ancient *thronos*, or chair of white marble, brought from the neighbouring ruins of the ancient Acropolis. The villagers call it the throne of Plutarch. Chæroneia is said to have been founded by Chæron, the son of Apollo. Dodwell also mentions stone chairs as existing at a ruined city at the foot of Mount Parnassus, and at the sacred forests of Epidauros. A remarkable one, existing at Mytilene (see next page), has been illustrated in a work published by the Count de Choiseul Gouffier. Two, with inscriptions, have been discovered by Sir William Gell in the ruins of a temple at Rhamnus, (see “Unedited Antiq. of Attica.”) Pausanias also frequently mentions them. Dodwell writes,—

“The *thronos*, or *proedria*, was for great persons, even for divinities; and it is probable that some of those which still remain in Greece contained statues, not of marble, but of ivory and gold, or of wood. Pausanias gives the name of *thronos* to the seat of the Olympian Jupiter, and of the Amyclean Apollo.”

## SOUTH AMERICA.

With the manners and customs of the ancient peoples of Central America, and of those inhabiting the eastern side of the Andes, we have

very little acquaintance. What little we do know has come to us through the early Spanish writers, whose statements are deeply tinged by religious prejudices. The remains of their temples, palaces, and tombs,



Marble Chair, Mytilene.

give us some notion of the state of the arts of design and construction among them, and of the nature of their funeral rites; but of their mode of life, government, jurisprudence, religion, ceremonies, we have no correct information. Stone chairs are mentioned by several travellers as existing in Peru and Chili.

“Villavicencio says two leagues north of Monte Christo, in the district of Manta, on the flat summit of a *low mountain*, is a *circle of thirty stone seats*, with arms; and that they in all probability were used on solemn occasions by the chiefs of Cara, ere they conquered Quito.”—(*Bollaert's Antiq. and Ethn. of South America*, p. 80.)

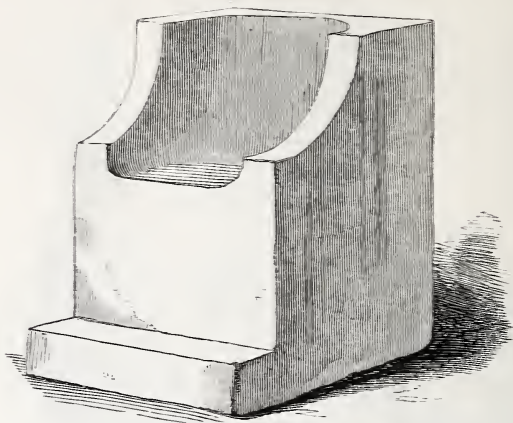
This is evidently the stone circle of Ireland, Wales, and Cornwall; but instead of the assembled chiefs, nobles, or bards standing each by his rude pillar-stone, as was the custom according to Borlase, each in this instance occupied a stone chair. Central America exhibits its quota of stone circles, pillar-stones, cairns, &c. to puzzle the antiquary.

Again,—

“Among the ruins of Hatun Colla (Peru) are observed the remains of monuments, and it is said that here was the residence of a prince, whose palaces and town were covered by the waters of the lake, although history is silent as to any such event. Here is also found a *chair of stone* (a species of lava) with its back made of a single piece, which is said to have been the throne of the lord of the place.”—(*Von Tschudi's and Riviero's Peruvian Antiq.*, p. 293.)

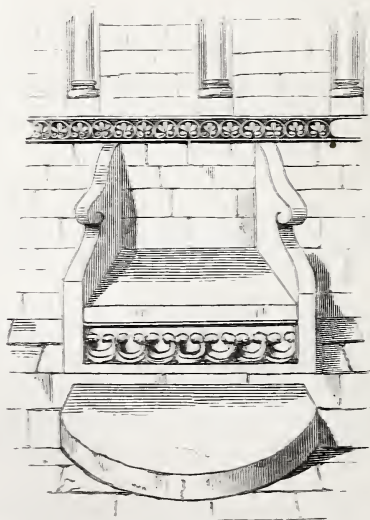
Markham, in describing the wonderful remains of the Cyclopean fortress of Cuzco, states that—

“On the summit of the Rodadero, a succession of steps with two stone seats is



Stone Chair, St. Vigors.

hewn out of the solid rock, and from these seats the Incas are said to have watched the progress of their gigantic undertaking.”—(*Cuzco and Lima, by Markham, p. 116.*)



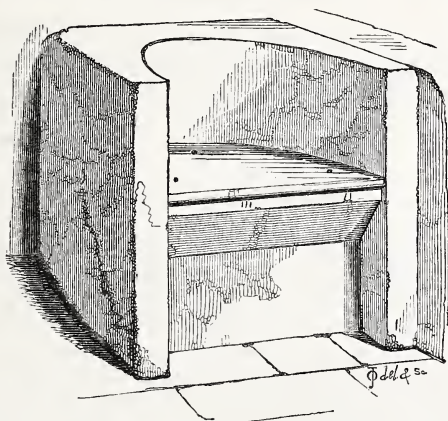
Stone Chair, Durham.

While on this subject it may not be out of place to notice some examples of mediæval stone chairs. Some of those I am about to mention

are of considerable antiquity, and were probably the chairs or seats of the founders of the church, or of the bishop of the diocese in which such were situated. The sketch in the preceding page is from De Caumont's *Abécédaire d'Archéologie*, vol. i. p. 248.

He states that it belongs to the church of St. Vigors, that it is of the eleventh century, and the material red marble. From its massive simplicity, and the absence of decoration, it may with certainty be referred to that date, if indeed it be not of an earlier age. The same writer states that similar chairs exist in the cathedrals of Lyons and Vienne. Such chairs were also frequent in English cathedrals of an early date. The second sketch in the preceding page is from Carter's large work, Plate 32. It is from the chapter-house of Durham Cathedral, and was sketched by Carter previous to the demolition of that portion of the sacred edifice. He calls it the bishop's chair of installation.

At Plate 45 of the same work we have the following sketch of a stone chair from Beverley Minster. Carter states that it is the Fridstool granted by King Athelstan to John de Beverley, Archbishop of York.



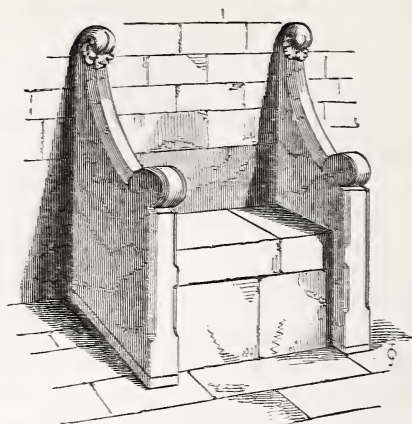
Fridstool, Beverley.

Carter gives no authority for this statement, nor am I aware at present of any existing. This is certain, however, that the chair is one of considerable antiquity, from its simple and archaic character.

An interesting stone chair exists in the ancient cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny (see next page). It is traditionally known as the chair of St. Canice, but it is evidently a work of the thirteenth century, and was probably the bishop's seat in the ancient chapter-house. It is now erected in the north transept, having evidently been removed thither from its original position. The seat is built of blocks of dark limestone.



At the church of the Coptic convent of Alexandria, Pococke saw the celebrated patriarchal chair of St. Mark—at least tradition has for ages



Stone Chair, St. Canice, Kilkenny.

past assigned it to the venerated founder of the first Christian Church in Egypt. He gives an engraving of this interesting relic in a "Description of the East," 3 vols., fol., London, 1733, vol. i. p. 7.

R. R. BRASH, M.R.I.A.

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POMPEY'S PILLAR.—A curious discovery has recently been made in attempting to repair the basement of this celebrated monument, which appeared in a ruinous state. M. d'Arnaud-Bry, a French engineer, having been appointed by the Viceroy of Egypt to direct the work of consolidation, he first of all caused a few of the loose stones forming the basement to be removed with all proper precaution; but it was soon found that these stones had nothing to do with the support of the pillar, and that the latter rested entirely on a cube of very hard quartzose puddingstone within the basement. Upon further examination it was discovered that this cube bore an inscription in hieroglyphics turned upside down, and was, in fact, the capital of a column belonging to one of the temples of Upper Egypt, and conveyed hither for the express purpose of serving for the base of the column. M. Mariette has deciphered the inscription, and found the name of Sesostri II., the father of the great Sesostri, mentioned in it; so that Pompey's pillar rests on the fragment of a monument erected many centuries before the Christian era. A new basement has now been constructed, with a passage all round the stone, so that visitors may inspect the hieroglyphics, and the whole has been railed in to protect the monument from deterioration.—*Galignani*.

## TESTS OF THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

THE Rev. Prebendary Scarth recently delivered a lecture at the Bath Literary and Philosophical Institution, entitled, "The Truths of Written History tested by Modern Discoveries, and especially by Lapidary and other Inscriptions," in which he remarked that—

"If in ancient times critical history was little understood, and no power of testing the accuracy of facts seems to have been known; and if in mediæval ages, when learning was little cultivated, every statement seems to have been too hastily credited; surely, in modern times, a system of critical analysis has at times been resorted to, which has been as much too condemnatory as the other was too credulous. It is well, therefore, that some course should be pursued which, while it avoids credulity, and tests all facts by fair and justly balanced reasoning, shall not too hastily reject what past ages have received, or discredit what modern research may prove to be correct."

In accordance with these views, he went briefly over the whole stream of history, shewing how the statements of Scripture are supported by the Egyptian and Babylonish monuments; that the Arch of Titus bears its testimony to the accuracy of Josephus; and that the Roman catacombs attest the truth of the generally received accounts of the early history of Christianity. After glancing at the confirmation of history to be derived from medals and coins as well as from painting and sculpture, the lecturer went on to say how greatly the interest of a country was enhanced by its ancient remains and its historical character, and concluded as follows:—

"And now, lest this paper should be unduly extended, let us sum up in few words what the result of these investigations may be. We have written history reaching to a period 1,500 years B.C. We have sacred history reaching probably 2,000 B.C., or 500 years earlier. We have Egyptian sculpture and hieroglyphics reaching to much the same date, as far as the researches in that direction have yet penetrated; and these Egyptian monuments have brought a strong confirmation of the truth of much that is preserved both in sacred and profane history. We have a new source for testing history lately opened to us in the discovery and interpretation of the ancient Assyrian monuments, so many of which have happily been recovered, and it only needs time and labour to unfold all that these remote records contain. So far as they have been interpreted they afford a strong confirmation of the truth of written history, both sacred and profane. So far as regards remote history. But more recent history, as the conflicts of early Christianity related in ecclesiastical history, is exactly confirmed by remains discovered in the Catacombs, and by inscriptions found elsewhere. These bear the strongest confirmation to the truth of written history. Again, we have the testimony of coins and medals, of pottery, and stamped tiles, as well as sculptured fragments, all bringing before us events and persons more accurately described in written history. The unrolling of papyri, the deciphering of cuneiform and arrow-headed characters, the reading of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, while they give the opportunity of revising history, present a very happy confirmation that mankind have never been without historic light; and it would seem that as the world becomes older, and facts are multiplied, and the knowledge of the past would seem to be irrecoverable, Providence has ordained that fresh lights should rise up, and new means be presented for arriving at a correct knowledge of past ages, and for testing the truth and accuracy of that which it has pleased Providence to reveal."

## THE VALE OF LLANGOLLEN AND ITS CASTLE.

THERE is one result of the marvellous facilities which are offered to travellers and would-be holiday-seekers in these days, that is apt to be either overlooked altogether, or slighted in a way that it does not deserve; and that is, a tendency to pass rapidly by certain spots, of historic and unsurpassable beauty, with merely a passing glimpse at their charms: in short, to "do" two or three of their salient points of interest, and almost to disregard many others. This is perhaps the inevitable consequence of excursion trains, and tourist tickets, and should be set down on the *per contra* side of the account, when we plume ourselves on having gone, for instance, such a round as the North Wales tour in two or three weeks.

Scarcely any place has suffered more in this way than the celebrated Vale whose name stands at the head of this article; and we purpose to give a few reasons, in the course of the following pages, why our valley should not be so hastily dismissed, as it is now-a-days, by nearly every visitor who passes through it.

Though not of the valley, we have, from time to time, lingered so long and so happily in its quiet glens, and on its breezy heights, that we never fail to smile with pity upon the weary tourist faces that we see of a summer eve, when returning from one of our accustomed rambles. Their jaded possessors may be seen mournfully perched on coach or omnibus, ready to start for "fresh fields and pastures new," after having (as they fondly suppose) seen all that is to be seen in this inexhaustible little treasury of Nature's varied charms. For it is, in truth, "a box," as George Herbert says of the sweet spring-time, "where sweets compacted lie." Of course the aforesaid tourists will indignantly repudiate the notion that they have scamped their work. Have they not, before breakfast, walked to the little gimcrack villa of Plas Newydd; and afterwards climbed the hill of Castell Dinas Brân, and come down again? and from its base sauntered along the canal banks to Valle Crucis Abbey, the Tintern of North Wales? Nay, have not some more venturous or more knowing wights even explored the fat meadows which lie around the ruins of the old abbey, and been rewarded by the discovery of the pillar of Eliseg, which is in their vicinity? And what more is there to see? So they go on their way, perhaps a little disappointed with their experiences, and with an impression that the valley is an overrated valley, and that once is often enough to perform the pilgrimage thither. Thus it fares, we fear, with our restless friends in many other places which they visit; and we find some difficulty in believing that they have

gained either strength or recreation by thus getting over their ground with seven-league boots.

Now Nature is too coy a mistress to yield up her rarest charms to such flighty wooers; we can never say of her that we came, and saw, and conquered: she must be wooed patiently, quietly, and reverentially; and, to our mind, should be wooed alone. Down amid the many-coloured thickets, where the sacred Dee winds darkly and solemnly, fatigued after his noisy struggles with the ragged rocks that barred his course a hundred yards up the stream; on the crest of the limestone cliffs, where the deer-like sheep bound off at sight of a human being; or in the green lanes where hazels and honey-suckle and wild roses interweave their boughs, and fill the summer air with balm; in the quiet noon, when the distant hills of Merioneth loom softly in the silver haze; or when, in the gloaming, the voices of "well-contented doves" come from the woods: at such times, and in places such as these, is she to be found in the full flush of her beauty, and then and there does she make sweetest response to her true followers. Nowhere does she pour forth profuser charms than in the Vale of Llangollen; and for how many, in these bustling days, does she pour them forth in vain!

Till recently, the valley has been without that useful abomination, the railway. Time was, when old Dee, on his coracle-laden bosom, and a few half-beaten tracks, served all the purposes of the scanty intercourse with the surrounding country; then the days of our first Edward saw a great military road, from Castell Crogen (now Chirk Castle) to Castell Dinas Brân, sweep along the sides of the Berwyn Hills, and cross "the dark river" half a mile below the place where the village bridge (five centuries old) now stands: then, in the present century, the great Holyhead road rushed through the valley; and, a short time before that, a canal (a captive daughter of the Dee, severed from her parent stream near the Llantysilio Pools) was led away from the bereaved river, and pursued her course, high above the lowlier haunts of her parent, on the fairy-like aqueduct which Telford had prepared for her, until at last the wily engineer wedded her, at Ellesmere, to the inland navigation of England. And, within the last two or three years, came the iron king, who smiles at rivers, and roads, and canals. Yet even he paused long before he reluctantly sent his messenger down the quiet vale; he knew that, sooner or later, his time would come; and so, after contenting himself awhile with depositing his subjects at a little road-side station six miles from the town, he at last sent his noisy team down the sleeping hill-sides, and claimed the valley for his own.

And yet not all his own: for when the Great Architect laid down His plans, He ordained that this should be a valley of valleys; and, in all the tributary glens, with reasonable precaution you may yet escape the noise of the locomotive's shriek, even in the still autumn nights.



Hence there has been preserved, for all true holiday-keepers, at least one quiet haunt for their weary spirits or overtaxed brains, in this valley of Llangollen. A glance at the Ordnance map will explain our meaning. It will shew how the many hills rise in the vale like waves; sometimes roughly and abruptly, and sometimes smoothly and softly,—here, almost perpendicular, and studded with crags, over which even the wild Welsh sheep cannot range with impunity (as many a carcase tells on the rugged terraces of the Eglwysegle rocks), and there, softly and gently swelling like a long Atlantic roller when the storm is hushed, as does “the Velvet Hill,” which shelters on the west the tranquil nook where, more than six centuries since, a party of shrewd old Cistercian monks laid the foundations of the Abbey of Valle Crucis.

The guide-books tell a tolerably true tale of the abbey; and they who wish for further information on the subject may find it in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, or, better still, from its intelligent janitrix, than whom a more learned or more jealous guardian of crumbling ruins it were difficult to find. You have only to manifest a real interest in its ivy-covered walls, and the stereotyped sentences employed for ordinary visitors are laid aside, and she will descant learnedly upon the worthy founder, Madoc ap Gryffydd Maelor, “The hawk of battles, a proud and mighty chief, and prosperous prince<sup>a</sup>,” who was Lord of Bromfield and Yale, and grandson, on his mother’s side, to the great Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. Or she will tell you all that is known—and not a word more (a great recommendation in Wales by the by)—of Adam the Abbot, who built the western gable, and wrote thereon, in letters of stone, a prayer, that may still be read, for the peace of his soul. Or you may learn from her all that you care to know—and more perhaps, if you are one of our hop-skip-and-a-jump tourists—of the Welsh worthies whose shattered tombs still exist, and which were reverentially laid in the chancel some thirteen or fourteen years ago. At that time the ruins were cleared out of the interior; and nave, and chancel, and aisles were carpeted with a bright green turf that is good for weary eyes, and provocative of repose to lazy limbs whilst one listens to the worthy dame telling the tale of this church of Llanegwestl. But we may safely leave our reader in her hands for information, if he seeks it, on all these points. How times have changed since the days of the lordly hospitality of the Abbot David, which Gutto’r Glyn, in a MS. poem written somewhere between 1430 and 1460, thus celebrates:—

“There (at Valle Crucis) we have tables loaded with gifts,  
Much drinking, and various victuals,  
In the palace of Egwestl—several dishes.  
There is old liquor to make us merry;

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<sup>a</sup> *Myvrian Archaeology*, vol. i. p. 333.

Pale and dark metheglin :

We shall have a thousand apples for dessert,

And grace, honour, and dignity ;

Honey, grapes, the fruit of orchards,

And of the fortress of Yale, and carols ;

And fire which will make the old feel younger ;

There during dinner will arise the strains of organs,

Vocal and instrumental music."

One might travel far before he could find a pleasanter spot wherein to pass a long, listless, summer's day, than amidst the golden grey walls of Valle Crucis, hemmed in by noble trees, and with not a sound to break the stillness, save the good lady's fluent talk, or the tinkle of a merry little brook that once fed the abbot's fish-ponds, and is still hastening, as ever, to join the Dee at the mill below.

But there is one object about which the guide-books, and history, and even Miss Lloyd herself, are either almost silent, or tell conflicting stories ; and that is the grim old castle which peeps into this Valley of the Cross and all her sister valleys in the vale, and looks like a stern, soured man amongst a group of light-hearted children, shedding, at times, a gloomy fear upon them all. We have lately been at some pains to gather together all that we could find about this frowning old fortress of Dinas Brân (for there is no monograph account of it<sup>b</sup>) ; and here are the facts, which our readers will find more trustworthy than the astounding intelligence they would probably receive on the spot—that it was a work of British days, or possibly even of the "giants" themselves.

There are two ways of reaching the summit of the cone-like hill on which the castle stands 1,000 ft. above the Dee. One, the ordinary "tourist" path, by which ninety-nine out of every hundred march up the hill and then "march down again ;" and another, which leads by a somewhat gentler slope round the back of the pretty little villa, Siamber Wen, on by Llandin farm, and so up the eastern side of the hill. The latter route has the advantage of being somewhat longer, and much prettier ; and withal is more nearly the route by which the castle was approached in the old unsettled times when its founders retreated within its almost inaccessible walls to shelter themselves from their infuriated and betrayed countrymen.

Scrambling over a few fences, and breasting the steep ascent, we pause, "scant of breath," to call to mind the lines in which one Howel ap Einion Lygliw, a fourteenth century bard, tells a piteous tale of the sufferings, both mental and physical, which the stony-hearted beauty

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<sup>b</sup> Except one recently given by the writer in the *Archæological Journal*, No. 82, and in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in each of which the reader may find a plan and elevations of the building.

Myfanwy Vechan imposed from her lofty throne upon the ardent swain. He says:—

“Though hard the steep ascent to gain,  
Thy smiles were harder to obtain.”

But at last we reach the brow of the hill; the sullen grey walls are before us; and, crossing the magnificent old fosse which surrounds the southern and eastern sides of the castle (the northern and western sides were too steep to require this defence), we enter the fortress by the principal gateway at the north-east angle. We are at once repaid for our exertions by the noble view that the eminence commands in every direction. The whole vale lies stretched out at our feet, and we overlook all the little kindred valleys that wind about beneath. Verily, if the monks of old knew how to take a hint from the sky-lark and “his happy home, the ground,” the soldiers in the days of the Plantagenets knew also how to learn their lesson from the eagle’s choice of his eyrie.

It may or may not be true, as King says in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, and Pennant in his “Tour,” that an old British castle once stood here; and that it was, perhaps some twelve or thirteen centuries since, the abode of Eliseg, Prince of Powys; but there can be no mistake about the strong masonry, the rectangular enclosure and the pointed arches of the *existing* structure being of the genuine “Edwardian” type. A little examination of the fragments of history which are still extant about the old pile makes this assurance doubly sure.

All the Welsh histories that refer to the subject agree that Madoc, the founder of the Abbey, and Gryffydd his son, Lords of this Castell and of the surrounding country, had very strong English proclivities; and that they (especially the latter) made themselves, accordingly, very odious to the Welsh.

It should be borne in mind that, from the earliest dawn of history, the Welsh and their neighbours the English were almost always at odds; and with varying results. The troublesome times of Stephen and Matilda had not been disregarded by the Welsh; who, in those dark days, recovered many of the advantages and some of the territory which they had lost during the previous reigns. Henry II. had made an unsuccessful attempt to reassert the English superiority in 1157, but the great Owen Gwynedd, with his men of Merioneth and the surrounding counties, with lances and arrows drove back the invader. John had been more successful. Some fifty years after Henry’s unsuccessful expedition, smarting under the infliction of constant Welsh incursions, the English king advanced into the Snowdon district, from which he did not retreat until Llewellyn had given up to him twenty-eight of the principal young men of Wales as hostages for his future better be-

haviour. Henry III., the bargaining "beggar-king," does not appear to have advanced matters much farther than to obtain a fruitless oath of fealty from the Welsh Prince Llewellyn. There is a story told of him, in connection with our friend Gryffydd, which is so characteristic both of the King himself and of the politic Gryffydd, that we must give it, on the authority of Powell. Being at Shrewsbury with his Court, and meditating an advance into Wales, there comes to Henry a Welsh lady called Sennana, whose husband had been kept in captivity by Prince David of Wales. She sues for the English king's assistance, and offers him a handsome sum of money. The King promises fairly, but Sennana would like some sort of security; whereupon Henry selects Gryffydd ap Madoc Maelor, amongst others, as a guarantor for the fulfilment of his promise. That promise, we regret to state, was not fulfilled; nor was the unhappy lady's *douceur* returned to her; and her husband, not very long after, died in captivity.

When we add, as a pendant to this story, that Gryffydd committed the unpardonable sin of marrying an Englishwoman, Emma, daughter of James Lord Audley, transferring thus both sword and heart to the foreigner, it will easily be believed that he was no favourite with the Welsh, and that it needed no less strong a fortress than Dinas Brân to afford him a secure retreat from their fury. For the Welsh were in those days pretty much the same people as they are now; of a bold, ardent spirit, quick to resent an injury, and perhaps, like many others, not always over-scrupulous as to the means which they employed. Hence it may be imagined that Gryffydd's bed was not made of rose-leaves alone. He died, probably after a weary, anxious life, in 1270; and was buried in the Abbey of Valle Crucis, which his father had founded. A skeleton of a middle-aged man, which was discovered when the *débris* of the Abbey was removed, and which there were tolerably good reasons for supposing to be Gryffydd's, had a large hole at the back of the skull. Poor Gryffydd! fourteen years before his death his English sympathies had cost him dear; for Prince Llewellyn then laid waste his territory of Bromfield with fire and sword, for daring to render assistance to Edward Earl of Chester, whom Llewellyn had sought to punish for his extortions from the Welsh in the neighbourhood of that city.

And the sins of the father were visited upon his children. Faithless as the Lord of Castell Dinas Brân was to his countrymen, his new-found king was as faithless to Gryffydd's posterity. His two eldest sons were placed under the tutelage of two of Edward the First's favourites; and the dark Dee, at Holt Bridge, took their poor little bodies into his cruel keeping, from their more cruel hands. Owen, Gryffydd's youngest born, died when a child; and, it is said, was buried on the north side of the north altar in the south transept of Valle



Crucis Abbey, near the spot where the supposed body of his father was found. But Gryffydd Vechan, Gryffydd's third son, somehow escaped the murderous fate of his two elder brothers; and from him descended Owen Glyndwr, who, as we all know, in after times amply repaid the cruelty which the English had shewn to his ancestors; and who is even said to have laid siege to this very castle, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it was held by Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, a strenuous supporter of the House of Lancaster.

It is pleasant, while sitting on the tufted grass which grows where once the inner and outer baileys stood, to carry back the mind to the rough old feudal times when the walls were built, and to speculate whether the castle might not have been planned under the directions of the redoubtable Edward I. himself. We know that, both by the sword and by his judicious statutes of Rhyddlan, no less than by his notable device for giving the Welshmen an English Prince of Wales, he did more for the subjugation of the Welsh than all his predecessors had been able to do together. We know, too, that he had a knack of building such strongholds as this for his faithful adherents in Wales; and that he had a pretty engineering talent, quite equal to overcoming the difficulties of building a work of defence even on an almost inaccessible post like this, his floating bridge over the Menai Straits once testified.—It is said that that bridge took forty horsemen abreast, and that the ringbolts by which it was secured are still to be seen below the surface of the water.

Had we time, we might tell how the old fortress passed into the hands of the Fitzalans, then into the possession of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and William Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny, until, having become the property of that Sir William Stanley, knight, who with his Welshmen did Harry Richmond good service on Bosworth field, it was at last forfeited to the Crown on Stanley's being attainted of high treason. It is now the property of Col. Biddulph, of Chirk Castle, who, we do not doubt, will deal as tenderly and judiciously with its crumbling old walls as he has done with the sister castle of Chirk, where he resides.

Let us wander about the ruins. Here stood the great gateway. A careful inspection will even yet reveal traces of the portcullis-grooves. Can it be that its ponderous bars were raised by some mechanical appliances worked in the queer little narrow adjacent chamber, with the three circular holes in its roof, open to the sky? Or was the chamber only a sally-port, and an ordinary entrance to the castle for foot-passengers? Here, at the east end, were the lord's apartments; traces of the great stone staircase are still visible. Here, probably, stood the great dining-hall; two of its windows, which from the valley below look like the eyes of the castle, still stand; but the wall beneath them is wofully undermined, and ere long down the south front must come,

with a great crash, unless it soon be underpinned. But this, we are happy to state, is about to be done. Whenever it does go, the valley of Llangollen will be deprived of one of its most picturesque features, for this is by far the most prominent portion of the structure that crowns the rugged old hill.

The view from this part of the ruins is magnificent. The Dee betrays its winding course below by silver gleams here and there amongst the trees of every kind which fringe its banks. Beyond the graceful railway viaduct that spans the valley, the noble park of Wynnstay, some five miles off, is seen in the blue distance, mingling with the Cheshire hills. The great Berwyn range stands up against the southern horizon. The busy village lies quiet at our feet, veiled in pearly smoke. Far away in the west the Merionethshire mountains are lost among the grey clouds. On our right are the monarchs of the valley—the grouse-haunted, heathery hills, Moel Gamelin and Moel Morfydd; and, on our left, the white limestone bastions of the Eglwysegle rocks. For a view of flood and field, swelling hills, high rocks, rich meadows, scattered hamlets, snug farm-places, and nodding groves, commend us to a view, on a fine day, from Castell Dinas Brân.

The name in full reminds us that we have said nothing about its derivation. Everybody who has looked into the matter is agreed that Dinas signifies a fortified place; but doctors differ very much as to the signification of the word Brân. Some will have it that it merely signifies a high hill, which, as Camden says, “the Britons call *Bryn* ;” others say that it takes its name from Brennus, the Gaulish general. Some assert that it merely means royal, for *Brenn* in British signifies ‘a king.’ Others, again, that a mountain-stream, called Bran, which flows at the foot of the northern slope of the hill, gave the castle its name. Then there are not wanting those who will argue, with much plausibility, from its present name of Crow Castle (in our own private opinion a vile misnomer), and from the fact that *brân* in Welsh signifies a crow, that these sooty birds stood godfathers to the grand old pile. But, with Pennant, we repudiate this ignoble origin for the word, and prefer to think that it either signifies ‘royal,’ or that it may have borrowed its title from some kingly man of the olden time—why not from the king of the Cymry, Bran himself, the father of Caractacus?

But whilst revolving these knotty points, we have once more arrived at the foot of the hill. Shall we lean over the old bridge, and watch the fisherman in his coracle, trying to entrap a lordly salmon that is biding his time under the weir?—(success to him, and may a goodly slice of the fish await our return to that most comfortable of hostelries, “The Hand,”)—or shall we wander up the valley to the Llantysilio Pools, on whose quiet surface is reflected the image of a primitive little church, the history of which no man knows, and in whose tranquil

"God's acre," underneath the shade of a grand old yew-tree that he used to love to contemplate, now lies one very dear to our memory? Or shall we saunter round the Pengwern valley, past the old farm-house, whose mullioned windows still witness to its former magnificence as Pengwern Hall, and so round the wooded hill of Pen-y-Coed, where the pheasants are beginning to seek their roosts under the many-twinkling stars?

Hither or thither, or by a hundred other ways, we cannot go wrong in this delightful valley, "ever charming, ever new" to us, even after a now long acquaintance of many years, and yet passed by so lightly and so hastily by the army of tourists who throng its inns for a brief space through the summer and autumn months; but

"Time is our tedious song should here have ending."

We fear that, like those tourists whose practice we have ventured to condemn, we may have too hastily dismissed the shady lanes beloved by artists, and the upland lawns of Llangollen, that overflow with health and heart's-ease; yet we lay down our pen, not without a hope that we have said some new things to those who have been accustomed to take their pleasure leisurably in this far-famed vale, and trusting that we have persuaded some others to seek and to find beauties which are hidden from the eyes of many who come to the valley that we love.

WALTER H. TREGELLAS.

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## AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR ROME.

MR. J. H. PARKER, whose communications have so frequently appeared in our pages, until his ill-health caused their suspension, has been passing the winter at Rome, where he has delivered some few outdoor lectures, chiefly on the mediæval churches of the city, which have been well attended by the English residents. A lasting effect seems likely to be produced, as it is now proposed to form an Archæological Society among the British residents and visitors (of course not declining the fellowship of other nations), for prosecuting antiquarian research in an organized manner. The mode of proceeding of the Archæological Institute is contemplated, as best fitted for the end in view, but with the additional proviso that any discoveries made be photographed, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London. Among those who have formally expressed their willingness to become members, we see the names of Monsignore Talbot, the Bishop of Brechin, Mr. Odo Russell, Mr. Severn, the British Consul, Baron de Raymund, Hon. W. Walpole, Messrs. Cholmeley, Fortnum, Holmes, Parker, &c.

## A HOUSE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

THE following account of an ancient house now standing on Chitterman Hill, near Ulverscroft Priory, was some time since communicated to the Leicestershire Archæological Society by Mr. James Thompson<sup>a</sup> :—

“Every hill in Charnwood Forest has a name suggestive of some association with the past, when the entire district was covered with oaks, and the home of the stag, the wolf, and other wild animals. Markfield, on its verge, was (as its name indicates) an enclosure on the ‘mark’ or boundary of the Forest. The rocks surmounted by a windmill standing close to Shaw Lane, are named Runcliffe, a corruption of ‘Raven’s Cliffe’—Rafn being a man’s name well known among the Danes, and the cliff having once probably been the property of a Scandinavian adventurer, who may also have been the founder of Ravenstone or Raven’s-town. Benns Cliffe, Hammer Cliff, Ive’s Head, Lub Cloud, Felder Tor, High Cadman, and others, are designations which only tend to stimulate rather than to satisfy curiosity. Among this class also may be mentioned another elevation, ‘Chitterman Hill,’ less known to fame than any of its contemporaries; but which, if less lofty, commands a most extensive view, reaching to Stathern Rise, in the Vale of Belvoir, Burrow Hill, and other well-known points remote from the spectator—Leicester and its spires shooting distinctly up in the lower prospect, six or seven miles away. But the view from ‘Chitterman Hill’ is even less attractive to the antiquary than the object which lies on one of its slopes—a house of the fifteenth century.

“Of this kind of structure there are not many examples in this county; though it will be remembered that the attention of the Society has been drawn to specimens either now or recently in existence at Appleby, Donington-on-the-Heath, and Medbourne.

“The house at Chitterman Hill is a peculiar specimen. It is not large enough for the squire’s mansion of olden time. It has no embattled parapet, no tower of defence, no moat and drawbridge. It consists of two bays, one lying at right angles to the other. One of these is still nearly in its original condition, and will be here briefly described: the other has been much altered and repaired. The ancient bay lies north and south—its sides of course facing east and west. On the east face are two windows in the upper story or solar, and two in the lower apartment, all square-headed and having stone mullions. The principal window has three lights, each of which is trifoliated, and the jambs and mullions are moulded. On the west side are two windows, namely, one opposite to the three-light window, and one below it, lighting the ground floor. The one opposite the three-light window is pointed, and has two

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Dec. 1863, p. 736.



lights. It is closed up with mortar, and all the lower windows are partially concealed by the earth heaped up against them.

“But one of the most noticeable parts of the building is not seen on an external view, being concealed by a lean-to. This is the doorway of the house, which apparently was once approached either by a ladder or an outside staircase. The tradition is that the former was the means of access to the interior.

“It does not seem that the two bays are coeval, though they may have been nearly so. To determine their relative dates would require a minute examination of architectural details by a student more competent than I profess to be, to undertake the investigation. I may however mention, there are some matters indicative of the antiquity of this portion of the structure. For example, there is the wood-work, and there is a door with hinges or straps, and latch of Gothic pattern.

“Altogether, the house is evidently of the Perpendicular period, and was erected between the years 1460 and 1500. It seems well adapted for the residence of a yeoman; and probably, as it stands within a mile of Ulverscroft Priory, whose richly endowed monks owned all the district for miles around, it belonged originally to that society. It may have been the house of the Priory bailiff, who had charge of the labourers on the estate, and who directed the agriculture of the land for the Prior and his brethren.

“It is certainly an interesting structure. As the visitor contemplates it, he is carried back to the age in which it was thus occupied, when the spot (now secluded enough) was solitary and tranquil as a log-hut in a forest; and when the tenant isolated himself from the world, and cut off the approach of strangers, by drawing up the ladder at the door nightly; being able, by means of an unglazed opening near the south-west angle of the building, to look out on the unknown visitor, and bow in hand, with bolt ready to discharge, to keep off unwelcome intruders.

“The house has long been known as ‘Pilgrim’s.’ Here, for successive generations, Elnathan Pilgrims dwelt—freeholders and farmers. One of them was a steward to an Earl of Stamford, dying about the year 1730. He bore arms allusive to the name. What more probable than that on the downfall of the priory some pilgrim connected with it got possession of the building and the freehold, which until lately the Pilgrim family possessed?

“At my request, Mr. Dudgeon, the artist, has obligingly forwarded for your examination to-day two views in water-colour of the old structure, and one of the doorway. He has produced not only accurate and charming representations, but works of art of a high order, in which he has seized and vividly delineated the antiquarian aspects of this old forest abode. Such sketches are, indeed, invaluable to all admirers of ancient and picturesque architecture.”

MAESHOWE<sup>a</sup>.

OUR readers will remember that the particulars of the discovery at Maeshowe were communicated to this Magazine by Mr. Farrer in the year 1861, and that the subject has frequently occupied our pages since. The inscriptions, as somewhat variously given<sup>b</sup> by such authorities as Professors Munch and Stephens, Principal Barclay, and Messrs. Rafn, Wilson, Mitchell, and Charlton, cannot be advantageously discussed without the help of Runic types, and we therefore leave them to be the subject of further discussion; but we think that we can advantageously occupy our space with some quotations from Dr. Charlton's paper, as it enters into some particulars of the date of the runes, and the probable purpose of the edifice, that we had not met with so clearly put elsewhere, but which have since met with the approval of so good an authority as Mr. Stuart. First, then, as to the date of the runes, Dr. Charlton says:—

"We have stated that, from the form of the letters, the inscriptions date from the middle of the twelfth century, and it was precisely at this period (1152-53) that a party of Norsemen arrived in Orkney from Hordaland, in Norway, under Earl Rognvald. They were a numerous and powerful body of soldiers, all of whom had taken the cross in Norway, and had vowed to proceed to the Holy Land under the Earl before named. It seems, however, that their conduct in Orkney was hardly befitting the sacred character of their

<sup>a</sup> "The Runic Inscriptions of Maeshow. By Edward Charlton, M.D." (From the *Archæologia Æliana*.)

<sup>b</sup> Mesehowe; Illustrations of the Runic Literature of Scandinavia. By J. M. Mitchell, F.R.S.A." (Edinburgh: R. Grant and Son; London: J. R. Smith.)

"Notice of Excavations in the Chambered Mound of Maeshowe, in Orkney, and of the Runic Inscriptions on the Walls of its Central Chamber. By John Stuart, Esq., Sec. S.A. Scot." (From the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.)

<sup>b</sup> "The difficulties," says Mr. Stuart, "incident to the deciphering of runes are well instanced by the inscriptions on the two slabs, Nos. 19 and 20 of Mr. Farrer's section of the south side of Maeshowe; for even if the value of the characters is adjusted—which, however, is a very difficult thing, especially if they are written on a rough surface, when a dot or stroke will alter the letter—a greater difficulty remains in the division of the letters. In the present case, different views have been taken of the order in which the lines are to be taken. . . . The different mode of dividing the letters produces such diverging results in the English translation as follows:—

"That fellow, whom Tirig convicted of the murder of Alfi, went abroad (was banished). While in banishment, he was three days in a state of unconsciousness, and died mad."—(*Barclay, in Coll. Arch. of Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, p. 11.)

"It is true, indeed, as Ingi states, that the goods were carried away during three nights. The goods were carried away before."—(*Rafn, in Farrer*, p. 32.)"

expedition. The Orkneyinga Saga, an almost contemporary history, tells us that the Crusaders of 1152 were in constant warfare with the inhabitants among whom they were quartered in Orkney, on account of the robberies they committed and the violence they offered to the women." . . . . .

"There can be no doubt but that at the period referred to the belief of treasures of great value being buried in the Pagan tombs was universal, and even at the present day, when most of the conspicuous tombs have been rifled ages ago, we occasionally come upon sepulchral chambers in which a certain quantity of treasure is still concealed. Not only was the belief in buried treasure universal, but the idea of a guarding genius, or the spirit of the departed owner of the treasure, keeping watch in the tomb was generally accepted. In Pagan times this was implicitly believed, and even among the earlier Christians the same fear of the spirits of the departed chieftain evidently prevailed, and prevented many from violating the dwellings of the dead. The Pagan guardian of the tomb was however no disembodied spirit, but a living being, often endowed with supernatural strength, and who sat brooding over his treasures in a kind of trance until some adventurous mortal dared him to deadly combat. Such a genius of the tomb was by the old Norsemen termed *Haugbuie*, or the indweller of the tumulus, and it is very remarkable that the tradition in Orkney has been preserved of a monster termed the '*Hogboy*,' which inhabited the mound of Maeshow. This was the current belief long before it was made known last year that Maeshow really contained a sepulchral chamber. We have thought it well, in illustration of this belief, to make a few extracts from some of the little-known Icelandic Sagas in which the incidents of the breaking open the tumuli of the dead and despoiling them of their treasures are mentioned. Hardly one of these Sagas has as yet been translated into English, and we have not in all cases been able to avail ourselves of the Icelandic originals, but have used the Danish versions, which are usually accurate, though, from the character of the language, they are immeasurably inferior in vigour to the old Icelandic."—(pp. 15, 16.)

For one only of these extracts have we room: it is a choice specimen of the tales of conflict with goblins, and is taken from the Saga of Hromund Gripson.

"King Olaf sailed to the Western Isles (Hebrides), where he plundered the peasants along the shore. An old chieftain upbraided him that he should prefer to harass the peasants along the shore, rather than break open King Thrain's '*Hoi*,' and venture a battle with the evil spirit there to win the treasures buried with the King. Following the old man's advice, King Olaf sailed for Valland, and reached it after six days' sailing to the south (north?). Here he immediately found the '*Hoi*,' and after four days' hard work they effected an entrance. And now none would offer to descend into the cairn for fear of the grisly gold-clad figure that they could dimly see seated on a throne in the midst of the chamber, and casting out fire on all sides. Hromund now offered to go in on condition of his receiving three of the richest ornaments he might obtain there. He was let down, and after collecting much treasure, he seized a fine sword that hung against the wall, and rushed upon the seated figure. The latter, however, upbraiding him for using steel, challenged him to mortal combat without weapons, which Hromund immediately accepted. Hromund got the monster down, hewed off his head, and carried off the treasure."—(p. 19.)

"After reading these passages from the old Sagas, from legends that were

in existence undoubtedly at the very period when these Runes were cut, we can realize the feelings of the Crusaders of 1153 when they broke into the chamber at Maeshow. Even at the present day, when we are supposed to be so enlightened by modern science as to repudiate all such sensations, it is, we confess, the 'eeriest' place we ever entered. The inner chambers, too, roofed with a single huge slab of stone, and too low to allow of a person even sitting upright, are most ghost-like receptacles, and it is a relief to get out of them after deciphering the few Runes that they contain. We are, however, by no means sure that the chamber of Maeshow was in a perfect state when it was first explored by the Norsemen who wrote the inscriptions. Mr. Petrie, in a recent communication, observes,—

“The walls exhibited abundant evidences to the careful observer that they had been long decaying before the Runes had been cut on them. Many of the stones had been cracked, and the instruments with which the Runes had been made had apparently slipped when they reached the edges of the cracks, carrying bits of the stone with them. The walls appear to have been in a condition similar to those of the Brochs and Picts' houses, which, after having been covered up for ages from atmospheric influences, have, within a recent period, been opened and exposed to the weather. Within a few years, in such cases, the stones became more or less cracked, according to the nature of the material. Maeshow presented such an appearance when opened, and it may therefore be fairly attributed to the same causes, viz. to the opening of the top of the building, and the exposure of its interior to the atmosphere, which had previously been excluded for a long period. While the walls of the central building are in so dilapidated a state, the surfaces of the stones in the entrance passage and in the three cells or smaller chambers appear nearly as fresh and sound as if they had been recently removed from their original bed. This marked difference can only be accounted for by the supposition that the central chamber had been opened at the top, and left in that exposed condition for a considerable time, while the walls of the cells and entrance passages were sheltered from the weather. There is every reason, therefore, to suppose that when the Runes were cut the building was roofless; and indeed it is nearly impossible to suppose, after a careful examination, that they could have been cut by the aid of any artificial light introduced into the building.”

“We own ourselves to be quite of Mr. Petrie's opinion on this point. We believe that this tumulus belongs to the age that saw the erection of the giant circles of stones at Stenness; that it was, in a word, of Celtic, or more probably of prehistoric date, and that it was a sepulchre for some man of note. If treasure were really found there, and taken away by O'Donaghan, or O'Conachan, it would most probably consist of rude rings of gold, and not of the elaborately-worked silver ornaments, brooches, and all that belong to the Scandinavian age, and of which such fine examples were discovered in Sandwick in 1858. From age or from design the roof of the great chamber had been destroyed; the materials, the large slabs of stones which formed it, had fallen to the bottom, and the labour of raising or moving these would be even greater than that of opening into an unviolated tomb. The lower portions of the tomb, perhaps for five or six feet in depth, were filled with soil and stones, and on their surfaces the disappointed Northmen would cut their names, and would acknowledge the truth of what Inge had told them, that the treasure had been carried away three nights before they came thither (*v. No. 14*). Shortly after their departure, it is probable that a fresh fall took place from the roof and filled the chamber to a considerable depth, perhaps to so great



a depth as to allow of a person standing on it to inscribe his name at the height of twelve or fourteen feet from the floor, as in Nos. I. and II.

"We may dismiss at once the idea of Maeshow having been a sorcery hall for the witch 'Lodbrokar,' as the word 'HÆLR' is now found to be HÆLTR—hero. The termination Lodbrokar is feminine in Icelandic, and hence perhaps arose the mistake of the writer that Lodbrokar was a female. Lodbrog's sons were almost as famous in Northern story as old Ragnar himself. Munch has proved that there were at least two Ragnar Lodbroks, the one the contemporary of Charlemagne, the other who flourished at least a century later. None of the histories of Ragnar Lodbrok, or of his sons, speak of his death in Orkney.

"We regard the discovery at Maeshow as one of the most important that has taken place within the present century. The situation of the mound, the wondrous architecture of the interior chamber, and the Runic inscriptions on its walls, all contribute to render it an object of surpassing interest. The zealous labours of Mr. Farrer have been at length gloriously rewarded, and Mr. Petrie, to whom we before owed so much, has it now in his power to boast that he can exhibit in his far-away isle an archæological treasure beyond any that we know of in the British kingdom."—(pp. 21—23.)

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RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, LEICESTER—With the view of helping forward the restoration of this edifice, a subject more than once mentioned in our pages<sup>a</sup>, Mr. Thomas North (whose name is familiar to our readers as the Hon. Secretary of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society) purposes to publish by subscription "A Chronicle of the Church of St. Martin, Leicester, during the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, with some Account of its Minor Altars and Ancient Guilds, compiled from Original and Contemporaneous Documents." The work, judging from an outline of its contents communicated to the Society, will, from local and original documents, shew the progress of the Reformation generally, and in the parish of St. Martin in particular; whilst numerous notes will fully explain the ritual and ceremonies, and the many appurtenances of the altars and the various accessories of public worship in the pre-Reformation Church. It will also embrace a description of many processions and other customs referred to in the documents, some of which were peculiar to St. Martin's, and are therefore well fitted to receive illustration from the local antiquary; and the story of the chapels and minor altars, as well as of the guilds (as of Corpus Christi and St. George) will be told from existing documents. The work will form a volume of about 280 pages, handsomely printed, and with several illustrations, (large paper, £1 1s.; small paper, 10s. 6d., non-subscribers, 12s. 6d.) and subscribers' names will be received by Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Booksellers, Gallowtree-gate, Leicester. Though got up for a special purpose, we feel assured that Mr. North's book will be one of real value, and we confidently anticipate a speedy close of the subscription list.

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Oct., 1862, p. 438; April, 1863, p. 476.

## COLLECTION OF EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATION.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education having in a recent Minute expressed their wish to have the advantage of the advice and suggestions of the members of the Architectural Museum as to the objects, British and foreign, desirable for the completion of the general collection of architectural decoration at South Kensington, the Council of that body are now circulating a schedule of the classes of objects that seem to them to be best suited for the purpose, and they have announced their intention of keeping an inventory of the finest works of art throughout the world, including all countries, all styles, and all periods. Lovers of art are therefore requested to make notes of any fine objects they may meet with in their travels, either in this country or abroad, and forward the list, with the name and address of the sender, to the Honorary Secretary of the Architectural Museum, Joseph Clarke, Esq., 13, Stratford-place, London, W.

The Council remark:—

“The finest typical works in stained glass, mosaic, and hammered iron can be reproduced in materials like the original. Other reproductions may be obtained by means of casting or electrotyping, or large copies by painting, or otherwise.

“It is desirable that the objects should be the finest specimens of their respective classes, complete in themselves, and not too large for exhibition; but in order not to exclude any fine specimens too large for exhibition as a whole, it is proposed to take casts of their most valuable parts and details, and represent the complete work by a drawing or photograph. It may be stated that the South Kensington Museum contains casts, belonging to the Government, of Archbishop Grey’s tomb in York Cathedral, the prior’s gateway in the cloisters of Norwich Cathedral, the singing gallery in Exeter Cathedral, the pulpit of Giovanni Pisano at Florence, the bronze gates by Ghiberti in the baptistery at Pisa; while among those belonging to the Architectural Museum may be mentioned casts from the altar-screen at Winchester, the arcade from the north-west door of Notre Dame, Paris; the fonts at Winchester Cathedral, Patrington, and other churches; the south doorway of Barfreston Church, Kent; the doors from Boston Church, and the sanctuary knocker from Durham Cathedral (as illustrating metal-work); the Easter sepulchre and the figures from the angel choir at Lincoln, the effigies of Henry III., Queen Eleanor, Richard III. and his Queen, from Westminster, Bishop Aquablanca from Hereford,” &c., &c.

The formation of such a collection in connection with that of the Architectural Museum has for some time past engaged the attention of the Council, and it appears that in July, 1863, they forwarded to My Lords, by request, a report on the subject; the project has now received official sanction, and we beg to commend it to all who take interest in the completion of a collection which, as will be seen, even at present can boast of many fine examples of the arts of the Middle Ages.

## HISTORICAL MEMOIR ON CHARLTON, NEAR WOOLWICH.

WITH the view to perpetuate in print a record of numerous coats of arms borne by families of mark, several of them long since extinct, and of some brasses and monuments of much interest, now extant in the church, as well as certain heraldic memorials in the adjoining mansion, at Charlton, near Woolwich, which have escaped mention by the indefatigable Hasted, in his "History of Kent," but which opportunity has lately enabled me to investigate, I append the result of inspections of family documents and of communications obligingly made to me by the present patron and possessor, himself a lover of heraldry and its kindred sciences.

King James I. granted the manor to John, Earl of Mar, who in 1606 sold it for £2,000 to Sir James Erskine<sup>a</sup>. Sir James the next year transferred it for £4,500 to Sir Adam Newton, Knight and Bart.<sup>b</sup>, who constructed a noble manor-house, and designed to have rebuilt in corresponding character the parish church, but died Jan. 13, 1629, before he could accomplish his wish, "which was performed with money left for the purpose," observes Philipot, "to Sir David Cunningham, knight and bart., late cofferer to Prince Charles, Mr. James Newton, his brother, and Mr. Peter Newton, gentleman usher to King Charles, who have most amply discharged the trust, and in a manner new built a great part thereof, and erected the steeple new from the ground, and furnished it with a new ring of bells, decorating the said church without and within that it surpasses most in the shire<sup>c</sup>." Sir Henry Newton (second son of Sir Adam), who had taken the name of Puckering<sup>d</sup>, alienated the estate in 1659 to Sir William, second son of Sir Richard Ducie, the banker of King Charles I. Sir William was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles II., and afterwards raised to the peerage as Viscount Downe in Ireland. His representatives in 1680 sold it to Sir William Langhorne, Bart., who by his will entailed this and other estates upon his nephew (son of his sister) and heir, Sir John Conyers, Bart.<sup>e</sup>, and his heirs male, which failing by the death of Sir Baldwin Conyers and his son without issue male, they went by entail, first, to William Langhorne-Games, another nephew, (who died Jan.

<sup>a</sup> Wilson Papers, Hasted, vol. i. p. 35; Lysons' Environs, vol. iv. p. 326.

<sup>b</sup> Dean of Durham, Sept. 27, 1606; tutor to Henry, Prince of Wales, whose life he wrote, and afterwards to Prince Charles—Latin inscription on tomb; Hutchinson's Durham, vol. ii. p. 153; Evelyn's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 141, vol. ii. p. 53, &c.

<sup>c</sup> *Villare Cantianum*, fol. 1659, p. 96.

<sup>d</sup> Dugdale's Warw., p. 341; Hasted, vol. i. p. 35.

<sup>e</sup> Buried in Great Staughton Church, where there is a noble monument.

27, 1732, without issue male,) and then with ultimate remainder to Sir William's kinsman, the Rev. John Maryon, who devised them to his niece Margareta Maria, (only daughter of his sister Mary Maryon, by her husband, William Peers, Esq.) the wife of John Badger Weller, Esq., of Hornchurch, in Romford, (she married, secondly, John Jones, Esq.,) with remainder to her only daughter, Jane, the wife of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart.<sup>f</sup>

A villa, agreeably placed, now called "The Cherry Orchard," is said to have been built by Inigo Jones, for his own residence; and a house, formerly the rectory afterwards occupied by Mr. James Moffat, the promoter of aeronautics, was for some years the country retreat of Mrs. Fitzherbert, which circumstance frequently brought George IV., when Prince of Wales, to Charlton. Its next occupant was the Princess of Wales. The Prince's visits there, however, ceased on its vacation by Mrs. Fitzherbert. The same house has subsequently been tenanted by Mr. W. H. Lambton, by Alderman Atkins, and by Gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, Bart., G.C.B. It is not unworthy of remark that this property was received by Sir William Langhorne under the provisions of a local Act of Parliament in exchange for other premises; and the parish having been recently divided for ecclesiastical purposes, it has, by way of free gift, been conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the site of the new parsonage and district church of St. Paul. Thus land originally belonging to the Church has again become devoted to its former sacred destination.

Charlton House, a handsome fabric, is very pleasantly situated, and affords an excellent specimen of the domestic style of architecture and building which prevailed during the reign of King James I. It is constructed of red brick, with stone architraves to the doors and windows, and stone coignes, forming an oblong square, with projections at the end of each front, surmounted by two lofty turrets, and an open balustrade along the summit of the west front, whose centre also projects; and the portico, which is of finely dressed stone, is ornamented with arabesque pilasters and columns of the Corinthian order, and opens into a spacious hall two stories high, furnished with a minstrels' gallery, the walls and roof being decorated and conspicuous with the crest and monogram of Sir William Ducie<sup>g</sup>, who in 1659 made considerable alterations to the house. Some of the apartments are of magnificent proportions, and embellished with carved work in unison with the external appearance of the mansion. The saloon is richly ornamented, and the ceiling is still in the original state, as finished by Sir Adam Newton,

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<sup>f</sup> Wilson Papers, Wilson estates, Act 6 George III., Hasted, vol. i. p. 36; Lysons' *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 529; vol. iv. p. 326.

<sup>g</sup> Evelyn's *Memoirs*, vol. ii.



and exhibits at the west end the arms of King James I., and at the east the ostrich feathers, the cognizance of the Prince of Wales. The chimney-piece in this room is of unusually large dimensions, and of the same date as the ceiling. On one side is a figure in oriental alabaster of Vulcan, and on the other of Venus. The gallery on the north side of the house was also fitted up by Sir A. Newton. It measures 76 ft. by 16 ft.; and on the ceiling at the east end is, on a wreath, a boar passant<sup>h</sup>, intended for the badge of Newton, and at the opposite end a buck courant, the crest of Sir John Puckering, the Lord Keeper, whose daughter Sir A. Newton married. In some of the rooms are chimney-pieces in marble, of colossal size and fine work. On one, in stone, are the arms of Ducie, impaling Seymour—crest and knight's helmet—with the motto, "Omnia desuper."

The apartments contain an extensive assemblage of pictures, among which are portraits of Henry Prince of Wales, by Mytens, and of the Right Hon. Thomas Wilson, LL.D.<sup>i</sup>, ancestor of the present Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, numerous busts, and a choice library; and the muniment-room is rich in original charters and curious manuscripts. The principal staircase is of solid chestnut-wood, appropriately carved, and on the oak doors of the chapel and dining-room, moving on massive iron hinges, in bold relief, are the boar and the buck courant.

In the northern part of the house is the chapel, which is still preserved, and appears by the original document under the hand and seal of John Buckeridge, Bishop of Rochester, and submitted to my inspection, to have been consecrated Sept. 24, 1616.

On the cisterns, at the top of each of the large square-shaped leaden spouts, bearing date 1659, and charged in relief at each joint, about four feet distant, with a lion passant guardant, there is an elaborate cast, the gilding of which is in some parts still fresh, of the following coat:—1st and 4th, Or, two lions passant guardant gules—Ducie; 2nd and 3rd, Or, a fesse vair between three cinquefoils gules; another coat of Ducie.

The stables and outbuildings are of red brick, forming three sides of a square, and have the initials A.N. frequently repeated on the western outer wall. The upper story on that side, appropriated as a dormitory, was reached by a spiral staircase, and supplied with the necessary requirements of a bakery, &c. the opposite one now containing a large and diversified collection of natural history, minerals, fossils, insects, and various other subjects.

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<sup>h</sup> Properly a boar's head between two ostrich feathers.

<sup>i</sup> Privy Councillor and Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth; an able statesman and author; Lay-Dean of Durham, 1579; died June 16, 1581. Lodge's *Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 194; Hutchinson's *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 152; Playfair, vol. vi. p. clxxx.

A red brick wall, peculiarly solid, incloses the park. An importation of reindeer from Norway, a few years since, added to the herd by the present baronet, has unfortunately not been successful.

The gardens are laid out in the old style of arrangement, with the usual formality, and set off with statues, but comprise some beautiful scenery.

The present possessor, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, thoroughly impressed with the desire to maintain the mansion and its dependencies in their characteristic state, has made such reparations only as his own comfort suggested and decay required.

Between the stone mullions of the bay window, in the music-gallery over the entrance-hall, are represented in stained glass the arms and alliances of Sir William Ducie:—

I. Or, two lions passant guardant gules—Ducie<sup>k</sup>, impaling Argent, a chevron gules between three garbs of the last, 2 and 1—Sheffield.

II. Ducie, impaling Azure crusily two pipes in pile or—Pipe<sup>l</sup>. Crest: On a cap of maintenance an ostrich erect or—Ducie.

III. Ducie, impaling Azure, on a

fesse or a lion passant guardant gules, in chief three bezants or—Pyott<sup>m</sup>. Crest: Ducie.

IV. Ducie, impaling Argent, on a bend engrailed gules a crescent between two leopard's heads of the first, on a chief azure three catherine wheels or—Hardye.

In the oriel window at the west end of the long gallery:—

I. Or, on a pile gules between six fleurs-de-lis azure, three lions of England passant guardant or, (being the coat of augmentation granted by King Henry VIII. on his marriage with Lady Jane Seymour)—Francis, Lord Seymour of Tronbridge<sup>n</sup>; impaling Or, a fesse engrailed azure between three escallops gules—Prinne<sup>o</sup>. Baron's coronet. Crest:

Out of a ducal coronet or, a phoenix in flames proper—Seymour.

II. Ducie, Viscount Downe<sup>n</sup>, impaling Seymour. Viscount's coronet and crest.

III. Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Ducal coronet and crest<sup>p</sup>.

IV. Seymour, impaling Sable, a bend engrailed between six billets argent—Allington. Baron's coronet and crest.

In the east window:—

I. Or, two lions passant guardant gules, with the arms of Ulster—Ducie.

II. Ducie, impaling Seymour. Viscount's coronet and crest.

III. Ducie, impaling Pyott.

IV. In the centre a sun-dial, on each side of which is a Cupid, the back-

ground filled in with butterflies and insects. Motto: "Altum sape si vis sapere." This is probably the production of John Oliver, glass-stainer, celebrated for depicting his sun-dials with insects. It is a fine specimen of the artist's ability<sup>q</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> Lord Mayor of London, 1631.

<sup>l</sup> Lord Mayor of London.

<sup>m</sup> Alderman of London.

<sup>n</sup> Sir Wm. Ducie married Frances, daughter of Francis, Lord Seymour.

<sup>o</sup> Lord Seymour married Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Gilbert Prinne, of Assington.

<sup>p</sup> Francis, third baron, succeeded in 1675, as fifth Duke of Somerset.

<sup>q</sup> Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 226, note.

The church of Charlton is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and north aisle, and at the west end is a square brick tower, embattled. It is dedicated to St. Luke, and in an upper compartment of a window in the north aisle, in stained glass, is the winged bull, and in one of the windows in the nave the same emblem is represented, with one hoof resting upon the holy Gospel. There is preserved in the sacristy a sacramental salver, the gift of Sir Richard Raynes, knight, in 1712, (buried here,) and an ancient flagon, the donation of Mrs. Elizabeth Craggs.

An inscription in the chancel window denotes that it was glazed at the expense of James Newton, brother of Sir Adam, and one of the trustees for rebuilding the church; and there is this mutilated inscription, "... REGI CONCLAVI OSTIARIUS HANC SUIS IMPENSIS JUSSIT FIERI 1639." "ILLUSTREISSIMI CAROLI PRIN . . . . AM PULPITUM ET ORATORIUM DOMINI 1639."

The reading-desk and pulpit are of black oak. On the front of the latter is carved in good relief, Argent, a shakefork sable between a lion rampant surmounted by a crown in chief and two towers in base of the last—Cunningham, (Sir David Cunningham, knight and baronet of Nova Scotia, another trustee under Sir A. Newton's will for rebuilding the fabric<sup>r</sup>). On the floor is a brass plate in memory of Edward Blount, of the Middle Temple, and of Wricklemarsh, died 1617; a memorial for John Griffith, Brigadier of the 2nd troop of Guards under the Duke of Marlborough, 1713; the tombs of Thomas Russell and Martha his wife, 1656; and on a flat stone in memory of — Laperostone and his wife, is A tower, thereon a demi-lion rampant, holding between the paws —.

In the windows of the north aisle are the following coats in stained glass:—

I. Quarterly: 1. Per pale argent and gules, barry of six, counterchanged—Peytoe<sup>s</sup>.

2. Argent, a fesse sable on a chief of the first, three pellets of the second—Langeley.

3. Or, three piles gules conjoined at base, in a canton azure a buck trippant or—Loges.

4. Quarterly, Azure and or, per fesse indented—Perot; also a coat of Lang-

ley. Impaling Azure, two ostrich feathers in saltire argent (being an augmentation as servant to the Prince of Wales), between three boars' heads couped argent, langued gules, and tusked or—Newton.

II. Sable, a bend fusilly lozengy cotissed argent—Puckering; impaling Sable, three thatcher's hooks in fesse argent—Chowne<sup>t</sup>.

III. Quarterly of six: 1. Puckering.

<sup>r</sup> Sir David was Master of the Works to King James VI. of Scotland, and afterwards Coffrer to Prince Charles, and was buried here Feb. 7, 1658-9. His representative is the present Sir C. Cunningham-Fairlie, Bart.

<sup>s</sup> Dugdale's Warw., pp. 341 *et seq.* Sir Edward Peytoe, Knt., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir A. Newton. (Dugdale's Warw., p. 332.)

<sup>t</sup> Lord Keeper Puckering married Anne, daughter of George Chowne. (Harl. MSS., Brit. Mus.)

2. Argent, a mullet of five points sable, pierced argent—Ashton.

3. Ermine, on a fesse gules three annulets or—Barton.

4. Paly of six, argent and vert—Langley.

5. Argent, two bendlets sable, the upper one engrailed, the other plain—Lever.

6. Puckering. Crest: A buck courant or—Puckering.

IV. Sable, a cross argent, on a chief of the second three bugle horns of the field stringed gules—Langhorne; impaling Or, two bars azure, a chief quarterly of the last and gules, on the first and fourth two fleurs-de-lis or, on the second and third a lion of England (shewing descent from King Edward IV.)—Manners. Crest: A bugle-horn sable stringed gules, between two wings expanded argent—Langhorne. Dated 1714.

V. Quarterly: 1. Sable, a wolf rampant or, in chief three estoiles of the last—Wilson, Bart.

2. Argent, on a bend gules three lozenges argent between two unicorn's heads erased azure—Smythe<sup>a</sup>.

3. Or, a man's leg couped at the middle of the thigh azure—Haddon<sup>x</sup>.

In the chancel window:—

XII. Argent, on a saltire gules an escallop argent—See of Rochester; impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent and azure, per pale indented sable; 2 and 3, Azure, a fleur-de-lis or—Warner, Bishop of Rochester, consecrated A.D. 1637<sup>c</sup>;

2 and 3, Vert, a cross engrailed argent, a coat of Warner.

XIII. Azure, three boar's heads couped argent, langued gules, tusked or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a boar's head argent—James Newton. Dated "A.D. 1639<sup>d</sup>."

This window is of exquisitely finished emblazonry; the background of the divisions is filled in with fruit and flowers of great beauty of

4. Sable, two chevrons ermine between three roses argent—Weller.

VI. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Barry nebulee of six, sable and or, in the centre a mullet, gules for difference—Blount of Wricklemarsh, in this parish<sup>y</sup>; 2 and 3, Argent, a lion rampant gules within a bordure sable bezanty—Cornwall. Crest: On a cap of maintenance a lion statant gules langued, ducally crowned or—Blount<sup>z</sup>.

VII. Blount: impaling Per chevron or and gules between three greyhounds courant counterchanged—Hast<sup>a</sup>.

VIII. Argent, a sun gules—a coat of Hast.

IX. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a pile surmounted by a fesse gules between four leopard's faces of the second—Garway, Knt.; 2 and 3, Gules, two bars azure, charged with three mascles of the field, a canton or—Ancient arms of Garway<sup>b</sup>. Crest: On a wreath argent and gules a mount vert, thereon a chough proper. Dated "Anno Domini, 1618."

X. Azure, a pall argent within a bordure.

XI. Garway: impaling Argent, on a cross gules, a leopard's face or, a mullet for cadency.

<sup>a</sup> Smythe of Dringhouses, Yorkshire.

<sup>x</sup> Queen Elizabeth, on being asked whether she preferred Dr. Walter Haddon, or Buchanan, replied "Buchananum omnibus antepono, Haddonem nemini postpono." (Chalmers' Biog. Diet.)

<sup>y</sup> Hasted, vol. i. p. 37.

<sup>z</sup> Harl. MSS., Brit. Mus., 1,106, fol. 199 b.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid.

<sup>b</sup> Horsfield's Sussex, vol. ii. p. 114.

<sup>c</sup> These coats were granted to the family of Warner to be borne quarterly.

<sup>d</sup> Brother of Sir Adam, and Gentleman Usher to King Charles I.



design and merit, the whole being the work of Isaac Oliver, the accomplished painter on glass.

The interior of the church is rich in monuments, and perhaps in few country churches is heraldry more extensively introduced upon these memorials than in this church.

In the north aisle, which, as well as the chancel, is appurtenant to the mansion, and in which a succession of the occupants of the latter lie interred, besides some modern tablets are the following memorials and coats :—

XIV. On a stately marble monument to Sir Adam Newton, Knt. and Bart., and to Katherine his wife, daughter of Sir John Puckering, Knt. and Bart., Custos Mag. Sigill., Angliæ. He died Jan. 13, 1629. Same arms as No. 1 and 2, Newton impaling Puckering. This monument, which is plain, was the work of Nicholas Stone, sen., the statuary, architect, and master mason to King James I., and cost £180<sup>e</sup>. The inscription is in Latin, and somewhat lengthy.

XV. On a noble and lofty monument to the Lady Grace, Viscountess Ard-magh, second daughter of John, Earl of Rutland, and wife of Sir William Langhorne, Bart.<sup>f</sup> (she died Feb. 13,  $\frac{1622}{1700}$ ), and to Sir William Langhorne (he died Feb. 26, 1714), Langhorne impaling Manners. Same arms as No. 4. The weight of the marble is estimated at 16 tons.

XVI. A tablet to the memory of Margaretta Maria Jones, wife of John Jones, and widow of John Badger Weller. Died June 19, 1777. And to the memory of the Hon. Charles Thomas Perceval, first son of the Right Hon. Lord Arden, Charles Perceval, second son of the Hon. Spencer Perceval, and to three of the sons of John Trevelyan, Esq.<sup>g</sup>

XVII. A monument to Robert Dingley, F.R.S., of Lamb Abbey, one of the principal promoters of the Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriars, in 1758. Died

Aug. 8, 1781. And to Esther, his second wife. Died June 17, 1784.

XVIII. In a niche, over a monument to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Thompson, of Kerby Hall, Yorkshire, and wife of Robert Dingley, there is a well-executed bust of her; she died in 1759. Argent, a fesse azure, in chief a mullet of the second between two hurts—Dingley; 3 and 4, Azure, two sceptres saltierwise, surmounted by a crown or—Piers, Bart.; impaling Per fesse argent and sable, a fesse counter-embattled between three falcons close counterchanged, belled and jessed or—Thompson.

XIX. On a monument to Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., a General in his Majesty's army; died Aug. 29, 1798. Quarterly, 1. Wilson; 2. Smythe; 3. Gardiner; 4. Haddon; 5. Byfield; 6. Wilson: on an escutcheon of pretence, Weller, with crest and helmet.

XX. On a monument to Dame Jane Wilson, widow of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson; died Aug. 17, 1818. Wilson: on an escutcheon of pretence, Weller.

XXI. A mural slab to Dame Elizabeth Wilson, wife of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson; died Nov. 5, 1818, aged 48.

XXII. On a chaste and elaborate monument to Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., seventh in succession to Sir William Wilson, Bart.<sup>h</sup>, of East Bourne; died July 22, 1821, aged 48. To Caro-

<sup>e</sup> Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 243.

<sup>f</sup> Widow of Patricius, Viscount Chaworth.

<sup>g</sup> Hon. C. T. Perceval died Feb. 17, 1793. This monument was put up by Lady Wilson, daughter and only child of Mrs. Weller.

<sup>h</sup> So created 13 King Charles II. by the name and title of "Willielmum Wilson de East Borne, in comitatu Sussexiæ, armigerum, verum familia patrimonis censu

line his second daughter; died Sept. 7, same year, aged 16. To Spencer Maryon Wilson, his third son; died Aug. 31, 1826, aged 22. To Jane Elizabeth, his eldest daughter; died April 10, 1838, in her 37th year. And to John Maryon Wilson, a Lieut. in H.M.'s 3rd West India Regt., son of John Maryon, second son of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson; he died at Up Park Camp, Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 12, 1853. And to Elizabeth his widow, who died Sept. 8, in the same year (she and her husband having succumbed to yellow fever) leaving one infant daughter.

1. Sable, a wolf rampant or, in chief three estoiles of the last—Wilson.

2. Argent, on a bend gules three lozenges argent, between two unicorn's heads erased gules—Smythe.

3. Sable, three peacocks close argent, two and one—Pecock of Finchley.

4. Argent, a fesse sable, three mullets in chief of the second—Townley.

5. Argent, on a bend sable, three covered cups or—Rixton.

6. Paly of six, or and azure, on a chief of the second a griffin passant of the first—White.

7. Argent, a chevron gules within a bordure sable bezantée—Vannell.

8. Or, on a chief azure three cinquefoils of the first—Mockett.

9. Azure, two lions rampant combatant or—Carter.

10. Chequy, or and gules, on a chevron azure three annulets of the first—Gildridge.

11. Argent, three wolves passant in pale sable—Lovett.

12. Sable, a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed argent, on a chief of the second three griffin's heads erased or—Gardiner.

13. Or, a man's leg couped at the middle of the thigh azure—Haddon.

14. Sable, five bezants in saltire, a chief or—Byfeld.

15. Sable, two chevrons ermine between three roses argent—Weller.

16. Wilson. Crest and knight's helmet.

### Within the Communion rails:—

XXIII. Belonging to a mural tablet to James Craggs<sup>1</sup>, one of his Majesty's Postmasters-General, father of the Right Hon. James Craggs, one of the principal Secretaries of State; died 1722. Sable, on a fesse or between three mullets ermine as many crosses crosslet ermine. Crest: A dexter and sinister arm couped above the elbow armed azure, garnished argent, grasping a sword of the last, hilt and pommel or—Craggs.

### In the chancel:—

XXVI. On a monument to Dame Mary Langhorne, wife of George Jones; died May 26, 1730. Argent, a chevron sable between three crows proper—Jones of Ratcliffe; impaling Argent, a

XXIV. Over a tablet to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of James Craggs; died Jan. 20, 1711, there is her bust well-executed in marble; same arms as 23.

XXV. Belonging to a tablet to Mrs. Ann Robinson, wife of George Robinson, Esq., and daughter of Mr. Anthony Craggs; died Jan. 23, 1736. Vert, on a chevron between three bucks trippant or, as many quatrefoils gules—Robinson; impaling Craggs.

fesse sable, in chief three mascles of the second—Aston.

XXVII. On a monument to Major-Gen. Sir George Bulteel Fisher, K.C.H.; died March 8, 1834. Sable, on a mount

et morum probitate spectatum." (Horsfield's *Sussex*, vol. i. p. 380; Playfair, vol. vi. p. clxxx.)

<sup>1</sup> He purchased the manor of Kidbrooke in this parish. For his character vide Macaulay's *Hist. of Eng.*, vol. iv. p. 547. The manor is now the property of the Earl of St. Germans.

vert two stags salient combatant argent—Fisher of Salisbury; impaling, Sable, three swords, their points towards the sinister point of the escutcheon argent, hilts and pommels or—Rawlyns. Crest: A demi-stag, collared and lined.

XXVIII. On a monument to Sir Augustus Simon Fraser; died June 11, 1835. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three cinquefoils (or fraziens) argent; 2 and 3, Gules, three antique crowns or, impaling —, a demi-lion rampant, between six annulets. Crest: A buck's head erased gules—Fraser.

On the south wall:—

XXX. On an ancient brass to George Seger, Gent.; died June 16, 1594. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, three oak-leaves, two and one; 2 and 3, —, three roundlets, two and one.

XXXI. On an ancient brass to Robert De Veer, third son of John De Veer, Earl of Oxenford, which said Robert<sup>k</sup> deceased the 28th day of April, A.D. 1598. Quarterly, Gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent, with seven other quarterings<sup>l</sup>.

XXXII. On an ancient massive carved stone tablet (let into the wall) to Master Edward Wilkinson, late Master Cooke to Queen Elizabeth, and Clare his wife; died Feb. 23, 1567, 10th year of her Majesty's reign. Party per fesse embattled or and azure, three demi-griffins segreant azure, membered, beaked, and eared gules—Wilkinson of Charlton; impaling a chevron between three martlets, thereon an escutcheon of pretence, a cross flory — between four crescents —.

XXXIII. On an imposing monument to the Hon. Brigadier Michael Richards, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance to King George I.; died Feb. 5, 1721. Argent, a fesse between three torteaux. This monument has a whole-length upright effigy in white marble

XXIX. On a monument to Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B., General in the army; died May 3, 1843. Argent, on a mount a buck couchant under a tree, all proper, and for honourable augmentation, or, a chief azure, a mount vert, thereon a lion in the act of tearing the standard of the Mahratta Prince, Holkar, and beneath, the word "Madripore." Crest: First of augmentation, a soldier of the 22nd Light Dragoons mounted and in position of attack proper; second, out of a mural coronet a buck's head couped proper, attired or.

of the General in armour, holding a baton; it was put up by his nieces, daughters of James Craggs. Refer to No. 22.

XXXIV. On a handsome monument to General Morrison; died Nov. 26, 1799, aged 69, (there is another to his widow, died June 24, 1822, aged 84). Or, on a cross sable five fleurs-de-lis of the field, impaling Vair, on a canton — a stag's head caboshed —.

XXXV. On a monument to Sir William Congreve, Bart.<sup>m</sup>, Lieut.-Gen. in the army, inventor of the rockets bearing his name; died April 30, 1814. Sable, a chevron between three battle-axes argent. Crest: A falcon, wings expanded proper; over it the motto, "Persevere."

XXXVI. A tablet to Sir John Douglass, Knt., Major-General in the army, Lieut.-Col. of Marines, and Groom of the Privy Chamber to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex; died March 4, 1814.

XXXVII. On a tablet to James Moffat, Esq.; died Oct. 12, 1790. Argent, a saltire gules, a chief azure; impaling Argent, an eagle displayed—Moffat; impaling Azure, on a chief dancetté of the second, three quatrefoils of the first—White of Scotland.

<sup>k</sup> Lord of the manor of Wricklemarsh in this parish.

<sup>l</sup> Thorpe's Regist. Roffens., p. 843.

<sup>m</sup> His wife Rebecca lies buried here, 1791.

In the north aisle :—

XXXVIII. On a funeral achievement, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a chief indented gules three crosses patée of the field; 2 and 3, Barry nebulée of six or and gules; supporters and coronet, Perceval, Baron Arden, impaling Wilson. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or,

a boar's head sable, muzzled or. Motto: "Sub cruce candida."

XXXIX. A tablet to the Hon. Edward Perceval, who died March 11, 1840, and to Jane his wife, eldest daughter of Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

It is a curious coincidence that, owing to their alliances with the Wilson family, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, assassinated May 11, 1812, and Edward Drummond, who met a similar death on Jan. 23, 1843, are buried here; an apposite inscription records the services and untimely fate of the former, to whose memory there is also a most pleasing bust, the production of Sir Francis Chantrey's chisel.

HENRY M. VANE.

74, *Eaton-place, S.W.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF FOSSILS.—At a meeting of the Manchester Geological Society held on Feb. 28, in the Peter-street Museum, Mr. A. Knowles presiding, Mr. J. Plant said that he wished to call the attention of the meeting to a serious fraud that had been going on for some time among excavators at the Macclesfield New Cemetery. The excavations had been made in gravels that belonged to the drift, and a number of fragments of shells belonging to a recent period, and occasionally a few nearly perfect, had been found by the workmen, and these had fallen into the hands of gentlemen interested in the geology of the locality. Encouraged by the pecuniary results of their discoveries, some of the workmen had supplied spurious shells, obtained from their friends at Liverpool, Southport, or in Ireland, and they had even robbed rockeries and garden plots that contained shellwork. The shells so obtained were subjected to the action of fire or acid, to deprive them of their epidermis, and to bring out a thin coating of white lime; to give them a true drift character they were afterwards shaken in a basket of gravel, and had imparted to them the necessary red tinge. Having no knowledge of species, some of the workmen had operated on West Indian and African shells, specimens of which Mr. Plant produced. But the most audacious fraud that they had attempted was the manufacture of a fossil. They had very cleverly set a *macra* (*stultorum*) in a piece of Ketton oolite. The shell, which had the peculiar pink tinge of the species, was so cleverly cemented with the oolite that even an ordinary geologist might have been deceived. One of the workmen had said to a gentleman writing to Mr. Plant "that they had made a good thing of it. They had deceived the museums of London, Manchester, and Liverpool, and there had been a fine set of people asking them for the shells." Such a dispersion might lead to very erroneous deductions as to the origin of the diluvial drift of Macclesfield, and he (Mr. Plant) thought it right to mention the fraud to the Society, so that it might be exposed. The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Plant for the course he had adopted.—*Manchester Guardian*.

<sup>n</sup> Lord Arden married, at Charlton, May 1, 1787, Margaretta Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson; they are buried here, with very many members of the Perceval family and connexions.



## FORGERY OF ANTIQUITIES.

AT the weekly evening meeting of the Royal Institution, on Feb. 24, Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., F.S.A., delivered a very valuable lecture on the counterfeits and forgeries that now unhappily abound in every department of archæology. He treated in succession of the forgeries of ancient pottery, glass, and coins, but more particularly of flint implements, which, as he remarked, seem calculated to throw distrust on all arguments based solely on archæological evidence :—

“The case, however, is not so bad as it appears. Great as may be the forger’s skill, I do not believe there is one forgery in a thousand that eventually escapes detection. With those long versed in any particular branch of archæology, there is a sort of intuitive perception which enables them almost at a glance to distinguish between the true and the false. And even with those less versed, a little exercise of common sense and careful observation and comparison, will suffice to prevent any grievous error. It is surprising, also, how the once having been taken in tends to sharpen the observation; and in this respect it is possible that the existence of forgeries may not be altogether an unmixed evil. Habits of caution and of careful investigation are cheaply purchased, if acquired for a small sum of money invested in worthless forgeries.

“There is, indeed, no reason for the collector or antiquary to despair; far less reason is there to doubt the value of well-sifted archæological evidence.

“We do not doubt the existence of genuine coins of Julius Cæsar or of Alexander the Great, because there are numerous counterfeits of them; much less do we doubt of the former existence of these monarchs. And yet I believe there are some who, because the flint implements from the ancient fluviatile beds have been counterfeited, persuade themselves into believing them all to be forgeries; in the same manner as some others persuade themselves that because there are natural forms of flint which in a measure resemble the implements from the drift, therefore they all are natural, and not artificial.

“The existence of these forgeries, however, affords a moderately complete answer to the latter class of doubters, for the counterfeits of the genuine implements which have imposed upon so many are all artificially chipped out, and have been of necessity thus made in order to resemble the originals, which must therefore be regarded as artificial also.

“The other class of doubters will do well to bear in mind that the existence of a counterfeit generally implies the existence of a genuine original, and that the frauds which have been attempted would never have been discovered, had not those who detected them had sufficient experience of genuine specimens on which to found their judgment. They must also remember, that the expositors of these frauds are precisely those who, having most fully investigated the circumstances, are most fully convinced of the value of those discoveries of relics of primæval man in beds of immense antiquity, of which such interesting accounts have, on former occasions, been given in this room by Mr. Prestwich and Mr. Lubbock.

It is hard to say which is more mischievous to the advance of science—to believe too little, or to believe too much. For myself, I think that the forgeries we have been examining point the true moral—that enunciated by Epicharmus 2,000 years ago—‘That the very nerves and sinews of knowledge consist in believing nothing rashly.’”

## Original Documents.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF ANTONY A WOOD.

CONTINUING our extracts from these papers, we come upon the following, which appear worth printing, although we are not able to give any particulars regarding the writers, beyond the fact that John Gurgany took the degree of D.D., Dec. 15, 1660. Wood's own explanation of the first two letters is as follows:—

“Now that the Queen (Henrietta Maria,) lodged w<sup>th</sup> her court in Merton Coll. which was from the year 1643 to 1646. The divers marriages, christenings, and burials in this church, in this parish of St. John Bapt., carefully registred by Mr. John Gurgany, one of the chaplains; but about the time of the surrender of Oxford, (Jan., 1646,) the said Register among other books was stolen from him by the souldiers who took it out of his window in the vault-chamber next to the chappell. This he hath several times told me.

“A. à W.<sup>a</sup>”

The letters of Mr. Harward and Mr. Hewetson give a good idea of the diligence with which Wood endeavoured to test the information that he received.

“MR. WOOD,—All that at present I can answer to y<sup>r</sup> just & civill request is, that I am sorry I cannott sodainly satisfy y<sup>r</sup> expectation. The truth is my sad times gave mee small occasion for a registry y<sup>e</sup> most being of ye blacke Guard, living & dying in Tente in o<sup>r</sup> Ball Countr (sic). Some few Gentry ther were, besides M<sup>r</sup> Kenill & M<sup>r</sup> Howson, fellowes of o<sup>r</sup> College, but in what Truncke that Registry is I cannott gesse, All things at y<sup>e</sup> Surrender of Oxford being huddled up into Truncks & boxes, wherof some have not been opened these 16 yeeres. But soe soone as my Quarters are enlarg'd I shall make a dilligent search for any thing wherin I may serve y<sup>e</sup> Publicke and y<sup>r</sup> selfe. Soe with my kind respectes to y<sup>r</sup> good Mother, y<sup>r</sup> selfe, & all o<sup>r</sup> friends in & neere Merton College, I now hastily rest,

“Sr, y<sup>r</sup> lo. fr.,

“JOHN GURGANY.

*“from y<sup>e</sup> white horse in Aldergate street,*

*“7<sup>ber</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, 62.”*

“MR. WOODS,—I doe earnestly desire not only y<sup>r</sup> pardon but y<sup>r</sup> pittie also for my sad memory in not answering y<sup>r</sup> civill enquiryes long since upon y<sup>e</sup> first. I made a dilligent search but could not find my register book which at Merton College lay usually in my Window. Whence doubtlesse it was stolen by those 2 souldiers which by miracle (almost) I retrived, & brought into my

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\* Vide Life of Wood, by Bliss, (Appendix,) pp. 342-3.

Chamber in y<sup>e</sup> Vault with in one houre after they had ript up my window, but I could not find in their pocketts either bookes, brushes, or napkins, their receivers then standing neere y<sup>e</sup> pitt, only diverse Lett<sup>rs</sup> with directions to mee, soe that I merrily ask't one of them how long hee had beene my secretary. S<sup>r</sup>, I am sorry I cannot answer y<sup>r</sup> expectation, but wee must imitate their patience who have lost their Holy-Orders, and papers of much greater consequence. Soe with my kind respects to my kinde valantine & y<sup>r</sup> selfe with y<sup>e</sup> rest of my friends, I now hastily rest,

“Yr very loving friend,

“JOHN GURGANY.

“*Clapham, neere Lambeth, May 23, 64.*”

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“*Plymtree, March 30<sup>th</sup>, 168<sup>2</sup><sub>1</sub>.*

“S<sup>r</sup>,—I have been this day att Columpton, accordinge to your desire, to search y<sup>e</sup> Register for y<sup>e</sup> epitaph of M<sup>r</sup> Crompton, but understand y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> person is yet livinge, soe I suppose your friend is misinformed; he preached in Columpton within two months in a conventicle, as I understande by some of ye towne, and is now in Exon. I enquired whether there had been any of his name before him, but was informed y<sup>t</sup> there had not, soe this is all ye account I can give you of him.

“Yours att command,

“CHARLES HARWARD.”

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“R<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>,—You having told me y<sup>t</sup> some people are disatisfyed as to ye Religion of ye late Bp. of Chester, & they do not beleave he dyed in ye Comunion of o<sup>r</sup> church, At y<sup>r</sup> desire I do readily give you an account of his Ldp's end. I went to visit him on Saturday last in ye evening, w<sup>a</sup> he desired me to stay w<sup>th</sup> him all night & so give him ye H. Sac<sup>t</sup> next morning. Accordingly I did so, pray'd with him as y<sup>e</sup> Ch. appoints in her publick office, and he joyn'd w<sup>th</sup> me zealously in it. Afterwards I administred ye B. Sac<sup>t</sup> to him, about 5 a clock on Sunday morning, in y<sup>e</sup> presence of 2 other p'sons, w<sup>th</sup> he rec'd w<sup>th</sup> all ye devotion & prsence of minde w<sup>ch</sup> could be expected from one in his weak condition. Soon afterwards I left him, but visited him again after diner & at night, & on munday morning last between 4 & 5 a clock he sent for me; I waited on him & found him sensible & able to speak, wheruppon I prayd with him in ye Churches office, & about a 4<sup>ter</sup> before 7 I recommended his soul to ye Almighty. I could adde other very good circumstances to evince ye truth of his Ldp's dying in ye truth of ye Comunion of ye ch. of England, As ye Declaration he made to y<sup>t</sup> purpose in ye prsence of Dr. Foy & me & several others but Saturday noon, his sharp and even passionate answers to some eminent ecclesiasticks of ye Rom. Comun., who last Sunday in ye afternoon attempted somthing uppon him. But thes substantial proofs will, I doubt not, satisfye any reasonable sceptick, as they have fully convinced, S<sup>r</sup>,

“Y<sup>r</sup> very humble Servant,

“MICH. HEWETSON.

“*Ap. 16, 1689.*”

(Wood's notes.) “A newes letter at Oxon. dat. 27 Ap. 1689, saith y<sup>t</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Cartwright B. of Chester is dead in Ireland, supposed to be poysoned by the popish

clergy. Another, dat. 30 Apr. 1689, saith, Advices to day say y<sup>t</sup> the Bp. of Chester dyed of y<sup>e</sup> bloody flux."

James Harrington, the writer of the following letter, was a lawyer, first of the Inner Temple and afterwards of Lincoln's Inn. He appears to have been a person of considerable talent, though prematurely cut off at the age of twenty-nine. Wood was under much obligation to him, and he was the author of several pieces evincing great legal knowledge and an intimate acquaintance with the history of the University of Oxford. He was born, so it is said, at Waltham Abbey, elected a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to which cathedral his remains were removed for interment, after his decease in London, in November, 1693<sup>b</sup>. He edited an edition of Dr. Stradling's works, with a preface and memoir<sup>c</sup>. A more extended notice of his life and writings will be found in the *Athenæ*, Bliss's edit., vol. iv. col. 237.

"Jan. 2<sup>d</sup>, —91.

"Sr,—I am not yet able to answer Your last concerning Dr Stradling wholly, but shall send you a particular account as soon as ready. In y<sup>e</sup> mean time, I am sorry to hear that your book cannot come out entire. All y<sup>e</sup> Amendm<sup>ts</sup> that I ever wish'd were only such as might have been made to ye stile & expression, & possibly some circumstances, that seem'd immateriall, might have been omitted. This I in some measure endeavour'd to compass, in some few lives of the first volume, designing nothing more, than what I always promoted, the interest of your-self & y<sup>e</sup> reputation of your work. When I saw that those alterations were not very easy to you, & that the review of this part of your work would take up more time then my leisure could well afford, I was resolv'd to spare my-self & gratify you. I look'd not therefore on one line of this volume, till these Holy-days afforded me a little time. I find that Mr Frazer<sup>d</sup> hath been a severe Aristarchus, & that y<sup>e</sup> Abp. will not let Wilkin's life come out entire<sup>e</sup>. It was a complaint against the late Bishop of Oxford<sup>f</sup> That he put some characters into your book, tho I find that y<sup>e</sup> complainant thinks it no crime to put others out. Other omissions there are of things inserted by you, in w<sup>ch</sup> the most materiall passages are retrench'd. This I am y<sup>e</sup> more sorry should happen to your work, because you pursue no private interest in it, but design it a Treasure for posterity, & neither court y<sup>e</sup> favour of y<sup>e</sup> present age nor desire it. There are some errata in the last volume sent

<sup>b</sup> Wood in his "Diary," under date Nov. 30, 1693, says:—"St Andrew's day, int. 2 & 3 post merid., the body of James Harrington, Esq., was conveyed to Oxon, from London, accompanied by 40 or 60 horses before his hearse, & twelve coaches behind it; buried in the north transept of Ch. Ch. at evening prayer."

<sup>c</sup> Dr. George Stradling's Sermons and Discourses on Several Occasions, together with an Account of the Author. 8vo., London, 1692.

<sup>d</sup> Mr. Fraser was licenser of all books of "profane history" in the years 1690, 1, and 2, and in this capacity appears to have taken many liberties with the second volume of the *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, without the knowledge or consent of the author, who accuses him, not without cause, of "presbyterian partiality."

<sup>e</sup> Vide Wood's *Athenæ* by Bliss, vol. iii. col. 967.

<sup>f</sup> John Fell, S.T.P., elected Jan. 1675-6, died July 10, 1686.



me out of Rutland-shire ; others brought to me by a very ingenious gentleman, the son of my late L<sup>d</sup> Hatton, lately in ye Tow<sup>r</sup>.<sup>g</sup> As all People are wont that discover faults, They have blam'd some passages that deserve no censure, & yet in other circumstances have discovered some few mistakes. This is no blemish to a work of this Nature, & in which everybody is a critick not on ye Generall work, but on the particular part of it which concerns them-selves & their family's. S<sup>r</sup>, These considerations I referr to your self, & whether you would have an appendix of Errata or not, desire not to trouble you or myself too often in these Matters, but am not unwilling upon any occasion to promote so great & necessary a work, and to approve my self, S<sup>r</sup>,

"Your humble & faithfull Serv<sup>t</sup>,

"JA. HARRINGTON.

"*Inner Temp<sup>l</sup>*" Lond.

"D<sup>r</sup> Plot designs a Natural History of London & Middlesex. M<sup>r</sup> Ob. Walker hath publish'd his book of coins<sup>h</sup>. You have seen D<sup>r</sup> Smith's life of Camden<sup>i</sup>. If he had translated yours, it had been shorter & better; Besides, the work itself, for want of du Thou's letters & some of Camden's own at Paris, & in vain expected from Thevenot, is very imperfect. You know that M<sup>r</sup> Boyle is dead<sup>j</sup>.

"To M<sup>r</sup> Anthony Wood."

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ANCIENT GROTESQUES.—The excavations conducted at Gragnano, near Herculaneum, have brought to light a painting which derives its interest chiefly from the grotesque figures it represents. M. Barré, who has described it, is of opinion that the artist meant to represent certain well-known persons of his period under the shape of monkeys. Several ancient writers have mentioned caricatures. Cicero, for instance, in his treatise *De Oratore*, book ii., speaks of figures in which certain deformities of the bodies are exaggerated, so as to excite laughter ; and Pliny mentions a painter of the name of Antiphilus, who had acquired a reputation by creating a style called "gryllus," in which the subjects represented were fantastic or comical. Calades and Ludius are also spoken of; the former used to paint representations on canvas of some favourite scene of a comedy to be performed, much in the same way as those we see exhibited at fairs for the edification of the public in front of the booths where conjurors and other artists ply their various arts. This custom is still general throughout Italy for theatres of the higher order. As for Ludius, who flourished under Augustus, he was the first to introduce paintings over doors ; and the subjects of these were generally grotesque.—*Galignani*.

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<sup>g</sup> Probably committed to the Tower for adherence to the Stuart family, and in apprehension of a rising in their favour, Christopher Lord Hatton had been employed and honoured by the Stuarts, a circumstance in itself sufficient to cause suspicion and distrust to the intruding government of the period.

<sup>h</sup> "The Greek and Roman History Illustrated by Coins and Medals, in two Parts, by O. W." London, 1692.

<sup>i</sup> "Epistolæ et Annales Camdeni, ab A.D. 1603 et A.D. 1623, cum vita ejus." 4to., London, 1691. Wood's Life will be found in the *Athenæ*, vol. ii. col. 339.

<sup>j</sup> The Hon. Robert Boyle, died Dec. 30, 1691, in the 65th year of his age.

## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

*[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

*April 7.* Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., Vice-President, in the chair.

Before entering upon the ordinary communications to the meeting, Mr. Purnell stated that, in accordance with the unanimous desire that a suitable expression of condolence should be conveyed to the Duchess of Northumberland, on her recent most grievous bereavement, an address had been prepared by the Council, and signed on behalf of the Society by the Marquis Camden. Her Grace had with great kindness directed an acknowledgment to be sent to the President, in reply to this testimony of the heartfelt sympathy of the members on the loss of so generous a friend, the beneficent patron of every high and intellectual purpose. The Chairman observed that he could not refrain from alluding to a fresh loss sustained by the Institute since their previous assembly, in the painfully sudden death of one of their oldest and most valued friends, Mr. Hartshorne, who had on that occasion so feelingly expressed the general and deep regret of the Society on the decease of the lamented Duke of Northumberland.

A short memoir by Professor Rolleston was read, describing the recent excavations on Barton Abbey farm, near Abingdon, where from time to time skeletons had been found in digging for gravel; a section of about four feet in depth had been exposed, shewing a layer of large rough stones under about two feet of ordinary mould, and also in another part a considerable stratum of undisturbed gravel, free from any such stones. Encouraged by the suggestions of Mr. Akerman, so well known by his successful explorations of Anglo-Saxon vestiges, Professor Rolleston had caused a careful search to be made, and directed the removal of the large stones which had been left undisturbed by the gravel-diggers. Under the centre of the heap of stones was found, at a depth of about eight feet, a layer of burnt matter, with woody fibre, supposed to be of oak, and towards the outside of the heap the traces of fire were very distinct. The stones had apparently been originally arranged around a circular pit, in which the fire was made. Fragments of Romano-British pottery were noticed throughout the excavation; some of them, although found far apart from each other, fitted together; the vessels may have been broken intentionally, and then thrown into the funeral pile. Bones of a dog, in size nearly approaching to those of a wolf, were disinterred, also remains of large and small ruminants, and of horses, but no human bones. The bones of a horse of large size were found in their natural apposition, shewing that the animal was probably interred in a perfect state, at the time of the obsequies. The remains lay at the depth of six feet, protected by stones. A dorsal

scute of the broad-nosed sturgeon was found; this is the more rare of the two English species, and is now only occasionally taken in the Solway. The fish was formerly regarded as a great delicacy, and much esteemed by the Romans. Professor Rolleston observed that the mixture of cremation with ordinary interment is remarkable, and the fact claims particular notice that the relics of Roman vessels occurred throughout the deposit at all depths.

In the discussion which ensued, some pertinent remarks were made on the important aid to archæological enquiry which might accrue through a systematic examination of animal remains which may be disinterred on British, Roman, and Saxon sites. In the investigation of the lake-habitations in Switzerland most interesting results had been attained through the assistance of a skilful comparative anatomist, Professor Rutimeyer of Basle, and a well-classified collection had been formed, illustrative of the fauna of the remote age to which the "pfahlbauten" may be ascribed. The hope was warmly expressed that Professor Rolleston might be disposed to form collections, for which the spacious museum at Oxford would present no slight advantage, auxiliary to archæological enquiries and the history of the earlier races by which the British Islands were occupied.

The Rev. Canon Scarth exhibited a drawing of a Roman kiln for firing pottery, lately found at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, on the line of the Foss Way between Bath and Ilchester, and near the point where that road is traversed by another leading to the port on the Severn, (Ad Axium). Abundant as are the relics of various Roman wares in England, the traces of actual manufacture are comparatively uncommon. Kilns have, however, been found at Caistor, in Northamptonshire, where extensive fictile manufactures were carried on in Roman times; other examples have occurred in the New Forest, near London, also in some other places described by Mr. Roach Smith, and are lately figured in his *Collectanea Antiqua*. The curious remains noticed by Mr. Scarth are very similar to some of those kilns, and the technical arrangements introduced by the Roman potters seem to have been pretty uniformly the same in all these instances. Some further particulars relating to the curious discovery at Shepton Mallet have been given in this Magazine<sup>a</sup>, by the Rev. W. Caparn.

A very interesting memoir was then read by Mr. Edmund Oldfield, F.S.A., relating to certain royal portraitures existing in the ancient conventual church of Little Malvern Priory, Worcestershire. Drawings of some of the figures, namely those of Edward, son of Edward IV., and of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of that King, were amongst the skilful facsimiles of painted glass executed by the late Mr. Winston, and recently exhibited by the Archæological Institute. The portraits of Edward IV., his queen, and the various branches of the royal lineage, were formerly to be seen in the east window of Little Malvern Church, where they were placed by John Alcock, bishop of Worcester, the Prince's preceptor. The church was erected by that prelate in 1481. Unfortunately several of the portraitures of which Habingdon, the Worcestershire antiquary, has preserved a minute description, have perished.

Among objects brought for exhibition was the metatarsus of a red

deer, with an implement made thereof, probably for the fabrication of nets; it was found at a great depth in peat near Walthamstow, and was sent for examination by Mr. N. Wetherell of Highgate, through Mr. James Yates. Mr. Edmund Waterton contributed several beautiful rings and specimens of mediæval jewellery. Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart., brought a fine illuminated choral service book, of Italian art; it is bound in portions of an old Italian casket of cypress wood; also a brooch of very delicate workmanship in ivory.

Mr. T. Whelan contributed a beautifully sculptured pastoral staff in ivory.

Mr. Bernhard Smith exhibited several remarkable early weapons, and some relics found in the Thames, of very unusual and curious character.

A large bronze tripod caldron found at a considerable depth at Norwich, was sent for examination by Sir John Boileau. It had been regarded by some antiquaries as a relic to be assigned possibly to the Roman period.

Mr. C. D. Waite brought a very fine medal of the Chancellor de Tellier, a remarkable example of French art of its class at the period.

At the next meeting, on May 5, a valuable memoir will be read on recent explorations in the north of England, by the Rev. William Greenwell, of Durham.

#### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*March 22.* N. GOULD, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Mrs. George Gow and Miss Furlem of Woodville, Forest Hill, were elected associates.

The Chairman announced to the meeting the sudden death of their most esteemed associate the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne. Several members gave testimony to his learning and high character, and a letter of condolence was directed to be addressed to Mrs. Hartshorne on the occasion.

Mr. Cope and Mr. Gooden exhibited nine fine specimens of Roman pottery obtained from the Medway, together with a portion of tessellated pavement, and some coins from the Upchurch marshes.

Mr. Irvine exhibited a fragment of a Roman tile stamped *DECL. VI.* found at Berkeley Church, Gloucestershire, probably of the Sixth Legion.

Mr. Gunston produced a charact femail of the fourteenth century, which would appear to have been used as an amulet against St. Vitus's Dance. He also exhibited some medals and medalets of Charles I.

Mr. Cuming read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Maule, Rector of Cheam, reporting the discovery of a stone coffin. It contained a skeleton, and by the head was a pewter chalice and paten; there were also portions of the vestments of an ecclesiastic.

The Rev. Mr. Pollexfen exhibited, through the Treasurer, a drawing of a portion of fine tessellated pavement just discovered at Colchester, presenting a very ornamental pattern.

A further portion of the MS. Suffolk Collections of the late Earl of Gosford was read, detailing fees of office in the time of James I., and remarks on "Moated Inclosures," by Mr. Wilton Rix, the Mayor of Beccles.



Miss M. Westmacott exhibited three torques of bronze of the twisted and ribbon types found in a field at Wedmore, Somersetshire; they are in the possession of Colonel Lutrell. Mr. Cuming made some observations on the discovery, and an interesting discussion ensued.

*April 12.* H. SYER CUMING, Esq., Hon. Sec., in the chair.

Josiah Cato, Esq., of Kendal House, North Brixton, was elected an associate.

A letter from Mrs. Hartshorne in acknowledgment of the vote of condolence voted on occasion of the lamented decease of the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne was read, and ordered to be inserted in the Journal.

Various presents received from Mr. Evans, F.R.S., the Royal Society, Cambrian Archæological Association, &c., were announced.

Mr. Irvine exhibited further portions of Roman brick found in Berkeley Church, Gloucestershire, marked as having been made by the Sixth Legion. Mr. Thomas Wright thought no example of the Sixth Legion had been found further south than York.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a statuette of a hunter from the collection of the late Mr. Litchfield, who had marked it as "a Roman bronze found in London." He also exhibited a portion of an enamelled bronze hook or clasp sculptured with Runic knots, found in Chinnor churchyard, Oxon.

Mr. Clarence Hopper exhibited impressions from three fine seals, one of which, of vesical shape, bore the legend ✚ s. THOMÆ DE CLIMPINGE. SACERDOT; the matrix is of brass, and belongs to the thirteenth century. A circular seal, also of the same period, belonging to the Sisters of St. Victor, in Utrecht, bearing a nimbed equestrian figure. A shield-shaped seal of the fourteenth century, representing the Virgin crowned, nursing the infant Jesus, an ecclesiastic kneeling in front; in the field is AVE MARIA, and on the verge s. ALEXANDRI DE ASTELEYA CLERICI.

The Rev. Mr. Kell exhibited the iron barrel of a fetterlock found under a house at Winchester.

Mr. Cato exhibited the carving of a musician which formed part of a series of minstrels formerly in Brandenburgh House. It is of the sixteenth century.

Lord Boston exhibited some fine specimens of crutch handles of walking-sticks of the seventeenth century, in rich red coral, representing the heads of a camel and a collared dog emerging from a bivalve-shell; another of wax-coloured amber, figuring a blunt-nosed dog and feathers like nautilus shells.

Mr. Cuming also exhibited some of the time of Charles II., one of impressed horn, found in Fleet ditch in 1847.

Mr. Powell exhibited a Chinese glazed brick from a porcelain tower made in a shape to economize material in the facing of buildings.

Mr. T. W. King, York Herald, gave a notice of the Collection of MSS. in the College of Arms for the County of Suffolk, which was directed to be printed, with Lord Gosford's Suffolk Collections, in the Journal.

Mr. Gordon Hills, in the absence of Mr. Pettigrew, read his paper "On Roman Materials found in the Church of Bradford-on-Avon," and from various particulars he determined the sculptured sepulchral figure found therein to be that of Agnes, relict of Reginald de Aulâ, a great benefactor to Bradford in the thirteenth century. The paper gave rise

to considerable discussion, in which Mr. Gordon Hills pointed out the similarity of the interlaced work in the church to what he had met with in Ireland, and of which he produced drawings. These, with the paper, will appear in the Journal.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*March 16.* W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Among the presents announced was one from the corporation of the City of London of a beautifully executed bronze medallion, struck in commemoration of the public entry into the city, of H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, on the occasion of her approaching marriage with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, March 7, 1863, in the mayoralty of the Right Hon. W. A. Rose, M.P. On the obverse is the bare head of the Princess to the left, with the legend ALEXANDRA; beneath the neck, J. S. WYON, SC. On the reverse is a group of figures, in which the Princess, led by the Prince of Wales, and attended by Hymen, is welcomed by the City of London. The City is accompanied by Peace and Plenty, the latter carrying the diamond ornaments which the City offers to the Princess. In the background is the triumphal arch erected at London Bridge, where the Princess entered the City. Above are the words WELCOME ALEXANDRA, and in the exergue are the arms of the City and MAR: 1863, and the artists' names, J. S. & A. B. WYON, SC.

Mr. Webster exhibited six nobles of Henry V. and VI., with various slight peculiarities in the legends and types. The most remarkable was one which might probably be referred to the last coinage of Henry VI., on account of the great similarity of the portrait and general character of the obverse to that of the excessively rare nobles of the first coinage of Edward IV. It is remarkable that the  $\pi$  in the centre of the reverse is upside down, and that the same is the case with the die from which the reverse of the nobles of Edward IV. were struck, an  $\epsilon$  having however been punched in over the  $\pi$ .

Mr. Evans exhibited a third-brass coin of Diocletian, found in Hertfordshire, and struck under Carausius at London. The reverse legend is PAX AVGGG, the three G's of which allude to Carausius, Diocletian, and Maximian. In the exergue are the letters M.L.XXI., and in the field S.P.

Mr. Vaux exhibited thirty milled sixpences of Elizabeth, found by Gen. Sir Thomas Phillips at Peshawur, in the Punjaub. It is curious that there is a tradition on the spot of an Englishman having been murdered at that place about 250 years ago.

Mr. Farrer, M.P., sent for exhibition some Roman coins found at Chedworth Wood, near Foss Bridge, Gloucestershire, on the site of a Roman villa. Of these Mr. Madden gave a short account. They consisted of coins of Antoninus Pius, Victorinus, Tetricus, Allectus, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine I. and II., Constantius II., Magnentius, and Valentinian I. One of the coins of Allectus is remarkably fine, and of larger module than ordinary.

Mr. Madden read a letter from the Rev. J. G. Joyce, relative to finds of coins at the excavations now being carried on at Silchester; they usually consist of coins of Diocletian, Maximian, and the Constantine period, the most interesting at present found being two of Carausius, one of which, with the obverse legend VIRTVS CARAVSI AVG, and the helmeted bust to the left, though already known, is still of

great rarity. The other has the legend PAX AVGGG on the reverse, the same as on the coin of Diocletian before described.

The Rev. A. Pownall exhibited a portion of a find of fifteenth-century groats, which were discovered in an earthen jug in the village of Clay Coton, on the borders of Northamptonshire. Mr. Pownall also read a paper giving a description of the hoard, which consisted of coins of Henry VI., Edward IV. and V., Richard III., and Henry VII., the bulk being those of Edward IV., and including coins struck at London, York, Coventry, Bristol, Norwich, Dublin, and Drogheda, with every well-recognised mint-mark. A single specimen from the London mint bears the M.M. of the fleur-de-lys, which though common enough on York coins has not before been noticed on any of London. There were in the hoard seven of the groats with the name of Edward, but with the M.M. of the rose and sun united, as used under Richard III., and which are therefore assigned to Edward V. The groats of Richard III. were sixteen in number, and there were seven of the rare first coinage of Henry VII., with the open crown, and thirteen of his second coinage. The total number of groats in the hoard was 433. Mr. Pownall directed attention to the numerous minute differences in the mint-marks and symbols on the coins of the period of English history represented by this find, and suggested their being made the subject of more careful study than has hitherto been accorded to them.

### CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

*March 14.* The Rev. JAMES HARRIS, Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, in the chair.

Dr. Davies exhibited a gold touch-piece of the Stuart period, and read a short memoir "On the Origin and Practice of Touching for the King's Evil." He observed that the employment of superstitious practices as a means of healing was coeval with the earliest historic records. The Britons and Gauls sought from the Druids the cure of diseases, just as the lepers and other sick people of Scriptural times repaired to the priests and prophets among the Jews to be healed of their infirmities. Thus Naaman, the Syrian general, resorted to Elisha in order that the prophet might "strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper;" and in the present day the Mohammedans still believed and kept up a similar practice. The Roman emperor Vespasian is recorded to have cured two lame or blind men by simply laying his hand upon them. A like power was assumed by the kings of England from very early times, but it was confined to the cure of scrofula, or 'king's evil,' as it was more popularly termed. King Edward the Confessor largely exercised this assumed prerogative of royalty, and numerous as well as wonderful were some of the cures attributed to him by William of Malmesbury, the historian. In the reigns of Edward I. and III. the superstition largely prevailed, and the national records of the time state even the total cost of the 'touch-pieces' of gold annually distributed among the sick people at the time of their healing. It used to be considered that the efficacy of the royal touch had some connection with the anointing of the king's hand at his coronation, and that *queens* consequently were unable to exercise it. Queen Elizabeth, however, was not to be



so set on one side; but, on the contrary, after her coronation spent something like £3,000 a-year in providing the gold touch-pieces, and in the other details of the ceremony. The Stuarts each in their sovereign turn observed the practice, and in the old Books of Common Prayer of the period, there would be found the special religious service used on those occasions. James II. visited Chester in 1687, and in the "Diary of Bishop Cartwright" it is recorded that the King repaired to the cathedral, and there on two occasions touched and cured 600 poor persons of the king's evil. Dr. Davies then exhibited a gold touch-piece of Charles II., which relic had been preserved in his own family for many generations. Remarks followed from Dr. Brushfield and other members on the presumed efficacy of the rite and the *bona fides* of the recipients; after which

Mr. H. Burnett, of London, offered some remarks "On a fine series of Sepulchral Slabs, &c., at St. John's Church, Chester, and at Rhuddlan Priory, Flintshire." Rubbings, &c., of some of the more curious examples were exhibited at the meeting.

A short discussion ensued, which was continued after the proceedings of the evening had terminated; the general feeling being one of regret that while the St. John's Church slabs were all now carefully housed and arranged under the Vicar's eye, the valuable series at Rhuddlan should remain exposed to wind, weather, and other injury in an ordinary farm-yard. A beautiful church, the admiration of all England, now exists at Bodelwyddan, near Rhuddlan; and it seems a pity that, in the close vicinity of so much that is tasteful and elegant in modern Gothic architecture, some provision should not be made for the respectful custody of sepulchral remains of such undoubted antiquarian interest. A small mortuary temple in architectural character with the church itself, placed in or near to the churchyard, and containing the choice series of gravestones now scattered about the ruins of Rhuddlan Priory and churchyard, would give to the new church great additional interest.

Dr. Brushfield was to have continued his "Extracts from the Cheshire MSS. of the Randle Holme Family, now in the British Museum," but the length which the two former papers went to did not leave sufficient time for him to deal with the subject, and the reading of his paper was accordingly postponed.

Mr. T. Hughes exhibited an ancient plan of Chester, issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by means of which he attempted a comparison between the Chester of Tudor times and the city of the present day.

"This plan of Chester," he said, "is the earliest in date that has survived to us, and owing to its being published on the continent as one of the plates to Braun's *Urbes Restituta* in 1574, does not appear to have been known to Chester antiquaries before the commencement of the present century. So far as my own observation has gone, it is not mentioned by the writers in King's 'Vale Royal,' by Lysons, Ormerod, or Hanshall, in their respective historical descriptions of Chester. The first printed notice of it I have met with is in the second volume of Henningway's 'History of Chester,' published in 1831, in which the writer speaks of it as a 'precious *morceau*,' and as if there were only a single copy of it in existence. In correction of this, it may be worth while stating that I personally possess two copies of the plan, both of which are exhibited here to-night. Mr. John Edwards, master of the Blue-coat School, an industrious local collector, is the fortunate owner of a third, a fourth copy being, if I mistake not, in the hands of Mr. Topham. Rare or common, however, as the plan may be, it has an interest of its own for those who, like myself, love to pore over and understand the past history of the old city."



Dr. Brushfield observed that "Mercer's Row," shewn upon the plan, was the earliest use of the word 'row' which had been found.

*April 3.* MEADOWS FROST, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Beamont read a paper on "Richard II. and his Connection with Cheshire and the Principality, including his Deposition and Imprisonment at Flint Castle and Chester," which took a favourable view of the character and conduct of the unfortunate king, and embraced a full consideration of Shakespeare's drama of the same name. After discussing earlier events, as the conduct of Richard's guard of Cheshire archers<sup>b</sup>, and the defeat of the Cheshire men at Radcot Bridge, he passed on to the successful rebellion of Bolingbroke, and having noticed Richard's landing at Milford, or, according to some chroniclers, Barkloughly, which he believed to be identical with the present Harlech, he traced his advance by Conway towards Chester. After occupying Bristol, Bolingbroke, concluding that the King would aim to reach Chester, where he had many friends, wheeled his army about, and, marching through Gloucester, Hereford, Leominster, and Ludlow, cried everywhere as he went, "Havoc and destruction to Cheshire and the Cheshire men." It might be that this cry had alarmed the high sheriff of Cheshire, Sir Robert Legh, of Adlington, and his brother John Legh, or it might be that they were influenced by baser motives, but at Shrewsbury they met Bolingbroke, and tendered him their allegiance. Their conduct was ungrateful as well as traitorous, for John Legh had been retained and pensioned by the King within a year, and he had made Sir Robert the high sheriff, and conferred on him the constablenesship of Oswaldstree for life, with a competent salary, and had still further honoured him by being his guest during the sitting of the Parliament at Shrewsbury. (Chester Records, &c., 21 Rich. II.) From Shrewsbury Bolingbroke advanced to Prees, and thence to Chester, which city he entered on the 9th of August, and caused peace to be immediately proclaimed at the city cross. But the next day saw a strange commentary on this proclamation, for then, in pursuance of his policy to

"cut off the heads

Of all the favourites that the absent king

<sup>b</sup> "During his whole reign," said Mr. Beamont, "we find an intimate connection existing between Richard and his Cheshire palatinate, and the passion, prejudice, and jealousy of the times have created out of the existence of his Cheshire guard one of the most serious of the charges urged against him at his deposition. This charge was so general that those who have examined it are of opinion that it was greatly exaggerated. Indeed as to all the charges against King Richard and his friends, it must be remembered that, except two, all the chroniclers were Lancastrians, whose prejudices might very naturally obscure their judgment. Another charge made against the Cheshire guard, that they used an unjustifiable familiarity in addressing their sovereign, seems to refute itself. 'Dycon,' they are reported to have said, 'slep sicury quile we wake, and drede nought quile we lyve Sefton; for giff thou hadst weddet Perkyn daughter of Lye thou mun well holde alone day with any man in Chester schire, i'faith.' (*Archæologia*, xx. 68). There was no Perkin a'Legh at that time who had a daughter whom the King could have married, for Perkin a'Legh and Margaret his wife, on whom for services rendered by Sir Thomas Danyers, her father, the King settled the Lyme estate in 1388, never had a daughter. The Cheshire men continued faithful to the King to the end of his reign, and in the next reign their conduct shewed that they still gratefully cherished his memory."

In deputation left behind him here  
When he was personal in the Irish wars,"

he beheaded Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, and set up his head above the Eastgate. Sir Peter Legh had received many favours from the King. It was the King who conferred on him the Lyme estate, in satisfaction of the annuity granted to Sir Thomas Danyers, in return for his services at Cressy. He it was who made him equitator of Macclesfield forest, and one of the park-keepers there, and frequently appointed him a judge in eyre of the forests, with a salary of one hundred shillings a-year. It may be in consequence of this judgeship that Drayton calls him the chief justice, and thus addresses him:—

"Nor thou, magnanimous Legh, must not be left  
In darkness for thy rare fidelity,  
To save thy faith content to lose thy head,  
That reverent head of good men honoured!"

Sir Peter does not seem to have undergone even the formality of a trial, or to have had imputed to him anything but a desire to preserve his allegiance to his lawful king, and to keep for him either Chester Castle or some other trust which the King had committed to him. His head remained on the Eastgate until the next year, when it was taken down and interred with his body in the church of the Carmelites. From Chester Bolingbroke went to secure the Castle of Holt, and probably Beeston, where the King is said to have deposited treasures to the value of 200,000 marks. (*Chester Arch. Journal*, Part ii. 132.) He then returned again to Chester, where he was joined by the Duke of Surrey, the Earl of Worcester, Richard's admiral, the Lord Lovell, of whom we have heard before, and Sir John Stanley, the Lieutenant of Ireland, all of them deserters from the King's cause, coming to make peace with his enemy. The King, when we last heard of him, was at Conway, attended by the Bishop of Carlisle, the Earl of Salisbury, and a small number of other friends. On Sunday the 17th of August, after holding a council at Chester, Bolingbroke ordered Northumberland to go to the King, and the next day he waited on him at Conway, and there by most humble professions of duty, and the delivery of a forged letter from the Duke of York, he induced the King to quit Conway with him and accompany him to Flint Castle. In the narrow pass where Gwrych Castle now stands, Northumberland, who had been attended at Conway by only seven persons, had hidden a body of soldiers in ambush. Seeing this, and that he was betrayed, the King would have returned to Conway, but Northumberland prevented it and forced him to go forward, and after halting a short time at Rhuddlan for rest and refreshment, they passed on to Flint, and arrived there the same evening. (*Holinshed*, 500.) On the 19th, Bolingbroke and his host appeared before Flint Castle, which, even in Shakespeare's time must have been somewhat of a ruin, since he speaks of its "tottered battlements." Within the castle walls occurred the spirited scene which is given in the drama. But here an incident occurred which greatly dispirited the King's remaining friends. Math, the king's favourite hound, during the interview forsook his master's side, and went to crouch and fawn on Bolingbroke. Have dogs or men, or both, degenerated since the heroic times when Argus, the dog of Ulysses, could claim, and recognise, and cling to his master, though disguised in mean attire, and after an absence of twenty years? Although

Bolingbroke had just professed his intention to deserve his love, the King, feeling himself now in his toils, thus concludes the scene at Flint Castle :—

“ Well you deserve :—They well deserve to have,  
That know the strong’st and surest way to get.—  
Uncle, give me your hand : nay dry your eyes :  
Tears shew their love, but want their remedies.—  
Cousin, I am too young to be your father,  
Though you are old enough to be my heir.  
What you will have, I’ll give, and willing too ;  
For do we must, what force will have us do.—  
Set on towards London :—Cousin, is it so ?”

Bolingbroke having now placed the King and Salisbury on two sorry horses, both together worth nothing like the price the King had paid for his cast-off hawks, they set out about two o’clock from Flint, and rode straightway to Chester, where the King was taken straightway to the castle and lodged in the donjon, or, as the Cowper MSS. say, in a tower over the great outer gateway, opposite to Glover’s Stone. (History of Chester, i. 196.) Here two of his servants, John Pallet and Richard Seimer, counselled him to escape, and pointed out a way across the sands of the Dee, where they thought it might be effected ; but he seems to have been too narrowly guarded, and the attempt therefore was not made. The King was kept at Chester only one or two nights, for on the 21st he was at Nantwich, and on the 22nd at Newcastle-under-Lyne. On the 24th he was at Lichfield, and here he made an attempt to escape, but it was frustrated, and he was afterwards more strictly guarded. At Northampton, where he was on the 29th, he was indulged with a lingering show of sovereignty, being allowed to grant a patent of the priory of Derehurst to one Master Richard Wyche—once the name of a family of some note in Cheshire. On the 30th the King was at Dunstable, on the 31st at St. Alban’s, and on the 2nd of September he entered London, and that well-known scene occurred which the poet has so touchingly described. The King, however, was still in semblance a king, and so late as the 23rd of September, as the Cheshire records shew, he issued his commission to Richard de Vernon, of Shipbrooke ; Thomas de Fouleshurst, of Edlaston ; Richard de Roop, Thomas de Maisteron, Richard Massey, of the Hough, in Mere ; and William Crue de Sonde, to be his keepers of the peace (*custodes pacis*) in the hundred of Wich Malbank. (Ches. Records, 23 Sept., 23 Rich. II.) This perhaps was almost the last warrant issued by his authority before his deposition. In conclusion, Mr. Beaumont said, I pass over several of the following scenes, only stopping to notice the curious question which the Duchess of York asks her son :—

“ Who are the violets now  
That shew the green lap of the new come spring ?”

which may mean either that that flower was a fleur-de-souvenance and was a Lancastrian emblem, or it may mean—what Shakespeare loved—a pun implying that they who were now flocking in such haste to pay their court to Bolingbroke were *violates* of their faith to Richard. If so, however, there was one humble servant of the fallen monarch, Janico d’Artois, a Gascon, who is called an esquire, but who was the groom of his stud, who did not desert his master in his misery. He had been

constantly with the King in his last journey to Ireland. He returned with him to England, was with him at Conway and at Chester, and at the latter place was committed to the castle for persisting in wearing the King's cognisance of the "white hart." His fidelity to his fallen master, alike honourable to both, is an incident calculated to make us in good temper with humanity. This faithful follower of Richard, passing through Pontefract, asks and obtains leave to visit him in the castle where he is a prisoner. Their interview is interrupted by the entrance of the keeper of the prison, and Janico takes a last and affectionate leave of his old master. After the characteristic fashion of the age, the King desires the keeper to taste his food, and strikes him upon his refusal to do so, whereupon Sir Piers Exton and a number of armed men rush in, and fall upon the King, who after defending himself with a weapon snatched from his assailants, is at length struck down by Sir Piers Exton, and dies, exclaiming,—

"Mount, mount my soul on high!

Whilst my gross flesh sinks downward here to die!"

The chronicler who records the King's burial at Langley tells us that his obsequies were performed by the Bishop of Chester, (so he calls the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry,) and by the Abbots of St. Alban's and Waltham. But did the usurper imagine that Richard's death would tranquillize the kingdom and make his seat secure? Did he believe that whatever removed his victims—whether the slow fate which the poet beheld in rapt vision,—

"Close by the regal chair  
Fell thirst and famine scowl  
Upon their baffled guest,—

or the sterner and more sudden violence which waited on Sir Piers Exton's axe—his future life would be days of quiet and nights of rest? Great delusions often accompany great crimes, but if Henry Bolingbroke had been hitherto thus blinded, his eyes were soon unsealed. Monarchs in misfortune, especially when their misfortunes are past remedy, always draw after them the sympathies of their subjects. Scarcely had Richard's death happened before there was a great revulsion in his favour, and those who when he lived would have him die now cried—

"Oh! earth, yield us that king again,  
And take thou this!"

He was canonized, too, after the popular fashion, and hostile hosts to consecrate their march carried before them,—

"—the blood  
Of fair King Richard scraped from Pomfret stones;"

and the usurper who had dreamed only of a crown lined with ermine found himself seated between two fell spectres, conscience and insatiate treason, with the sword of Damocles suspended over his head. The realm was filled with turbulence and disquiet, and the usurper became a monument of the retribution of Heaven, who, commending the poisoned chalice to his lips who has mingled it, makes his success the very means to punish and chastise his crimes.

The Chairman invited discussion on the paper read by Mr. Beamont.

The Rev. H. Venables asked the lecturer to explain the diagrams on the walls which had been suspended in illustration of the subject.



Mr. Beamont then proceeded to say that one was a representation of Flint Castle, which was doubtless a ruin even so far back as Shakespeare's time, for he alluded to it as the "tottered battlement." The other illustrations were Harlech and Conway castles; the old Eastgate in Chester, on the top of which the head of Sir Peter Legh was placed and suspended for a year after his execution; the old Bridge Gate under which the King would pass to the castle as a prisoner; the old Watergate and Northgate (with the prison on the top of it), the latter of which has given place to the beautiful arch by which the city is now entered from the north end.

Mr. T. Hughes said that Mr. Beamont had referred to the church of the Carmelites, where the body of Sir Peter Legh was buried. That was the church of the White Friars, and stood upon the site of the offices of Messrs. Helps and Parker. About a fortnight ago he was requested to examine a wall just then laid bare in Commonhall-street. It was very strong in its foundations, and the architect called attention to some interesting points, which satisfied him that it was the original boundary wall of the monastery of White Friars. It was on the right-hand side, as you walked from Bridge-street to Weaver-street, and opposite the new premises of the Messrs. Bellis, builders; therefore the present Commonhall-street was at its western end, some yards further to the left from Watergate-street than it once was. Mr. Beamont had omitted to refer to the fact that Westminster Hall, in London, was in part rebuilt by Richard II. out of the exactions made by him upon his subjects, and the first use made of it was to register the deposition of that king who had so lately restored it. The White Hart, alluded to in the lecture, was a very popular sign in Cheshire, and he (Mr. Hughes) scarcely knew a town or village in the county that did not maintain its White Hart Tavern. Up to a short time ago there was a public-house in Northgate-street, in this city, by the sign of the White Hart. This shewed that people clung to historic feeling and old associations with great tenacity. In the days of Queen Margaret the White Swan was equally as popular as the White Hart. Respecting Flint Castle, and Shakespeare's speaking of its tottered battlements, the word was usually "tottered," but in a late edition of the bard's works the reading had been amended and termed "tattered," perhaps a closer and a better rendering. It had been doubted by some if Shakspeare had ever been at Flint Castle, but he (Mr. Hughes) was inclined to think that he had, in consequence of his correct description of it. He was glad that Mr. Beamont had repeated his previously frequent visits to Chester. The lecturer had spoken of being disappointed that the documents in his possession, which he mainly relied upon for getting up his present paper, related more to a subsequent reign than to that of Richard II. Now, if he (Mr. Hughes) might be allowed to make a request on behalf of the Society, he would ask that at some future time Mr. Beamont would again mount the rostrum, and give them the results of his investigations as to the history of the successor of Richard II.

Mr. Beamont said he should be happy at any future time, if he were spared, to give them the desired lecture. He wished to know if there was no other place in Chester which could be said to have been the Carmelite Chapel than the place referred to by Mr. Hughes, because he was under the impression that the White Friars was not the Carmelite Chapel.

Mr. Hughes said it was recorded in history that the remains of Sir Peter Legh were interred in the church of the White Friars monastery; and as the Carmelites were in point of fact White Friars, he presumed there was no doubt that history was correct.

### CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

*Nov. 1, 1864.* RICHARD CAULFIELD, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President said—In consequence of certain reports of a large quantity of antiquities of different kinds having been found this summer at Kinsale, and on enquiry having ascertained that the truth was much exaggerated, I thought it would be of interest to this Society to know what the discovery really consisted of, as anything connected with the history and past records of a town which was so frequently the scene of foreign invasion, and played so conspicuous a part in the annals of our county, must be of peculiar interest. I wrote to the Rev. John W. Hopkins, Vicar of Kinsale, and that gentleman has kindly furnished me with the following particulars:—

“It is impossible (Mr. Hopkins says) to ascertain what was found. I have seen what appears to me to have been a dress sword, the spear-head of a regimental flag-staff, a spur, the sole and heel of a boot, a copper camp-kettle, a jar with some design stamped on the front of it. The sword is of the rapier form, has a richly-gilt hilt, and the handle seems to be covered with either gold or richly-gilt wire: there is an inscription on it. The spur is made of steel, very similar to the spur now worn by field-officers. The articles were found under the following circumstances. Some men residing near the old fortification of Castle ny Parke, aware of the existence of a well, which has been filled up, at the western corner of the ruined castle which stands within the inner line of intrenchments, undertook during last summer the task of cleaning it out, a work of no little labour, as it was about forty feet deep, and were rewarded, report saith, with much more than they are at present willing to acknowledge. I visited the well within a few hours after it was cleared out, in company with an officer of the Royal Navy, for the purpose of inspecting the articles said to have been found, and as everything which I have since seen was not then produced, it is probable that some articles of greater value may have been discovered, especially as I was informed on the occasion that a large chest was taken out of the well, and conveyed to the ferry-house.”

These articles may have been deposited there when, after the reduction of Cork, on Oct. 3, 1690, Major-General Tettan and Colonel Fitz-Patrick, with about 800 men, got over unperceived to Ringroan Castle, and marched down towards the old fort, or Castle ny Parke, and took it by storm, “whereupon (says Smith, vol. ii. 209) the enemy retired into the castle; but at the same time three barrels of their powder took fire at the gate, and blew it up, with about forty soldiers. At length the Governor, Colonel Driscoll, and 200 of the garrison being killed, the rest surrendered upon quarter.” A large number of cannon-balls were also found, some of them broken.

Rev. Dr. Neligan exhibited the following:—1. A brass seal of the Recorder of Cork, A.D. 1738, reading SIG. RECORDATOR CIV. CORKE, with the then Recorder's private arms and also the arms of Cork, remarkable for having a cock on each of the towers. 2. A curious iron dagger, said to be the identical weapon with which O'Donovan killed the Earl of Clancarty (c. 1640), figured in Smith's Cork, vol. ii., plate xi. 3. The silver mace of the ancient Guild of Trades of Cork. This is a very elegant article, the head or bowl being divided into eight compartments, each having the armorial bearings of one trade, viz., gold-

smiths, pewterers, founders, glaziers, saddlers, upholsterers, &c., &c. The handle is of twisted silver, having in the centre a knob with the four cardinal virtues personified. Under the crown are the royal arms of William and Mary, with W. & M. interlaced and crowned, and R. R. also crowned (*Rex et Regina*). Besides the usual motto "*Honi soit, &c.*," there is the private one of William "*Je Maintiendray*." Around the bowl is the following legend:—THIS MACE WAS MADE AT Y<sup>e</sup> CHARGE OF Y<sup>e</sup> WHOLE SOCIETY (*sic*) OF GOULDSMITH S. ROBERT GOHLE, MTY. WTR. HUGHET, WTR. HARVY WARDENS, 1696. At the bottom are the usual arms of Cork.

Mr. Zach. Hawkes gave an account of an ancient mill which he discovered last July on the lands of Kilountain, three miles west of Bandon, during the excavation for the railway. It was 3 ft. under the surface, in marshy ground adjacent to a stream. The mill was of oak, with a boarded floor of the same material, 11 ft. 10 in. by 5 ft. 3 in.; the shaft was 8 ft. in length, tapering from 9 to 5 inches. The sides were also lined with boards. All the machinery was much decayed, but the buckets were still discernible, and from their position it was inferred that water power was underneath. Those mills are called in the Celtic language *Bosheen*, which signifies a bucket. Mr. Hawkes gave an elaborate description of this interesting discovery, and referred to a legend which attributed the application of water power to mills in this county to a King Cearmada, who is said to have resided at the Old Head of Kinsale, which was then called Doon Cearmada.

Dec. 6. RICHARD CAULFIELD, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President announced the donation of a fine collection of native and foreign shells, consisting of above 4,000 species, the result of the labours of the late Mr. J. Humphreys for many years, which had been purchased by Mrs. Hannah Doyle and her sister Elizabeth, of Crimplesham Hall, Norfolk, and presented to the institution.

Mr. Robert Day, junior, exhibited one side of an ancient stone mould used in the casting of bronze celts. It was found three feet beneath the surface in new ground, at Rosherkin, co. Antrim. This mould would have produced a celt of the Winged Palstave variety, with a deep stop and triangular ornament on the blade. It measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 2 inches, and is made of grey sandstone. A bronze celt, from Sligo, of very similar type to the mould, a bronze armlet from the county Tyrone, and a very beautifully patinated ring, were also exhibited by Mr. Day.

The President exhibited a copy of what is generally considered to have been the first almanac ever printed in Europe. It was published by John Muller, called de Monte Regio, from Königsberg, the place of his birth. This interesting literary curiosity was picked up by Mr. Hodden Westropp, at a book-stall at Florence. The title consists of 42 Latin verses in praise of the work, which was printed at Venice in 1485. It was published for the three years, 1475, 1495, and 1513, the interval being an entire cycle of 19 years. It gives the length of the day at all places situated between the parallels of 36° and 57° N. lat. On its appearance, it is said that the King of Hungary presented Muller with 800 crowns of gold; and such was the demand for it, that notwithstanding the price of twelve gold crowns, the whole edition was speedily disposed of in Hungary, Italy, France, and England.



## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

*March 13.* Professor J. Y. SIMPSON, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

On a ballot, Mr. William Brown, F.R.C.S.E., and Mr. William Sim, of Lunan Bank, Forfarshire, were elected fellows; and the Rev. William Greenwell, Durham, and the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Ruthin, North Wales, were elected corresponding members.

The following communications were read:—

I. Notice of an Underground Circular House recently excavated in the Tappock, Torwood, Stirlingshire. By Colonel Dundas of Carron Hall, F.S.A. Scot. This remarkable structure was discovered in a conical hill in the Torwood, from which there is an extensive view in all directions. It is of an irregular circular shape, and is about 106 ft. in circumference. The floor is the solid rock, from which the walls rise to a height of from 8 to 11 ft. In the wall are many square holes; and an inner wall, forming a ledge, runs round the whole building, at about half its height. There are two entrances, approached by passages in the wall; and the tappock is surrounded on the outside by two, and in one place three, walls. The walls of the house have an inclination outwards, and when Colonel Dundas began his excavations both the house and passages were filled with stones and rubble. On every part of the floor, but especially at one point, which seemed to be the hearth, a great deal of charred wood was found, with the teeth and small pieces of the bones of some animal. Among the objects found on the floor were portions of querns, stone whorls, stones slightly hollowed out in the centre, and three large stones marked with the curious concentric circles which have recently been discovered on the rocks in Northumberland and elsewhere. In the same neighbourhood another somewhat similar underground house has been recently observed, and is in the course of being cleared out by Colonel Dundas. It is approached by a passage 30 ft. in length, some of the stone covers of which are still in position. The paper was illustrated by beautiful drawings.

Professor Simpson, in expressing the sense of the meeting of the value and interest of this paper, pointed to the example of Colonel Dundas as worthy of all imitation, in the careful exploration of this curious building, his no less careful description of it, and in sending the whole relics to the museum, so that they may be accessible to the public. He also submitted to the meeting drawings of the sculptured rocks in Northumberland, from the work of Mr. Tate, of Alnwick, just printed for the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

II. Account of a Group of Artificial Islands or Crannoges in the Loch of Dowalton, Wigtonshire. By John Stuart, Esq., Secretary. From this paper it appeared that the loch was in the course of being drained by Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, in the course of the year 1863, and that on the partial subsidence of the waters, the islands in question emerged above the surface. They were examined by Lord Lovaine at the time, and his Lordship read a paper descriptive of their appearance at the meeting of the British Association, held at Newcastle, in August of that year. Since that time the water has been mostly drained off, and the islands having become more accessible, they have been carefully



examined by Sir William Maxwell, and various articles of interest have been discovered around them. There were found four islands in the loch, towards its southern shore, of considerable but varying size, and six smaller structures arranged in a semicircle nearer the margin of the loch on the same side. These islands were wholly artificial, and all constructed in the same way. The body of the islands was composed of layers of fern, heather, brushwood of hazel, and logs of oak, with a surface of stones and soil, the whole mass being mixed with large boulders, and penetrated by piles of oak fixed into the bottom of the loch. Crossbeams were occasionally mortised into the upright piles, and in some places mortised frames of oak, like hurdles, were found, with grooved beams of considerable size. Stones which had been used for hearths were found on the larger islands, and great quantities of the bones and teeth of the ox (*Bos longifrons*), of swine, deer, and sheep. The islands were surrounded by great quantities of oak piles driven into the bed of the loch. Five canoes, formed out of single trees of oak, were found in the loch. They were in average length above 20 ft. One of them was found under the foundation of the largest island. Several bronze cooking dishes were found about the islands, one of them bearing many marks of rude mending. Another is a beautiful example of Roman work, and seems to have been hardly ever used. Among other objects found in the loch, were portions of enamelled glass armlets, beads of coloured glass and amber, a brooch of bronze, whetstones, iron hammers, pieces of iron slag, and a portion of a leather shoe or mocassin, with stamped pattern. It appeared that paddles of oak had been found in a neighbouring moss, and that an earthen rath was placed on an adjoining rising ground, while it was conjectured that a stretch of flat mosses towards the west had at one time been under water and probably the site of other islands. Except an island in the White Loch of Merton, near Monreith, we have as yet none of the same composition as those in Dowalton, the ordinary method of forming a stockaded island in Scotland being to construct it of layers of earth and stones, resting on beams of oak, and to surround the mass with piles. It was stated that this was also the most common plan adopted in the construction of Irish crannoges, although both there and in Scotland a natural island or shallow was occasionally stockaded and connected with the shore by a causeway. Mr. Stuart adduced various reasons for believing that wooden houses had been originally placed on the crannoges, and conjectured that in some cases the frames and grooved logs at Dowalton were remains of such houses. He gave historical illustrations of early strengths similar in character to the crannoges, and stated that the main difference between the islands of Scotland and the pile-buildings of Switzerland was, that the former were mostly to be regarded as fastnesses for occasional retreat, while the latter were the settled abodes of large communities, living not in isolated dwellings amid the waters, but on extensive platforms connected with the shore by gangways. Mr. Stuart believed that all the remains found at Dowalton were to be referred to the occupation of a very early period, and he suggested that the neighbourhood of a Roman town and population at Whithorn might account for the appearance of a bronze dish of Roman work, however its transit was accomplished. In conclusion, he stated his belief that stockaded islands had at one time been very numerous in Scotland, and he gave notices of several only recently destroyed, and of many which

yet remain. He expressed a strong hope that the Society might be furnished with lists of all such islands, and with details of their mode of construction, and pointed to the example of Sir William Maxwell, who had afforded every facility for the careful examination of the structures at Dowalton, and had placed the whole of the relics discovered there in the National Museum, with the intention of adding any objects which subsequent research may bring to light. A unique structure of the class of crannoges in a moss near Applegarth was described in a memorandum by Dr. Arthur Mitchell. It consists of a platform of oak trees resting on moss, and covered by moss of six or seven feet in depth. The platform is covered with layers of birch twig and bracken, and so far as uncovered is about 150 ft. in length, by 20 or 30 ft. in width, with the appearances of a hearth at one point. The logs, however, are not bound together, and it is difficult to understand the state of the site when the structure was erected.

Mr. Sim of Culter Mains described a ruined crannoge in the parish of Culter, now known as the Green Knowe. The site of it was formerly called the Cranney Moss.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Sir William Maxwell for his careful exploration of the Dowalton Islands, and his valuable donation to the museum of all the relics discovered on them.

Among the donations announced were: 1. Four beads of glass and amber, two portions of bracelets of opalized glass, bronze ring and brooch, Roman bronze patera, three bronze cooking-vessels, bronze ring, ornament, &c., three iron axe-heads, and specimens of iron slag, whetstone, wooden paddle, portions of mortised stakes, portion of leather shoe with stamped pattern, specimens of bones of animals, specimen of layers of ferns used in the construction of the crannoges, copper coin, &c.; the above were found in a group of artificial islands in Dowalton Loch, Wigtonshire, by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart. 2. Stone shewing concentric circles, querns, cups, whorls, portions of pottery, iron axe-head, iron hammer, portions of charcoal, &c., found in excavating an underground chamber at the Tappock, Torwood, Stirlingshire, by Colonel Dundas, F.S.A. Scot. 3. Sculptured stone, shewing "crescent" and "sceptres," from Orkney, purchased through George Petrie, Esq., Kirkwall, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. 4. Bronze sword or dagger, found in Dumfriesshire, by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot. 5. Portion of a bronze candlestick, found in a moss near Denholm, Roxburghshire—by Dr. John A. Smith, Sec. S.A. Scot. 6. Iron knife, said to have been found in a cairn at South Uist, Orkney, bronze ornament with figures in relief—by Dr. D. H. Robertson, F.S.A. Scot.

*April 10.* JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

On a ballot, the following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society:—The Rev. Robert Rainy, D.D., Edinburgh; William F. Collier, Esq., LL.D., Edinburgh Academy; and Mr. James Chalmers, printer, Aberdeen.

The following communications were read:—

I. "Notice of Stone Cists discovered near 'The Catstane,' Kirkliston." By Robert Hutchison, Esq., of Carlowrie, F.S.A. Scot. This paper, which was illustrated by careful diagrams shewing the position and shape of the remains, gave an account of fifty-one cists found about twenty yards to the east of the Catstane, as the result of a careful

excavation made by Mr. Hutchison in April of last year. The cists, with one exception, were long, and disposed in rows, close to each other, the space occupied by them having been surrounded by a rude wall of stones. No weapons or other relics were discovered. A report by Dr. Turner on four imperfect skulls found in the cists, rather tended to shew that they were of the Celtic type. The paper discussed the question of the race of whom the graves were memorials; and stated that many similar cists had been found at various spots in the adjacent district.

II. "Opinions by Professor George Stephens, of Copenhagen, and others on the Catstane." By Professor J. Y. Simpson, Vice-President, S.A. Scot. Dr. Simpson, at the outset, referred to the great care bestowed by Mr. Hutchison in his excavations about this monument, and trusted that country gentlemen generally would follow the good example set by him and Colonel Dundas in this respect. He then recapitulated the opinions which had been expressed by Professor Stephens, Mr. Westwood, and Mr. Haigh on his own previous suggestions as to the persons commemorated in the inscription on the Catstane, and which were substantially the same as his. He recapitulated the grounds on which his suggestions had been founded, and especially enlarged on the many traces which were to be found of a Saxon population in Britain long before the alleged coming of Hengist and Horsa about the middle of the fifth century.

III. "Translation of an Assyrian Inscription on the Sculptured Slab recently presented to the Museum by Professor J. Y. Simpson." By H. Fox Talbot, Esq. From this paper it appeared that the sculpture on the stone represents Ashurakhbal, a monarch of the tenth century B.C., holding in his hand a cup of wine, with which he is about to offer a libation to the gods. The inscription which follows is a well-known one—more than one hundred copies of it having been found by Mr. Layard in excavating the palace of this monarch, but no translation of it appears hitherto to have been published. The inscription commemorates the victories and exploits of the monarch, his devotion to the gods, the lands which he conquered, and the cities and fortresses which he built or restored.

The following articles were exhibited:—Two bronze vessels, found near Peebles, by Sir Adam Hay, Bart.; a bronze enamelled cup, by Mr. Nicholson, bookseller, Kirkcudbright; a bronze article, found many years ago in digging in the parish of Deskford, Banffshire, by Mr. Thomas Edward, Curator of Museum, Banff. This last curious object is of the late Celtic period, and from its shape has been locally supposed to have been meant as a swine's head, while others have conjectured that it formed part of a helmet, like some examples of helmets to be seen in the gallery of the Louvre. Several donations to the museum and library were announced.

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## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

*[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### WALCOTT FAMILY DOCUMENTS.

SIR,—The following are copies of letters addressed by King Charles I. and the Earl of Lindsay to Mr. Humphrey Walcott, of Walcott; and by Lord Chancellor Jeffereys to that gentleman's son, Mr. John Walcott, and a pass granted to the latter by Sir Thomas Middleton during the civil wars. The originals are preserved at Bitterley Court, Salop, where I copied them.

Mr. Humphrey Walcott, of Walcott, was a barrister of the Middle Temple, receiver of the county of Salop, 1625, J.P. for Radnor, and High Sheriff of the county of Salop, 1631 (Rymer's *Fœd.* viii. 2, p. 21; Fuller's *Worthies*, ii. 272). He possessed the manors of Walcott, Clun, Clunton, Clunbury, Guilderdown, Hempton, Henbury, Llanvair, Waterdine, Nynnetown, Lady Hatton, Bishop's Castle, and Beguildy. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Docwra, of Putridge, Herts. (Clutterbuck's *Herts*, iii. 383), the correspondent of Lady Brilliana Harley, (see *Camd. Soc. Publ.*) His sacrifices for the king greatly impoverished his estates, and the composition which the rebels exacted from him added to his losses. His youngest son William was page of honour to Charles I. on the scaffold; and a silver counter case, bearing the portraits of the King and Queen Henrietta, and a large piece of the king's scarlet cloak, stained with his blood, are still preserved at Bitterley Court. His eldest son John was High Sheriff of Salop, 1661; M.P. for the county of Salop, 1687; Deputy-Lieutenant for Salop 1673 and 1688. I may add, a very beautiful christening robe of the sixteenth century is preserved at Bitterley, wrought with stripes of a geometrical design in silver, and of a vignette pattern in gold upon a blue ground.

I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

### LETTER OF CHARLES I. TO HUMPHREY WALCOTT.

TRUSTY and well beloved, wee greete yo<sup>a</sup> well. Though wee are unwilling in the least degree to presse upon o<sup>r</sup> good subiects, yet wee must obey that necessity which compells us in this publiq distraction when o<sup>r</sup> aine mony and revenue is seized and deteyned from us, to lay hold one any thing w<sup>ch</sup>, w<sup>th</sup> God's blessing, may be a meanes to p<sup>r</sup>serve this kingdom; wee must therefore desire yo<sup>a</sup> forthwith to lend us the summe of 5000<sup>li</sup> for o<sup>r</sup> necessary support and the maintenance of o<sup>r</sup> armies, w<sup>ch</sup> wee are compelled to rayse for defense of o<sup>r</sup> p<sup>son</sup>., the Pro-



testant religion, and the lawes of the land. Wee have trusted this bearer to receive it of you. And wee promise you in the word of a Kinge to repay the sune w<sup>th</sup> interest. And of this wee cannot doubt, since yf you should refuse to give us this testimony of your affection, you will give us too great cause to suspect your duty and inclination both to our person and to the publick person. Given att our Court att Shrewsbury, this 23<sup>rd</sup> of September, 1642.

To our trusty and well-beloved, Humphry Walcott, Esq.,

(Signed)

CHARLES R.

LETTER OF LORD LINDSAY IN FAVOUR OF HUMPHREY WALCOTT, OF WALCOTT.

FORASMUCH as Humphry Walcott, of Walcott, in the county of Salopp, esquier, hath shewed himself very dutifull and forward in the futheringe and assistinge his Matie and his affayres in his present aclou<sup>nt</sup> and employment, and hath willingly received divers of his Mats. soldiers to be billeted in his house, and is still willinge and ready to futher his Maties occasions to the uttmost of his power. These are to will and require all whome it may concerne to forbear to doe, or suffer to be done, any violence, hurt, or damage to the person of the saide Humfrey Walcott, or to any of his famylie, or to his houses, goods, or chattels, as they or any of them will answer the contrary at there pills. Given at Shrewsbury, the xij<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1643.

LINSEY.

PASS GIVEN TO JOHN WALCOTT, OF WALCOTT.

May 8, 1645.

THESE are to give lycence and authority unto John Walcott, of Walcott, in the county of Salopp, Gent., a now prisoner at Red Castle, to trauel thence upon his parolle unto his Father's dwelling-house at Walcott aforesaid, upon his faithfull promise and undertaking upon his reputation, and the woords and credit of a gentleman to return himselfe true prisoner to Red Castle aforesaid, at the end and expiration of seaven dayes next ensuing. The date hereof. Given under my hand, at my quarters in Red Castle, the viij<sup>th</sup> day of May, Anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1645.

THO. MYDDLETON.

To all Colonells, Commanders, Captaines, and to all souldiers whatsoever, as well of horse and dragoones as of foot, under the Command and in the Service of the Kinge and Parliament.

RANSOM OF JOHN WALCOTT, OF WALCOTT.

May 19, 1645.

Rec<sup>d</sup> by me Thomas Myddleton, of Chirke Castle, Knt., from Mr. John Walcot, which he was contented to pay for his ransome, the full sum of fiftie pound, I say rec<sup>d</sup> 50<sup>l</sup>. 00s. 00d.,

By me,

THOMAS MYDDLETON.

COMPOSITION TO PARLIAMENT PAID BY HUMPHREY WALCOTT, OF WALCOTT.

1646.

RECEIVED by us, Richard Waring and Michael Herring, treasurers of the monies to be paid into Goldsmith's Hall, of Humphrey Walcott, of Walcott, in the County of Salopp, Gent., the summe of £250 in full of five hundred pounds imposed upon him by the House of Commons as a fine for his delinquency to the Parliament. Wee say received this 28<sup>th</sup> of Dec., 1646.

RICHARD WARINGE,  
MICHAEL HERRING.

## COMPOSITION OF HUMPHREY WALCOTT WITH THE PARLIAMENT.

HUMPHREY WALCOTT was discharged from his sequestration by the Committee for Compounding with delinquents, as he had satisfied the whole fine imposed upon him. July 3, 1649.

He made composition for his sequestration April 20, 1646, and Feb. 18, 1645.

## LETTER OF LORD CHANCELLOR JEFFERIES.

SIR,—His Ma<sup>tie</sup> having been pleased to doe me the honour to make me his Lieutenant of the County of Salopp, but his service requiring my attendance upon him here, whereby I am prevented from the happiness I proposed to myself of waiting upon you in person in the county, and therefore I am commanded to give you the trouble of this by my servant, who I have ordered to attend upon you for that purpose. I doubt not, Sir, but you have perused and well-considered his Ma<sup>ties</sup> late gracious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, and thereby are fully satisfied of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> reale intentions to us, his uttmost endeavours to have the same establisht into a Law, and for that purpose does very suddenly designe to call Parliament to have the same effected, wherein he doubts not to have y<sup>e</sup> concurrence of his Houses of Parliament in the carrying on of so good a work, wh<sup>ch</sup> is of publick advantage to all his kingdome; and in order thereunto has commanded me and the rest of his lieutenants to propose to the Deputy-Lieutenants and justices of y<sup>e</sup> peace within our several lieutenancies these questions following, w<sup>ch</sup> I begg leave to propound to you, and desire your answer thereunto by this bearer, or as soon after as possibly you can:

1. If you shall be chosen Knight of the Shire or Burgess of any toun when the King shall think fitt to call a Parliam<sup>t</sup>, whether you will be for taking off the Penall Laws and the Tests?

2. Whether you will assist and contribute to ye election of such members as shall be for the taking off the Penall Laws and the Tests?

3. Whether you will support the said Declaration for Liberty of Conscience by living friendly with those of all persuasions as subjects of the same Prince and good Christians ought to doe?

SIR.—His Ma<sup>tie</sup> having so fully exprest his Royall Intentions in the said Declaration, it would be unpertinent in me to give you the trouble of any Discant or Comment upon the said questions. I cannott but humbly hope for a compliance in you to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasure herein, who is allready sufficiently satisfied of your Loyall affection towards Him with your true zeal for his service.

I shall, therefore, give you no further trouble, but to begg your pardon for this, and to assure you that I am with all sincerity, Sir,

your most faithfull friend and humble servant,

From my house in Duke-st., Westm.

JEFFEREYS, C.

To John Wallcott, Esq. This.

March 24, 87.

(Indorsement.) Rec. this letter March 30th, 88, and returned the answer the 31st next following.

## REPLY.

MY LORD,—I have received your Lordships letter, and in obedience to your lordship's commands, I humbly return this answer by your servant the bearer, that I cannot in conscience comply with your Lordshipp's proposalls in taking off the Penall Laues or tests. I shall alwaies continue my allegiance to the King, and live peaceably with my neighbours.

My Lord, I am your Lordships most humble and obedient servant,

JOHN WALCOTT.

## A MEMORIAL OF THE FIFTH LORD BYRON.

SIR,—I beg to send you a transcript of a paper in my possession, which may probably interest your readers. The parties concerned are William, fifth Lord Byron, the grand-uncle of the poet; Sir William Blackstone, the author of the “Commentaries;” and an ancestor of mine, Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., of Woolley-park. His lordship had encroached on Mr. Wentworth’s manor of Bulwell, in Nottinghamshire, had appointed a keeper,\* and threatened to hold courts as lord, and to an application on the subject returned the following answer:—

“I RECEIVED yours, and shall with the Greatest Pleasure give up all Pretensions and Titles to the Mannor, Provided you can show me a better Title than I have shewn and can Produce. If not I shall order my Steward to hold the Courts for the future.

“I am, Sir,

“Your most Obe<sup>t</sup> Hum<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

“BYRON.

“NEWSTEAD ABBEY, MAY Y<sup>e</sup> 4, ’67.

“For Godfrey Wentworth, Esq.,

“at Hickleton, near Doncaster,

“Free.

“Yorkshire.

“Byron.”

Lord Byron’s claim was a rather peculiar one. The manor formerly belonged to the Stutevilles, but in the time of William III. it was in the hands of Sir William Stanhope<sup>a</sup>, who was the mortgagee in possession, and he, by a deed dated Oct. 14, 1697, as was not uncommon among gentlemen previous to the passing of the Qualification Act (5 Ann. cap. 14), granted to Lord Byron’s father a licence to kill game thereon, and to exercise some other privileges in as ample a manner as he himself could do. He, however, did not absolutely call the manor his, or style himself lord of it, but he limited the enjoyment of his grant, on the principle of *valeat quantum*. The mortgage was afterwards paid off, and the equity of redemption sold to the father of

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<sup>a</sup> Sir William Stanhope was a man of note during the reigns of William III., Anne, George I., and George II. The following letter of his, which is among my family papers, is indorsed “This Letter shews that S<sup>r</sup> W. Stanhope had no good opinion of the title when he purchas’d:”—

“S<sup>r</sup>,—I am now at Brettby, from whence I send you a bagg with all the writings in it that I haue or euer had concerneing Hemsall, and doe not question but you will helpe me out at a dead lift, and make out as good a tytyle as the confusd business will Admitt off for

“your Affectionate kinsman

“and most humble seruant,

“July the 29, 1697.

“WILL. STANHOPE.

“On the other syde I haue writt the names of all the grounds.

“For Councillor Stanhope,

“at his House in Darby.”

Mr. Wentworth, who with his son remained for more than sixty years in undisturbed possession, when Lord Byron suddenly brought forward his claim, which had for so long lain dormant, and promptly acted upon it.—His answer, as above given, being anything but satisfactory, Mr. Wentworth took counsel's advice on the subject. The following is the case, and the answers elicited, which now lie before me in Sir William's handwriting:—

## CASE.

"A peer of the realm intituled to privilege has appointed a gamekeeper with power to kill game in the manor of a commoner, and has registered the same at the Sessions, and in such appointment has stiled himself lord of the manor, without having the least pretence to a claim thereto.

"Q. I. What will be the proper method of proceeding against his lordship or his gamekeeper, whether his lordship chuse to waive his privilege or not?

"Unless the privilege be waived, I apprehend it will be impracticable, or at least very dangerous, to take any steps in this business during the session of Parliament; but afterwards, if the case be so clear as is above stated, the gamekeeper appointed by y<sup>e</sup> noble lord may be convicted before a Justice of Peace upon the statute for preserving game, particularly 3 Geo. I. c. 11, in case he hath destroyed without other qualification except such a void deputation.

"Q. II. Can the title to the manor be tried in any and what prosecution ag<sup>t</sup> the gamekeeper for hunting & killing game within the manor under this deputation?

"I apprehend that the title to the manor cannot be tried thus collaterally in any prosecution against the gamekeeper, but the same must be tried in some action to which the claimant himself is party for the exercise of some other manorial right.

"Q. III. Supposing his lordship an usurper, and that he has no sort of title to the manor, and consequently not the least right to appoint a gamekeeper, will it be any breach of privilege if the gamekeeper of the rightfull lord sho<sup>d</sup> take his gun and dogs and prosecute him as an unqualified person?

"I apprehend this will be a breach of privilege during the session of Parliament, but not afterwards.

"Q. IV. Is this appointment, and registering the same, and asserting a right to the manor by acting under it, such an injury to the rightfull lord and his title as will intitle him to an action against his lordship for so doing?

"I conceive it to be a mere nullity; & not such an injury as will intitle y<sup>e</sup> rightfull owner to an action against the pretending claimant.

"Q. V. Suppose his lordship could produce a grant of the game, or a licence to hunt and kill game within the manor, made 70 years ago to an ancestor of his lordship and his heirs (whose heir his lordship is presumed to be), by a person at that time in possession of the manor under a decree in Chancery, to hold the same only untill he should have received rents and profits to the amount of £355, for payment of debts and legacys, would that be any justification of what his lordship has now done? But if there is any such grant, it is not known to have been acted under till now.

"N.B. That sum was satisfied many years since, & the equity of redemption was sold & conveyed to the ancestor of the present owner of the manor above



60 years since, who have ever since been in peaceable possession and enjoyment thereof.

"This would make it more difficult to convict y<sup>e</sup> gamekeeper before a Justice of y<sup>e</sup> Peace, for if there be but a colour of title I should think any magistrate very ill advised to levy y<sup>e</sup> forfeiture against any person acting under such a title till y<sup>e</sup> same had been decided at law. But I conceive that such a title as is above supposed would be no justification of his lordship in a court of law, in case of an action brought for exercising some of the other more substantial manorial rights belonging to y<sup>e</sup> lord of this manor.

"*Wallingford, 31 Dec., 1768.*

"W. BLACKSTONE."

The case eventually came to a hearing before the magistrates in Quarter Sessions, when his lordship's gamekeeper, who had killed game on the manor in virtue of his deputation, was convicted: Lord Byron then formally abandoned his claim.—I am, &c.

GEORGE WENTWORTH.

*Woolley-park, Wakefield.*

#### ACCOUNT OF A BARROW NEAR THROWLEY HALL.

SIR,—In Capt. Parry's second polar voyage we are informed that an Esquimaux having lost his wife, the sailors piled over her grave a great heap of stones. The man expressed a dread lest the pressure of the huge pile would be painfully felt by his deceased spouse; and soon after, when an infant died, he declared her wholly incapable of bearing such a burden, and would allow nothing but snow to be laid over her. I am inclined to think that an early tribe, if not the oldest yet one of very great antiquity, that occupied the midland counties, at least those of Derbyshire and Staffordshire, entertained similar feelings towards the dead, and would admit nothing in the construction of their grave-mounds but earth to lie lightly upon them. Barrows of this formation have been opened by Mr. Thomas Bateman and myself; they are not wanting even where stone is plentiful. It would be a useless as well as a tedious task to go through a separate description of these mounds, as it would in the majority of cases be only a repetition of earth, charcoal, burnt bones, crushed urns, and rude instruments of flint, which in most examples had had no other manual labour bestowed upon them than the blow that detached the flake

from the block. Certainly the description would be a little varied by the occasional discovery of a bone pin, or the calcined human remains without either urn or flint. The highest situations were then, much the same as the churchyard is now, the sacred depository of the dead; consequently, when two barrows are situate near to each other, but on different levels, we should give the priority to the one occupying the highest situation; and as a corroborative evidence of the extreme antiquity of such barrows, or at least the generality of them, when I have found two so situated, the one formed of earth alone and the other composed partly of earth and partly of stone, the one formed of earth occupied the highest situation. The floor of these barrows is sometimes very compact, the turf and light superficial soil having been removed before the ceremony of burning the body and depositing the ashes in a collected form was accomplished. Occasional shallow depressions on the floor contain a cake of oxide of iron, effected by the permeation of water through ferruginous soil, which the unconsolidated mound allowed free passage to, but which was intercepted by the firm floor. Barrow-diggers sometimes have mistaken such

small pans for decayed armour or instruments of iron, but a little inspection has soon made their true nature apparent. Another circumstance is too prominent to be passed over, that is, very few of the earth mounds contain more interments than one, and those that do are referable to a later period—I speak of those that I am acquainted with—and that interment is calcined bones, and in some instances so far returned dust to dust as to be scarcely discerned by the most practical eye; not only indicating their extreme antiquity, but that the aboriginal Britons were not accustomed to those barbarous rites, so universally prevalent, of sacrificing human beings on the funeral pyre along with the dead corpse. Sacrificial rites consequently were either introduced by an influx of still more barbarous tribes that intermixed with the aborigines, or were introduced in later times by intercourse with the Continent. Such interments afford no materials for the osteologist, the bones being too fragmentary for comparison. The articles that accompany them may be similar to some others of a much more recent date, but the archæologist will take the whole combination of circumstances whereon to found his inductions.

The barrow now under more particular notice differs in the character of the contents from all other mounds composed entirely of earth that I am acquainted with. It is situate near Throwley Hall, in the moorlands of Staffordshire. It is seventeen yards across and three feet deep. It was opened Feb. 10, 1849, when upon approaching towards the centre one of the assistants suddenly sank to his knees in black impalpable powder, which was found to cover a double interment, deposited in a circular hole, which had been made in the loose limestone rock, which here was intersected by numerous veins of clay. The hole was about 2 ft. wide and 1 ft. deep. It appeared that an adult had been buried in a wooden vessel, as the same black powder, intermixed with pieces of apparently charred wood, in-

tervened betwixt the bones and the sides of the hole. Upon the bones lay a small bronze pin, and a perfect and beautiful vase 'incense-cup,'  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. high and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, ornamented with chevron and lozenges, and perforated in two places at one side. This was full of very small bones, also calcined, amongst which were discovered some small rudimentary teeth. The bones of the adult were not reduced by calcination to such small fragments as are found in many cases. Amongst them were found two small pointed pieces of flint and a pebble, and beneath the deposit the scapula of a large animal, which had been cut by flint saws or other equally primitive instrument. At the west side of this double interment, and not far removed, were four other deposits of burnt human bones, placed on the floor of the barrow, at short distances from each other, in conical heaps, without either cist, urn, or any protection whatever. These had been so thoroughly reduced by fire that they bore more the appearance of lime than of human remains. As all the deposits in the barrow were found undisturbed, it is evident that all were buried at one and the same time. No secondary interment could have been effected without displacing the previous ones. It may be presumed on very probable grounds, that all except the principal one in the cist had been immolated; and what farther serves to confirm this conclusion is, that whereas the central deposit had a few accompaniments, although of a rude and meagre character, which only bespeak the poverty of the individual, and the bones were in a good state of preservation, owing to their having been carefully burned and also carefully buried, the others had been almost consumed by fire; neither was there so much as a chip of flint found with any of them. The central deposit appears to be the remains of a person of distinction, and a female, as will be stated hereafter. From the classical writers we learn the almost universal custom of the ancients sacrificing the wife on the death of her husband, o

slaves or domestics on the death of their lord, of captives on the pyre of the warrior. In Britain cinerary urns are occasionally found, with small vases placed upon or within them. They have mostly two small holes in one side, pretty near to each other, but for what purpose the perforations were intended is not very evident. They have obtained the name of incense-cups, but the perforations are not adapted either for suspension or vents for perfumes. They are usually found to contain small burnt bones, which can be no other but those of infants. A double cist was found at Arborlow, not far from this under notice. One division of the cist was large, the other small. The calcined remains of an adult individual occupied the large compartment, a few small bones the other. These double interments, i.e. of an adult and child, I presume are respectively the remains of a mother and

an infant, or very young child. If the wife was sacrificed and buried with her deceased lord that she might accompany him to the invisible world, and the slave or domestic to attend his master, and the dog with the hunter to bear him company in the upper sky, we may reasonably infer from thence that infants were sometimes sacrificed on the death of the mother, to partake of her maternal care. Had we no faith in Cæsar's description of the Britons and their customs, the tumuli would inform us how greatly they were accustomed to the shedding of blood. Other considerations might also have their influence over the human brute, as the inconveniency that would be experienced by a wandering people in a climate like ours, by having a motherless infant to attend to, and no female naturally attached to it to undertake the charge.—I am, &c.

W. C.

#### SIR BERNARD GASCOIGNE.

SIR,—This person, who was a native of Tuscany, and whose real name is said to have been Guasconi, took arms for Charles I. in his struggle with the Parliament.

Of an affair in which he was engaged on Sunday, Aug. 4, 1644, when Charles I. was at Liskeard, we have the following amusing account from a contemporary pen:—

“Some of the country people came and complained to the King that the enemy was a plundering of the country, and desired ayde. The King sent a party of horse of Colonel Nevil's regiment, commanded by Sir Bernard Gascoigne, an Italian, who troopes with Colonel Nevil, and the Colonel went with him as a volunteir. They mett with a boy who told of a many of gay men at the Lord Mohun's howse. Notwithstanding they had eighty musqueteires to guard them, as they were caressing [carousing] they forced the doores upon them, killed the man that locked the doore, broke up the howse, took Colonel Aldridge, who was governor of Aylesbury, the Leiftenant-Colonel, Captain, and one Ensign of Essex his life guard, another Leiftenant-Colonel, without the

losse of any one of his Majesties party. This howse was within two miles of Essex his head quarters. Dalbeir, a Dutchman, Quartermaster-General of Essex his army and engineer, was in this howse with those rebels, but putt off his sword and hatt, and pretended to be servant to the howse of my Lord Mohun, and so escaped<sup>a</sup>.”

He had the command of one of the regiments of horse which took possession of Colchester on the King's behalf, on June 12, 1648, bore a part in the ineffectual attempt to break through the leaguer which was made on July 15, and was taken prisoner when the town was surrendered to Fairfax August 28 following. He was condemned to die with the heroic Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, but his life was eventually spared<sup>b</sup>.

Lord Clarendon thus narrates the surrender of Colchester, and the vengeance of Fairfax:—

“Hereupon they were in the end obliged to deliver themselves up pri-

<sup>a</sup> Ric. Symonds's Diary, 48.

<sup>b</sup> Morant's Colchester, book i. 58, 61, 66—68.



soners at mercy; and were, all the officers and gentlemen, led into the public hall of the town; and they were locked up, and a strong guard set upon them. They were required presently to send a list of all their names to the General, which they did; and within a short time after, a guard was sent to bring Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, and Sir Bernard Gascoigne to the General, being sat with his council of war. They were carried in, and in a very short discourse told, 'that after so long and so obstinate a defence until they found it necessary to deliver themselves up to mercy, it was necessary, for the example of others, and that the peace of the kingdom might be no more disturbed in that manner, that some military justice should be executed; and, therefore, that Council had determined they three should be presently shot to death;' for which they were advised to prepare themselves; and without considering, or hearing what they had a mind to say for themselves, they were led into a yard that was contiguous; where they found three files of musketeers ready for their despatch.

"Sir Bernard Gascoigne was a gentleman of Florence, and had served the King in the war, and afterwards remained in London, till the unhappy adventure of Colchester, and then accompanied his friends thither; and had only English enough to make himself understood, that he desired a pen and ink and paper, that he might write a letter to his prince the great duke, that his highness might know in what manner he lost his life, to the end his heirs might possess his estate. The officer that attended the execution thought fit to acquaint the General and Council, without which he durst not allow him pen and ink, which he thought he might reasonably demand: when they were informed of it, they thought it a matter worthy some consideration; they had chosen him out of the list for his quality, conceiving him to be an English gentleman, and preferred him for being a knight, that they might sacrifice three of that rank.

"This delay brought the news of this bloody resolution to the prisoners in the town, who were infinitely afflicted with it; and the lord Capel prevailed with an officer, or soldier, of their guard, to convey a letter, signed by the chief persons and officers, and in the name of the rest, to the General; in which they took notice of that judgment, and de-

sired him 'either to forbear the execution of it, or that they might all, who were equally guilty with those three, undergo the same sentence with them.' The letter was delivered, but had no other effect than the sending to the officer to despatch his order, reserving the Italian to the last. Sir Charles Lucas was their first work; who fell dead; upon which Sir George Lisle ran to him, embraced him, and kissed him; and then stood up, and looked those who were to execute him in the face; and thinking they stood at too great a distance, spoke to them to come nearer; to which one of them said, 'I'll warrant you, Sir, we'll hit you:' he answered smiling, 'Friends, I have been nearer you, when you have missed me.' Thereupon, they all fired upon him, and did their work home, so that he fell down dead of many wounds, without speaking word. Sir Bernard Gascoigne had his doublet off, and expected the next turn; but the officer told him 'he had order to carry him back to his friends,' which at that time was very indifferent to him. The council of war had considered, that if they should in this manner have taken the life of a foreigner, who seemed to be a person of quality, their friends or children who should visit Italy might pay dear for many generations, and therefore they commanded the officer, 'when the other two should be dead, to carry him back again to the other prisoners.'

The following passage occurs in a letter from William Osborne, one of the besieging army, to Mary, his wife, dated Lexon Lodge, August 29, 1648:—

"Sir Charles Lucas, Sir George Lisle, were both harquebusiers this afternoon, Sir Barnard Gascoigne, a recusant, was only putt into a fright."

Mr. Morant, in his account of what ensued on the surrender of Colchester, says:—

"Sir Bernard Gascoigne, or Guasconi, a Florentine, was also sentenced to death by the council of war, but was reprieved; for which some reasons are assigned by our historians, but not I think the true one."

• Hist. of the Rebellion, book xi.

• Ellis's Letters, 3rd Ser. iv. 271.

• Hist. of Colchester, book i. p. 68. He refers to Lord Clarendon and Matthew Carter, p. 197.



We have not ascertained how or at what particular period Sir Bernard Gascoigne regained his liberty.

On Dec. 3, 1649, Charles II. granted him a pension of £1,000 a-year<sup>f</sup>. The monarch was, of course, not in a situation to pay this pension till the Restoration, when, as will appear in the sequel, it was compounded for.

We find Sir Bernard Gascoigne in England soon after the Restoration. In or about Sept., 1660, he presented a petition to the King to the following effect:—

“To become the King’s tenant of a piece of ground in London, called the Still Yard, on which a crane is erected, at rental of £20 instead of £6 13s. 4d. paid before: the land is forfeit by non-performance of covenants, and the tenements are ruinous; will recover and repair them at his own expense, and dispose of them to English merchants, rather than to foreigners as before. This to be in lieu of £1,000 pension, granted him by His Majesty in 1649<sup>g</sup>.”

A bill for his naturalisation was read a first time in the House of Lords, June 26, 1661<sup>h</sup>, but appears not to have been further proceeded with.

On Oct. 17 following, the King leased to him the manor of Red Cross with the appurtenances in Bristol for thirty-one years, at the rent of £20<sup>i</sup>.

In the same month he and Sir Charles Berkeley, jun., had a grant from the King of all the extra-parochial tithes of the Earl of Bedford’s level and other levels, reserving to the Crown a fourth part thereof, and reserving also six hundred acres already in lease<sup>k</sup>. In the same month he, by the name of Sir Bernard Gascoigne, of Florence, had a patent of denization. This was granted on his

petition averring that his foreign birth deprived him of many advantages<sup>l</sup>.

On Oct. 13, 1662, he had the royal warrant for a grant of the extra-parochial tithes in Long Sutton, and other places in Lincolnshire and Norfolk, reserving a fourth part thereof to the King. This was to be in lieu of his pension of £1,000<sup>m</sup>.

An order was made July 27, 1663, for a warrant to pay him a pension of £600 a-year, he having received no benefit from the pension of £1,000 a-year, granted him by the late King, nor from a grant of extra-parochial tithes in the county of Lincoln, on which he had expended £1,500. The grant passed the Great Seal August 6 following, and on Nov. 2 in the same year a warrant was issued on his petition for the effectual payment of his pension, as he was then returning to his own country<sup>n</sup>.

He had a pass to Tuscany for himself, his servants, and nine horses, Jan. 4, 1663-4<sup>o</sup>.

On March 25, 1664, he wrote from Florence to Secretary Bennet (afterwards Lord Arlington). The following is an abstract of the letter.

“Whilst at the French Court, made a little narration of it, written with some liberty, in Italian, which he requests him to read and burn. Thinks he could procure him, as confidant at the French Court, the Abbot Siri, who writes the histories. He could give more intelligence than anybody at Court, and is a bold man, who will venture anything.”

This was enclosed in another letter to Joseph Williamson, Bennet’s secretary, to whom he offered any service in his power at Florence<sup>p</sup>.

We have the following abstract of a letter from him to Secretary Bennet, dated Castello, June 7 in the same year:—

“Has had a dangerous fever. Has agreed with an intelligencer at Venice for £100 a-year. Will write to Abbot

<sup>f</sup> Green’s Cal. Dom. State Papers, Chas. II., i. 291; ii. 515; iii. 218. In the latter place the pension is stated to have been granted by the late king (that is, Charles I.)

<sup>g</sup> Green, i. 291.

<sup>h</sup> Lords’ Journals, xi. 289.

<sup>i</sup> Green, ii. 113. A grant to him of this manor, dated Sept. 24, 1661, is mentioned in Ayscough’s Cat. of MSS., 226. It may be a draft only.

<sup>k</sup> Green, ii. 132.

<sup>l</sup> Green, ii. 133.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid., iii. 218, 232, 325.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid., 430.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid., 515.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid., 530.

Siri at Paris, to keep up secret intelligence with Bennet, and even to go over to London to arrange it, if that would not make him suspected at the French Court. Thinks he will charge £3,000 a-year, but no one in that Court can give such intelligence. Asks whether the King will give as much. Is glad the musician he sent proves learned and civil. Has found an eunuch in Florence with an excellent voice, and thinks his father would let him come over to England; also a girl of sixteen, well trained, who sings in reasonable perfection. Thinks His Majesty should send for these, and send away those Frenchmen that are not worth a fiddlestick; £400 would secure them, and send them honourably to England. Has also found a good barber<sup>q</sup>."

He was at Rome in June, 1665, when he wrote to Williamson requesting a pass for a ship of his from Holland. A pass for his ship bound from Leghorn, is mentioned in the same year<sup>r</sup>.

Speaking of Sir John Finch, Anthony à Wood says:—

"In 1665 he was sent resident for his maj. of Great Britain with the great duke of Tuscany, and upon his arrival at Florence, Sir Bernard Gascoigne (a known friend to the English nation), did with an undeniable civility press him to take quarter at his own house, till he should be farther provided, which he accordingly accepted, and the duke was pleased to employ Sir Bernard to his majesty's resident, with such notices and respects as he found then convenient<sup>s</sup>."

There are letters from Sir Bernard Gascoigne to Williamson, dated Florence, August 19, and Venice, August 26, 1666, and one of the latter date to Lord Arlington, congratulating him on the defeat of the Dutch<sup>t</sup>.

He had a pass to return to England March 11, 1666-7<sup>u</sup>.

On June 20, 1667, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society<sup>v</sup>.

He was in constant attendance on

Cosmo, Prince of Tuscany (afterwards the Grand Duke Cosmo III.), during his visit to England in 1669<sup>x</sup>.

Evelyn, under date July 22, 1670, mentions that as he rode from Mr. Slingsby's at Boroughgreen, in Cambridgeshire, to see the great mere or level of recovered fen land not far off, he met Lord Arlington going to his house in Suffolk, accompanied by Count Ognati, the Spanish minister, and Sir Bernard Gascoigne<sup>y</sup>.

The following passage occurs in a letter from Mr. Henshaw to Sir Robert Paston (afterwards Earl of Yarmouth), dated Oct. 13, 1670:—

"Last week, there being a faire near Audley-end, the Queen, the Dutchess of Richmond, and the Dutchess of Buckingham, had a frolick to disguise themselves like country lasses, in red petticoats, wastcotes, &c.; and so goe see the faire. Sir Bernard Gascoign, on a cart-jade, rode before the Queen; another stranger before the Dutchesse of Buckingham; and Mr. Roper before Richmond. They had all so over done it in their disguise, and look'd so much more like Antiques than country volk, that as soon as they came to the faire, the people began to goe after them; but the Queen going to a booth to buy a pair of yellow stockins for her sweet-hart; and Sir Bernard asking for a pair of gloves, sticht with blew, for his sweet-hart, they were soon, by their gebrish, found to be strangers, which drew a bigger flock about them; one amongst them had seen the Queen at dinner, knew her, and was proud of her knowledge. This soon brought all the faire into a crowd of stare at the Queen; being thus discovered, they, as soon as they could, got to their horses; but as many of the faire as had horses, got up with their wives, children, sweet-harts, or neighbours behind them, to get as much gape as they could till they brought them to the Court-gate. Thus by ill-conduct was a merry frolick turned into a pennance<sup>z</sup>."

<sup>x</sup> Diary of Sam. Newton, Ald. of Cambridge, cited in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, iii. 533. See also the *Travels of Cosmo III.* (Lond., 4to., 1821), where he is commonly called Col. Gascoyne, sometimes Gascoigne only, and occasionally Bernardino Gascoigne.

<sup>y</sup> Evelyn's *Diary*, ed. 1850, ii. 48.

<sup>z</sup> Ives's *Select Papers*, 40.

<sup>q</sup> Green, iii. 607.

<sup>r</sup> *Ibid.*, iv. 436, 437; v. 169.

<sup>s</sup> Wood's *Fasti Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, ii. 102.

<sup>t</sup> Green, vi. 51, 68.

<sup>u</sup> *Ibid.*, 556.

<sup>v</sup> Thomson's *Hist. of Royal Soc.*, App., p. xxv.

Evelyn, Feb. 18, 1677-8, went with the Lord Treasurer Danby to see his newly purchased estate at Wimbledon; two of Lord Danby's daughters, Lord Conway, and Sir Bernard Gascoigne, accompanied them<sup>a</sup>.

In 1686 (apparently between June 25 and Oct. 1) he received two several sums of £125 of the royal bounty<sup>b</sup>.

His death occurred in or about Jan. 1686-7<sup>c</sup>.

His description of Germany, its go-

vernment, manner of assembling Diets, ceremony of electing and crowning the King of the Romans, &c., is given in T. Brown's *Miscellanea Aulica*, 1702<sup>d</sup>.

His portrait, from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon," was engraved by R. Cooper<sup>e</sup>.

We hope that this communication may elicit additional information respecting him.—We are, &c.,

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.

Cambridge, April 3, 1865.

### ARMS OF STRONGBOW.

SIR,—I am extremely glad that your attention has been redirected to the subject of the armorial bearings of Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow.

I have no desire to modify or retract the observations made with the friendly endeavour to reconcile difficulties which presented themselves to the author of the "Notes on the Architecture of Ireland," with respect to the indentification of the effigy of a knight of the thirteenth century, said to be that of Richard Strongbow, and of which it was asserted that "the armorial bearings shew that it is not so; they are three cross-crosslets fitchée, while those of Clare are three chevrons<sup>f</sup>."

In reminding him of a coat of arms assigned to *Strongbow* by several heraldic authorities, I simply commented on the above sentence, and stated that I had not seen the effigy, and as the arms were not heraldically described, the charges being enumerated without reference to their position on the shield, I expressed myself *submissa voce*, under the impression that the information might be acceptable and to the purpose, and rather favourable than hostile to the received tradition.

I did not suppose that my intention and meaning would be misinterpreted,

or that what I advanced implied any doubt that Richard Strongbow was entitled to the use of the well-known arms of his family, with due difference, which is no argument against the adoption of distinctive bearings by a younger branch, according to the frequent practice of antiquity, reprobated in the work from which I originally quoted: "This booke is collected and made onely to shewe the alteracion and differences of armes in former tyme borne and used by the Nobillitie of this Realme, for proufe it was usual that if a Baron or peare of the Realme had maryed with an enheritrix of a greater house then his owne, he or his sonne would leave their owne armes, and beare their wyffe or mother's as his cheife coat. Lykewise a younger brother having maryed with an enheritrix by whom he was advansed to greater dignitie than his elder brother, did use his wyfe's coat rather then to bear his owne w<sup>t</sup> difference, by which examples it is manyfest y<sup>t</sup> the erreure of these bearing of signes did not growe of ignorance of the officers of armes by whom it was to be reformed, but onely by choyse and self-will of the nobyllitie themselves in pleasing their fantacies and obscuring the true signe of their progenitours<sup>g</sup>."

The shield on the effigy in Christ

<sup>a</sup> Evelyn's Diary, ed. 1850, ii. 118.

<sup>b</sup> Akerman's Secret Services of Chas. II. and Jas. II., 138, 141.

<sup>c</sup> Ellis Correspondence, i. 232.

<sup>d</sup> Watt, Bibl. Brit.

<sup>e</sup> Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 5th edit., iii. 51.

<sup>f</sup> GENT. MAG., 1864, vol. i. p. 14.

<sup>g</sup> Printed in the Catalogue of the Rawlinson Collection, by the Rev. W. D. Macray, No. 135.



Church, Dublin, is a "stumblingblock" of some years standing, as expressed in Fenton's "Tour through Pembroke-shire," p. 378. The admission by Mr. Graves that the "restorers" of the church and tomb stole away an effigy from Drogheda<sup>b</sup>, and perpetuated a deliberate imposture, is as edifying as the coincidence is remarkable, that arms should have been "found" which, by accident and not designedly, resemble the reputed blazon of Strongbow proper, as distinct from De Clare.

In Brooke's "Catalogue of the Earls of Pembroke, with Corrections," A.D. 1619, the shield of Gilbert Strongbow is represented—Or, three chevrons gules, over all a label of five points azure; and in a marginal note, "It was ordered within these four years upon the sight of an old seal, that he should bear—Or, *cheveronné gules*."

Stukeley, in his *Origines Roystonianæ*, p. 121, says that Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, Strongbow's father, in regard to his holy expedition bore on a chief azure three crosses pattée fitchée of the field, "and tho' we don't hear of the son being actually a Crusader, yet a vow to take the cross was sufficient to entitle him to the distinction that marks his effigy."

An interesting paper on "The Earls of Strigul and Lords of Chepstow," by J. R. Planché, Esq., appeared in the "Journal of the Archæological Association," vol. x. p. 265, in which the seal of Richard FitzGilbert, surnamed Strongbow, is described and figured from a collection of prints and drawings in the College of Arms. "It is imperfect, but the shield with the three chevrons is fortunately plain enough, and presents us with an interesting instance of what may be called a truly heraldic shield at that early period." In the same collection is the print of *another seal*, said to be that of Richard Strongbow, with a shield *chevronnée*, like that of his father.

In the "Memoirs of the Family of

Grace," by Sheffield Grace, F.S.A., the arms of Clare, differenced by a label of five points azure, occur in juxtaposition with Argent, on a chief azure three crosses pattée fitchée of the first. This latter coat is assigned to Gilbert Strongbow, and repeated in the arms of his descendants in a pedigree in the Library of the Heralds' College.

It is alleged as a proof that the effigy at Dublin could not possibly be commemorative of Strongbow, that it is of a period subsequent to the date of his decease. I do not perceive any insurmountable difficulty from this circumstance.

The curious wooden effigy at Gloucester, attributed to Robert, Duke of Normandy, is not earlier than the time of King Edward I.

I believe that the effigies of the De la Beche family at Aldworth were partly retrospective, while the monumental recesses in the abbey at Bristol were arranged in anticipation of the effigies of Berkeleys *in futuro*, in order to avoid disfigurement or mutilation of the fabric by their insertion.

In Meyrick's "Critical Enquiry into the Use of Armour<sup>i</sup>," is a remark which may be interesting in comparison with the effigy at Christ Church, Dublin, mentioned at p. 120 of the same volume, and figured at p. 406 of Mr. Graves' paper on the Arms of De Clare:—"Gilbert de Clare is represented in painted glass with one of these skull-caps, from the top of which depends a bunch of horse-hair. The coif of the figure at Tintern Abbey, attributed to Strongbow, *has an excavation at top*, apparently for the same purpose."

I need not apologize for having offered a suggestion which is admitted to be in conformity with the opinion of the Ulster King-of-Arms and other Heralds; and I have no occasion to regret the result of the "gentle and joyous passage of arms."—I am, &c.,

CLYPEUS.

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., 1865, vol. i. p. 406.

<sup>i</sup> Ed. 1842, vol. i. p. 122.



## THE MARKE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

SIR,—In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* there have appeared from time to time, as you no doubt are aware, several important and ably-written accounts of the agriculture and economical condition of various European countries. They have comprised among others such subjects as the following:—Rural Economy in the Netherlands; Manufactures of the Jura district; Forests of Corsica; and so forth; and they are well worthy not only of separate publication, but also of translation into our own language. Of all the elaborate papers which that great Review produces, few would come more home to the English mind, or command a greater number of willing readers.

My object in calling your attention to these papers is to point out some curious antiquarian matter contained in the first of the papers cited above<sup>k</sup>, which cannot but interest all who care much about the antiquities of our Frisian and Saxon forefathers. It constitutes, indeed, an unexpected illustration of the subject of the *mark*, so well handled by the late Mr. Kemble in his “England under the Saxons,” &c.; and it is of interest even to the Celtic antiquary of the present day as connecting, *probably*, the *mark* with remains of an older epoch. I leave your readers each to draw his own inferences from the passages quoted below; and I recommend them strongly to peruse not only the whole paper in question by M. Emile de Laveleye, but also the other papers of a similar nature, to which I have already alluded.

The author is giving an account of the sandy heaths so prevalent in the northern provinces of Holland, which he does with admirable elegance of language and lucidity, and we come in it on the following passages:—

“In the district of the Drenthe another system of working the land is found, and is in close resemblance to the oldest customs of Germany of ancient times. This province, the Drenthe, is

the least populous of any in the Netherlands; for in 1860 it held only 94,472 inhabitants upon a territory of 266,276 hectares, or about 36 for every 100 hectares. At the close of the last century, in 1796, there were only 39,672 inhabitants; out of which number only 5,789 did not directly belong to the rural classes. Surrounded on all sides by marshes and turbaries<sup>l</sup>, the Drenthe formed, as it were, an island of sand and heath, on which ancestral customs were still maintained intact: and even at the present moment there is to be observed on it the ancient organization of the Saxon March—*Saxena marke*<sup>m</sup>, traces of which are also observable in the district of Westerwold in Groningen; throughout the whole of Over Yssel; in the Zutphen country, in Veluwe; and even in Gooiland, up to the very gates

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<sup>l</sup> “The cultivation of buck-wheat on turbaries seems to have been introduced into the north of the Low Countries and Germany not before the end of the seventeenth century. A tradition, of no great authority however, attributes the introduction of it to one Jan Kruse, of Wildervanke; but since the practice is altogether the same as that used by the Tartars from time immemorial, ought we not to look for its origin elsewhere, although we cannot exactly say how it came into Holland?”

<sup>m</sup> “The *marke* was the whole territory belonging to the tribe, or to a group of families in the tribe. It comprised wood, meadow, and field (*het houd, het veld, de essch*), but the appellation of *marke* (march) was specially applied to the vast open lands which surrounded the cultivated ones, and constituted a kind of uninhabited margin, serving for a frontier. The origin of the *marke* is lost in the obscurity of prehistoric times. During the Middle Ages we find it among all the populations of Germanic or Scandinavian race as an association of free men concerting together for the common enjoyment of a property in which each man had his share. When we are able to detect it in the Saxon provinces of the Netherlands, individual property has already encroached on property in common, and from that time forward down to our own day the system of its organization has scarcely changed. A single portion of the *marke* was termed *whare*, and those who possessed several *wharen* bore the title of *erfgenemen*, or ‘heritors,’ that is to say, sharers in the general heritage. The possessors of a single *whare*, the *gevaarde-markgenoten*, had the right of sending their flocks to feed on the heath-land of the *marke*, and of cutting turfs on it for littering their cattle and warming their dwellings.

<sup>k</sup> *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 15 Janvier, 1864, *L'économie rurale en Néerlande*.

of Amsterdam; that is to say, throughout all those portions of the sandy diluvium which the Saxons held towards the fourth century. The *marke*, a kind of property not entirely subject to division, could not be transmitted in former days except by sale or gift: but at the present time the tribunals have decided that it can be alienated like any other kind of real property: so that when it becomes necessary to break up this state of indivisibility, and a sale of *marke* land is to be effected, the product of the sale is divided among the co-proprietors, according to the number of *wharen*, or parts, held by each. This ancient custom, which formerly applied to the whole territory, still included in 1828, within the Drenthe alone, 116 markes, and 126,398 hectares, or about one-half of the province. In 1860 there were only 43 markes remaining still undivided, with 32,995 hectares: but even after the division almost the whole of the ancient *markes* remained under open and common pasture, and about 40 per cent of the total surface continued to be uncultivated. It is interesting thus to find still intact such an ancient rural institution, long anterior in date to that of the *commune*<sup>n</sup>, or even that of the *parish*; and which, going back, as it does, to times when the Germans worshipped Thor and Woden, has been able to resist the action of feudalism as well as of modern civilization; and which still continues to exist in spite of all the texts of the civil code: just as in Italy, from beneath buildings of modern days, crop out the strong and indestructible masses of Cyclopean constructions. In former days the co-heritors of the *marke* used to meet once every year, on St. Peter's day, and held a general assembly called an *Holting*. They came to it armed, and no one could be excused from this duty without paying a fine. They used to regulate there all details of rights of joint-occupancy; all works to be done; pecuniary fines for breaking of rules; and appointments of persons charged with executive power, the *markenrigter* and his associates: this officer was also called the *markgraaf*, or count of the *marke*,

literally the *marquess*, who like the count of the dyke, or *dykgraaf*, watched over the defence of common rights. It is easy to recognise in these natural associations, founded on common ownership, all those elements of representative *regimé*, all those innate habits of self-government, which, carried beyond sea by the descendants of this same Saxon race, which formerly occupied the sandy region of the Netherlands, have given rise to the "commons," the "counties," and the "States" of North America and Australia. The essential traits of the organization of the *marke* subsist even in our own days; they form a petty administration, which in many respects is a substitute for the *commune*, looking after the keeping up of roads, the working of lands still unappropriated, and the choosing of persons to execute its decisions. Only they are no longer armed warriors, who meet at the *holting* after sacrificing to Woden, but peaceable owners, quiet cultivators, who hold a meeting after a good dinner paid for out of the common fund.

"When you go over the vast plains of the *Drenthe*, or *Over Yssel*, you perceive from time to time, rising up above the level of the heath, a large rounded field, generally covered with a good crop of rye. This is the portion of the *marke* which has been kept for cultivation, the *essch*, a name coming apparently from the ancient root which has given *esca* to the Latin, and *essen* to the Dutch languages, and which in the present instance designates the land whence the population is to derive its food. The *essch* was formerly the common property upon which each owner of the *marke* received his own portion to cultivate, so clearly indicated by Tacitus and Cæsar. During the Middle Ages these portions became by degrees private property: but still this right of individual possession was far from being freed of all the fetters of common occupation, and the ancient usages of cultivation in common continued in force. The *essch* is divided into a multitude of parcels, or lots; only, as there is no road traversing this vast cultivated field, these lots remain without issue as long as the crop is standing; and nothing limits them except great blocks of granite boulder, set up at the four corners of the land. It results from this arrangement that they must be all covered with the same seed, tilled, sown, and reaped at the same time; for if an owner wanted to lay down a cereal of the spring series,

<sup>n</sup> "In each of the actual communes of recent creation, relatively speaking, there are always several *markes*. The commune of Westerbork contained nine such, that of Rolde nine, that of Beilen twelve; and these by themselves contained more than 10,000 hectares."

while his neighbours have adopted one of the winter, it would be impossible to work the land and carry manure, without causing notable damage, such as would have to be paid for, and would bring on him the enmity of all the rest."

"A triennial rotation is still generally adopted: the field is divided into three parts—the *winteressch*, in which the winter rye is sown; the *someressch*, in which the summer rye; and the *brach-essch*, which formerly used to lie fallow, but in which they now generally grow buck-wheat. The whole body of cultivators call themselves *boers*, that is, peasants. They meet in full assembly, or *hagespraak*, in the open air, beneath oaks centuries old, or else within a kind of amphitheatre of turf, in the centre of which still sometimes remains the ancient stone of sacrifice. The farmer who keeps the bull of the community keeps also the horn which summons the inhabitants to the meeting, or gives the signal for the various operations to be executed in the fields. When all the parties concerned are assembled, they deliberate and settle the dates of tilling, sowing, and reaping. The meeting chooses also the four *volmagten*, who are charged with the executive powers of the community, under this democratic reserve, however, that the *kotters*—that is to say, common workmen holding a cabin or hut (the English cottiers)—name two, and that the *boeren*—that is to say, the cultivators possessing horses—name the others. When the day fixed for the harvest comes round, the horn is heard at break of day, and everybody sets to work; but in the evening, after the recall is sounded, nobody is allowed to continue reaping under pain of being fined. When the sheaves of corn are made up, everybody is obliged to arrange them by eights in *hokken*, in order to dry them, and keep them as much as possible from rain. The day of bringing the harvest home is also settled after public deliberation in common, and joyous repasts, with copious libations, celebrate the operations of the day that brings to the cultivators the recompense of their hard labours. The land is then given over to common pasturage; they turn in the cows first of all; then the sheep; and then they turn up the surface lightly, when it immediately covers itself with wild sorrell (*rumex acetosella*), rightly called by the Dutch *schap surkel*, for this plant gives excellent food for sheep, which are very greedy of it.

When you see for the first time the *esschen* of the Drenthe, all reddened with an innumerable mass of those microscopic flowers, you do not know what to attribute this curious colour to, because you would never suppose that they would purposely cultivate a wretched herb, everywhere else considered as a nuisance. All night the sheep are folded on the fields, and in Holland they think they can prove that it was in this very country that the practice originated, from which English agriculture has derived so much benefit. Each cultivator is bound to supply hurdles in proportion to the number of sheep which he keeps. The right of common pasturage upon the stubble is termed *klawen gang*; and it is everywhere exercised. In order, however, to preserve the *essch* from the depredation of cattle while the crops are still standing, they surround it with a sort of wall made of lumps of heath and turf, with a ditch in front, and they call it the *essch-wal*. Everybody is compelled to work at the repairs of this fence on the day fixed by the meeting; and whoever comes more than half-an-hour late, after the horn has once summoned the inhabitants, is liable to four sous fine."

"In the Drenthe the aspect of the landscape, of these immense sandy plains which man seems to have occupied in anything but a permanent manner, and where himself and his flocks leave no more traces of their passage than does a ship on the ocean; their ancient usages, the cultivation in common of the *esschen*, the rustic horn calling the labourers to work, the old oaks of the village, the shape and internal arrangement of the habitations, the tumuli covering the ashes and remains of ancient Frank and Saxon warriors; all this at once carries you back into the *Germania* of Tacitus: but here and there about the heath you meet with certain strange-looking monuments, that take the imagination into epochs far more remote even than this. They are enormous blocks of red granite, erect stones upon which lie other masses of stone flatter and larger, as if forming the misshapen or broken table of a family of giants. These stones, without language, without inscription, erect in their solitude, bare, destitute of any parasitic vegetation to lighten up their sombre tints, have a savage look about them enough to frighten you, while you still feel compelled to venerate them. The last time I visited one of these mysterious monuments, it was near



Gieten, and the weather was stormy. The setting sun threw a dismal light on these granite blocks, and they seemed tinged with blood: heavy clouds, driven by the wind, were gathering from the horizon, and resembled the fantastic animals with which ancient mythologies peopled the universe. There was nothing around to hinder me from imagining that I had come back to the times when the tribes were living who had raised these indestructible memorials of their worship and respect for the dead. What are these stones? Whence come these masses of granite in Holland, when you cannot find similar rocks for more than three hundred leagues off? Geology has replied to this latter question, for she has shewn that these erratic blocks were brought hither from Norway on the back of antediluvian icebergs: but History cannot tell what race of men has removed and raised these enormous masses by labour seemingly beyond the forces that could be employed by a barbarous tribe. On the

spot they call these monuments *Hunebedden*, beds or tombs of the Huns. It is not a matter of surprise that popular tradition should attribute their erection to the bands of Attila, whose devastations had left such a deep and melancholy impression during the earlier portions of the Middle Ages; but it is evident that they were not Huns who arranged these blocks of granite in the form of altars or tombs; it is much more probable that they were the primitive populations which formerly occupied all Western Europe, and raised the stones of Karnac in Brittany, and Stonehenge in England."

I will not add at present any comments of my own to the above passages, deeming it sufficient to have laid them before your readers; and shall content myself with assuring them that many valuable archæological hints are to be picked up here and there among the whole series of papers.—I am, &c.,

H. LONGUEVILLE JONES.

Feb. 25, 1865.

#### PRIDEAUX QUERIES CONTINUED.

SIR, — In Prince's "Worthies of Devon," it is stated that John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, married *twice*; his *first* wife was *Mary*, daughter of that famous martyr in Queen Mary's days, Dr. Taylor, by whom he had *several sons and daughters*; he married *secondly*, *Mary*, daughter of *Sir Thomas Reynell* of West Ogwell, Devon.

1. Can his *first* marriage be proved from any records at Oxford now extant? if so, at what date did it take place, and what are the names of the issue of this marriage?

2. The death of his wife *Anna*, took place August 11, 1627; she was buried with *two* children. Did she die in childbirth of twins, and had she any other children? See brass to her memory in St. Michael's Church, Oxford.

3. At what date did he marry *Mary*, the daughter of Sir Thomas Reynell, and was she his second or third wife?

4. His eldest son was a Colonel in the service of Charles I. Who did he marry? His widow appears to have been called Ellen or Ellinor, and to have received a pension from Government for some years after his death?

5. His second son died in London after the surrender of Oxford, 1646. Where was he buried, and did he marry and leave issue?

6. When the Bishop made his will he does not appear to have had any sons living, as none are mentioned, only his two daughters and their husbands.

7. In your Magazine for 1749 is recorded the death, at Bredon, of Mr. Prideaux Sutton: are any descendants of the Bishop's daughters *now* living?

8. In Mr. Laird's "History of Worcester," p. 102, it is stated that the Bishop's daughter (which?) married into the family of *Webb*. Can this be proved? If so, he must have either had another daughter, or one of his two daughters must have married twice.

9. I have a quarrel of glass about  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  in., on which are painted the arms of Prideaux impaling Reynell *with in a border azure*; underneath the bottom of the shield on either side the ornament are the letters P.R., and under them the date 1637. Is this border a painter's license, or were either of the coats ever known to have had a border azure? It has been in my family a great many years, but from whence it came is unknown.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE PRIDEAUX.

*Lusan House, Quadrant-road,  
Highbury New Park, N.,  
April 6, 1865.*



## The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

*[Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]*

THE BRAMHOPE MANOR LIBRARY.—The valuable library of printed books and illuminated MSS., removed from Bramhope Manor, was disposed of in February last by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, at their great rooms, in King-street, St. James's-square. Among the more important works were the subjoined:—

Lot 85. "Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, cum Calendario;" a most beautiful MS. of the fifteenth century, containing fourteen highly-finished miniatures, having borders of singularly light and elegant design in gold and colours, besides a multitude of initials and terminals; 8vo., purple velvet, with silver-gilt clasps; a very desirable specimen of French art—23*l.* 15*s.* (Mr. B. Benjamin.)

Lots 86 and 87. "Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, cum Calendario;" a MS. on vellum, of the sixteenth century; the calendar decorated with ten miniature paintings of the signs of the zodiac and avocations of the months. Also fifteen large miniatures and numerous initial letters, illuminated in gold and colours, 8vo., old French morocco. "Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis secundum usum Romanum, cum Almanach, 1503-20, et Calendario;" printed on vellum, the larger woodcut borders containing representations from Bible history, scenes in the life of Christ, and other ornaments (coloured). The latter portion of the volume exhibiting the Dance of Death, the Passion of Christ, &c.; royal 8vo., Dutch calf gilt; Paris, Verard, 1503—40 guineas (B. Benjamin).

Lots 135 and 136. The Rev. T. F. Dibdin's "Bibliomania, or Book Madness." Extensively illustrated with 523 portraits and views, twenty-nine drawings and sketches, and sixty-two autographs and facsimiles; bound in six vols., imperial 8vo., half russia, 1842; and "Bibliophobia," illustrated with 170 portraits and views, ten autographs and facsimiles, and three drawings; uniform—19*l.* (Ellis.)

Lots 164—166. "Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis secundum usum Romanum, cum Calendario," MS., on vellum, of the fifteenth century, beautifully written by a Belgian scribe. The calendar, highly decorated with twenty-four small miniature paintings of the signs of the zodiac and occupations of the months, with a rich border to each; also sixteen large miniature paintings, exquisitely finished in gold and colours, and thirty-two smaller ones, principally portraits of saints; also many hundred initial and capital letters and other ornaments in gold and colours; 4to., morocco. From the collection of Mr. Johnson, of Oxford. Another "Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis," in MS., very beautifully written. The calendar, written in letters of gold, most tastefully adorned with twenty-four richly illuminated miniatures of the zodiac and occupations of the months; also eighteen large miniature paintings, executed in the most

beautiful manner in gold and colours, and four smaller ones, besides many hundred initial and capital letters in burnished gold and colours; 4to., richly gilt, old French morocco; a very desirable specimen of French art; from the same collection. "*Horæ Beatæ Virginis*;" MS., on vellum of the fifteenth century, in a Gothic hand on 222 pages, with eighteen large and seventeen smaller miniatures, representing figures of saints, every page having a rich border of tracery work, interspersed with flowers, fruits, and arabesques, and numerous large initial and capital letters, the whole executed in gold and colours, 4to., green velvet—85 guineas (Mr. B. Benjamin).

Lot 245. Lodge's "*Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with Biographical and Historical Memoirs*;" 240 portraits; 4 vols., folio, large paper, early impressions on India paper, russia extra. Mr. Dawson Turner's subscription copy, with many extra etchings and some proofs of Mr. Turner's picture of Queen Catharine Parr, &c.—38*l.* 10*s.* (Quaritch.)

Lot 359. "*Missale Romanum cum Calendario*," MS., on vellum of the fifteenth century, adorned with seventeen large miniatures, surrounded with richly decorated borders, composed of fruits, flowers, birds, &c., and numerous other borders of rich tracery work, besides many hundreds of initial and capital letters and terminals in gold and colours; 4to., old French morocco—24*l.* 10*s.* (Heath.)

Lot 365. Pepys' "*Memoirs, Diary, and Correspondence*," edited by Lord Braybrooke; and Mrs. Jameson's "*Memoirs of the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.*" The whole bound uniform in 4 vols., 4to., and extensively illustrated with 150 fine portraits and views (some very rare and curious), and thirty-three autograph letters, extra russia—16*l.* 10*s.* (Ellis.)

Lot 406. "*Missale secundum usum Ecclesiæ Sarum, cum Calendario*;" a splendid MS. of the fourteenth century, in double columns, written by an English scribe, with musical notes, on 632 pages, of pure vellum, the innumerable initial and capital letters illuminated in burnished gold, folio, olive morocco, in the old style. It is seldom such a finely executed MS. on vellum of the Sarum Missal occurs for sale. From the Tenison Library—35 guineas (B. Benjamin).

Lot 443. "*Psalterium Latinum, cum Calendario*," 4to., MS., on vellum of the fourteenth century, finely written in large Gothic character, on 412 pages, containing five large miniatures, besides numerous large ornamented initials in gold and colours; morocco extra, by Rivière—20*l.* 15*s.* (Quaritch.)

Lot 498. "*Missale Fratrum Ordinis Beatæ Mariæ de Monte Carmeli, cum Calendario*," large folio; a most venerable and splendid MS. of the fourteenth century, finely written upon 333 leaves of vellum; the body of the work contains thirty-five miniatures forming initial letters, executed in gold and colours, besides many hundreds of gilt capital letters, richly bound in morocco, by Bedford; a very fine specimen of Italian art; this peculiar Service is of excessively rare occurrence—30 guineas (Mr. B. Benjamin).

Lot 500. Portraits of remarkable persons; an extensive and most curious collection of upwards of 450 engraved portraits, besides some original drawings of remarkable characters, accompanied with MS. notices of their lives; in two vols., folio, old gilt russia; this collection was formed by the late Mr. W. Esdaile, and is one of the most extensive and curious ever made—27*l.* 10*s.* (Hayes.)

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.* Illustrated by a Plain Explanatory Commentary and by Authentic Views of Places mentioned in the Sacred Text from Sketches and Photographs taken on the Spot. Edited by EDWARD CHURTON, M.A., Archdeacon of Cleveland and Prebendary of York, and WILLIAM BASIL JONES, M.A., Prebendary of York and of St. David's. 2 vols. (Murray).—This ample title-page gives a just idea of the valuable and handsome work before us. Though sufficiently annotated to remove the difficulties that may present themselves to the thoughtful reader, the error of too many commentators, of smothering the text beneath the weight of their own learning, is avoided, and nothing beyond needful help is given. This is a most commendable feature, sufficient to give the work a permanent place in our literature, but it has beside great value from its illustrations, some few of which are historical subjects, but the majority are "true and accurate views of the places [mentioned in Scripture], as those places exist at the present day; not otherwise made up, or artistically beautified. They are chiefly from sketches made on the spot by the accomplished scholar and artist, Rev. S. C. Malan, and from photographs by Mr. James Graham."

These views are very numerous. Some folding plates embrace a sufficiently large extent of country to allow of the journeys of Our Lord around the Sea of Tiberias, and from Galilee to Jerusalem, to be traced, and present the still unchanged features of that land

"Over whose acres walked those blessed feet  
Which, fourteen hundred years ago, were  
nailed  
For our advantage, on the bitter cross."

The engravings are all of a high degree of merit, but we have been particularly struck by the view of the road leading down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and the aged olive-trees in the garden of Gethsemane.

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*Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with Notices of some of his Contemporaries.* Commenced by CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE, R.A.; continued and concluded by TOM TAYLOR, M.A. With Portraits and Illustrations. 2 vols. (Murray).—The late Mr. Leslie entertained the idea that Allan Cunningham had given to the world a false impression of the character of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and he therefore set himself diligently to work to collect evidence which was either unknown to the author of "Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," or disregarded by him. Unfortunately, his own death prevented his doing much more than indicating the object he had in view, and the arduous task of reducing his pencil notes to order was undertaken by Mr. Tom Taylor. That he has succeeded in producing a work that reads well, and presents Sir Joshua as the genial centre of a most brilliant society, is what cannot be denied, and if he has avoided entering on various artistic questions, which would have demanded all the practised skill of such a man as Leslie, most readers will say that he has determined wisely. He very reasonably claims the right to produce his own book in his own way, and if that way leads him to dwell more on Sir Joshua, the man of the world, than on Sir Joshua, the painter, we are not inclined to quarrel with him. Indeed, the result may be a public gain, if the ac-

knowledgeed deficiency as to artistic details leads some qualified writer to remedy it, as then we shall have two valuable works instead of only one. We must mention that Mr. Tom Taylor's task is not yet complete. He is engaged in the compilation of a Catalogue of Sir Joshua's pictures, which he naturally wishes to render as complete as possible. He has, he tells us, communicated with all the known proprietors of them, and the correspondence has already led to several discoveries of portraits which had been lost sight of, or whose existence was unknown, and to the identification of others with the originals. As among our readers there may very probably be some, whose Sir Joshuas have not become known to Mr. Taylor, we would urge them not to let slip this opportunity of placing them on permanent record.

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*Popular Genealogists; or, The Art of Pedigree-Making.* (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.)—This is a caustic exposure of the way in which illustrious descents are manufactured to order for the new men, who by some "lucky hit" have advanced from the navy's barrow to a baronetcy, or from the counter to knighthood. Firmly believing that all men have a common ancestor in Adam, and therefore quite ready to agree that the peer and the peasant are, in a certain sense, kinsmen, we yet take exception to the rich man whose father was a labourer assuming the arms of a noble family, merely on the strength of bearing the same surname. Several flagrant instances of such assumptions are given in the book before us, as well as of the ascription of the royal arms to persons in very humble stations, which, to say the least, reflect strongly on the judgment of a great heraldic writer of the present day. We have no space to give particulars, but our readers may be

assured that the work proceeds from one who is well entitled to speak on the matter, and that it is only the wish not to bring the weight of official position to bear on a subject that is eminently one for unprejudiced consideration, which induces him to withhold his name.

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*Journal of the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society for the County, City, and Neighbourhood of Chester.* Part VII.—This part contains papers by the Rev. Canon Blomfield, Messrs. Thomas Hughes, Horatio Lloyd, J. H. Parker, Benjamin Owens, and the Rev. Henry Green. The principal subjects are—the Architectural History of Chester Cathedral, the Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of St. John, Chester, Uriconium, Anglo-Saxon Coins, the "Emblems" of Geoffrey Whitney, and Extracts from the Corporation Books of the Borough of Congleton; to which is added an Abstract of the Proceedings of the Society for the years 1860, '61, '62. All the papers have been given, some at length, and others in substance, in our pages, and they therefore now need no further remark at our hands; but we must not omit to mention that the Part has several good illustrations.

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Mr. Joseph Lilly, of New-street, Covent Garden, has just issued a new *Catalogue of Extremely Rare and Curious English Books*, to which we beg to call the attention of our readers. Turning it over at random, we perceive that it contains many of the best works from the libraries of Mr. George Daniel and Mr. John Bowyer Nichols, and is therefore rich alike in books relating to the drama, and in history and topography. In particular we may mention that several of the latter class are enriched with notes and additional plates, the collection of which must have been both a long and a costly occupation.



## Monthly Intelligence.

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### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

THE news from America, during the past month, has been of extreme importance. As the result of several days' desperate battle, in which Lee was vastly outnumbered and so suffered a severe defeat, the Confederates abandoned both Petersburg and Richmond on the 2nd of April. President Davis and the members of his Government retired to Danville, whence, on the 6th of April, he issued a proclamation, declaring that the war would still be carried on until Southern independence was achieved. This, however, does not appear to be the view of General Lee, as he made a military convention with General Grant, on the 9th of the same month, in virtue of which his army, which has always been looked on as the main support of the Confederacy, is agreed to be disbanded. It is, however, not yet known, whether the other Confederate generals will imitate Lee. But the most shocking, if not the most important news brought by the last mail, is that President Lincoln was assassinated, in Ford's Theatre, at Washington, on the evening of the 14th of April (Good Friday), and that at the same time an attempt was made on the life of Mr. Secretary Seward, who was already confined to his bed by injuries sustained in a carriage accident a few days before. In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, Mr. Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, has been sworn in as the successor of Mr. Lincoln.

In Europe, we have only to notice the death of the heir apparent of the Russian throne, at Nice, on the 24th of April; and the recurrence of the annual Volunteer Review at Brighton, which was more numerously attended than ever, more than 22,000 men appearing under arms on the occasion.

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### APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

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#### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*March 17.* The Hon. Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, K.C.B., late H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, and now H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Edward Mortimer Archibald, esq., H.M.'s Consul at New York, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Hon. Order.

*March 21.* Col. George Jackson Carey, of the 2nd Battalion of the 18th Regt., to be an

Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

*March 24.* David Livingstone, esq., D.C.L., lately H.M.'s Consul at Quillimane, to be H.M.'s Consul in the Territories of all African Kings and Chiefs in the interior of Africa, not subject to the authority of the King of Portugal, or of the King of Abyssinia, or of the Viceroy of Egypt.

*March 28.* To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath:—Admiral Sir Edward Harvey, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir William Rowan, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir H.

Stewart, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir William J. Codrington, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir George Augustus Wetherall, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Henry Ducie Chads, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir Jas. Frederick Love, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir James Jackson, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Cheape, K.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; Lieut.-Gen. Henry, Viscount Melville, K.C.B.; Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, K.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Hon. Order:—Gen. William Wood, C.B.; Gen. Thomas Kenah, C.B.; Admiral Sir Geo. Rose Sartorius, Knt.; Gen. Abraham Roberts, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Monteath-Douglas, C.B., Bengal Army; Lieut.-Gen. William Cator, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Patrick Montgomerie, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery; Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Reed, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. John Scott, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. W. Wyllie, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Charles Ash Windham, C.B.; Vice-Adm. Thomas, Earl of Lauderdale, C.B.; Vice-Adm. Robert Smart; Vice-Adm. John Kingcome; Vice-Adm. Horatio T. Austin, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. John Edw. Dupuis, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Fortescue Graham, C.B., Royal Marines; Rear-Adm. Sydney Colpoys Dacres, C.B.; Major-Gen. Lord Wm. Paulet, C.B.; Major-Gen. the Hon. Augustus Almeric Spencer, C.B.; Major-Gen. Robert William Honner, C.B., Bombay Army; Col. John Wm. Gordon, C.B.; Col. Edward Harris Greathed, C.B.; Col. Charles William Dunbar Staveley, C.B.; James Brown Gibson, esq., M.D., C.B., Director-Gen. of the Army Medical Department; William Linton, esq., M.D., C.B., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, on half-pay; Wm. James Tyrone Power, esq., C.B., Commissary-General-in-Chief.

*April 7.* Lieut. Arthur Balfour Haigh, of the Royal Engineers, to be Equerry in attendance upon H.R.H. Prince Alfred.

Mr. William George Abbot, to be H.M.'s Consul at Resht.

*April 11.* General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G.C.B., to be Constable of the Tower of London, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, in the room of Field-Marshal Stapleton, Viscount Combermere, deceased.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., now H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Japan, to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and also Chief Superintendent of British Trade, in China.

Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., now H.M.'s Consul at Shanghai, to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Japan.

Charles Alexander Winchester, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Kanagawa, to be H.M.'s Consul at Shanghai.

*April 14.* Whitehall, April 10.—The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the

Garter, has been graciously pleased by letters patent under her Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation, and to give and grant unto Harry George, Duke of Cleveland, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, and invested with the ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if he had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

*April 21.* William Patrick Adam, esq., to be a Commissioner for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

General Charles Menzies, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and Major-General Charles Warren, C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

#### MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

*March 24. County of Wilts. (Northern Division.)*—Charles William Brudenell Bruce (commonly called Lord Charles Bruce), of Hertford-street, in the county of Middlesex, in the room of the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton Sotherton Estcourt, who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Northstead, in the county of York.

*April 4. County of Devon (Northern Division.)*—Thomas Dyke Acland, the younger, esq., of Brodelyst, in the county of Devon, in the room of James Wentworth Buller, esq., deceased.

*April 7. Borough of Evesham.*—James Bourne, esq., of Heathfield House, in the parish of Childwall, Lancashire, in the room of Sir Henry Pollard Willoughby, deceased.

*April 21. Wigton District of Burghs.*—George Young, esq., H.M.'s Solicitor-General for Scotland, in the room of Sir William Dunbar, who has accepted the office of one of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

*County of Louth.*—Tristram Kennedy, esq., of Henrietta-street, in the city of Dublin, in the room of Richard Montesquieu Bellew, esq., who has accepted the office of one of the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland.

*Borough of Rochdale.*—Thos. Bayley Potter, esq., merchant, of Buill-hill, in the township of Pendleton, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, in the room of Richard Cobden, esq., deceased.

*County of Salop.*—The Hon. Percy Egerton Herbert, in the room of the Right Hon. Orlando George Charles Bridgeman (commonly called Viscount Newport), called to the Upper House of Parliament.

## BIRTHS.

*Jan. 15.* At Keiskama Hoek, South Africa, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Greenstock, a son.

*Jan. 29.* At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. Henegan, R.H.A., a son.

*Feb. 2.* At the British Legation, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Charles Elliot, C.B., a son.

*Feb. 8.* At Nagpore, the wife of Major T. J. H. Keyes, a dau.

*Feb. 9.* At Rajahmundry, the wife of Lieut. W. M. Frazer, M.N.I., a son.

*Feb. 13.* At Bhundara, the wife of Capt. H. F. Newmarch, a son.

*Feb. 15.* At Umballah, the wife of Major A. H. Bogle, R.H.A., a dau.

*Feb. 17.* At Kotagiri, Nilgiri Hills, the wife of W. Robinson, esq., Madras C.S., a dau.

*Feb. 26.* At Kurrachee, the wife of Col. William Boyle, 39th Regt., a dau.

*Feb. 28.* At Bhooj, the wife of Major H. E. Jacob, 18th Regt. Bombay N.I., a dau.

*March 2.* At Meerut, the wife of Bt.-Major Andrew Green, 2nd Battalion Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, a son.

*March 5.* On board ship "Nile," on passage from Calcutta, the wife of Capt. R. Wingfield, 52nd Light Infantry, a dau.

At Lucknow, the wife of Major H. Finch, H.M.'s 2nd Regt. B.L.I., a dau.

*March 7.* At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, Special Assistant-Engineer, Mysore, a dau.

*March 8.* At Rawul Pindee, the wife of William James, esq., 42nd Royal Highlanders, a son.

At Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. H. McV. Crichton, R.E., a son.

*March 10.* At Falmouth, the wife of Capt. W. Jesser Coope, 64th Regt., a dau.

*March 13.* At Teignmouth, the wife of Alexander G. West, esq., Comm. R.N., a dau.

*March 15.* At Hobart Town, the wife of Lieut. J. S. Eaton, R.N., H.M.S. "Enterprise," a dau.

*March 16.* At Gibraltar, the wife of the Rev. Richard Gibson Codrington, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

At Colchester, the wife of the Rev. F. Tyrwhitt Drake, Rector of Little Wigborough, Essex, a son.

*March 17.* In Cornwall-gardens, Queen's-gate, the wife of Capt. Sebastian W. Rawlins, 8th Hussars, a son.

At Quebec, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Robertson-Ross, of Glenmoidart, Inverness-shire, 25th King's Own Borderers, a son.

*March 18.* At Holmwood, near Dorking, the wife of Carteret Houstoun Kempson, esq., late Royal Fusiliers, a son.

The wife of E. Roden Cottingham, esq., Royal Artillery, a dau.

*March 19.* At Notting-hill, the wife of Major

W. Coussmaker Anderson, of H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

At Bentworth Priors, Dorking, the wife of Frederick Calland, esq., a son.

*March 20.* At Assington Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Philip Gurdon, a dau.

*March 21.* At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the Hon. Lady Dalrymple Hay, a son.

The wife of Capt. E. F. Du Cane, R.E., a dau.

In Kensington-gardens-square, Hyde-park, the wife of John G. Malcolmson, V.C., Lieut. 3rd Bombay Cavalry, a son.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the wife of Edward Charlton, esq., M.D., a son.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Frederick Staples, esq., Ceylon Rifle Regt., a dau.

At Eton, the wife of the Rev. Wharton B. Marriott, a dau.

At South Norwood, the wife of John Ingle, esq., late 78th Highlanders, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Sutton Courtney, Berks., the wife of the Rev. Howard Rice, a son.

At Busbridge Hall, Godalming, the wife of John C. Ramsden, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Guildsborough, the wife of the Rev. D. S. Hichens, a dau.

*March 22.* At the Piræus, the wife of W. B. Neale, esq., H.M.'s Consul for Continental Greece, a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of Talbot Ashley Cox, esq., Capt. the Buffs, a dau.

At Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln, Mrs. Wright, a dau.

At Elm Grove, Southsea, the wife of Capt. Morgan Crofton Molesworth, R.E., a dau.

At Drapers' College, Tottenham, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Richmond, a son.

The wife of T. Prendergast B. Walsh, esq., of Laragh Manor, co. Cavan, Capt. H.M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt., a dau.

At Cahir Barracks, Tipperary, the wife of T. Fraser, esq., M.D., Surgeon 10th Hussars, a dau.

At the residence of her mother, Mornington-road, Regent's-park, the wife of Lieut. Charles Swinho, Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay, a dau.

*March 23.* At Somerville, Lady Athlumney, a son.

At Rix House, Tiverton, the wife of Major-Gen. Morris, R.A., a son.

At Walton Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Hickley, a dau.

At Lydiard Millicent Rectory, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Hayward, a dau.

At West Brompton, the wife of Dr. W. F. Mactier, Bengal Service, a son.

At Greet Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Bradney, a dau.

At Glasgow, the wife of T. P. White, esq., Lieut. R.E., a dau.

At the Lodge, Marlborough College, the wife of the Rev. G. G. Bradley, a son.



At Paraiba, Brazil, the wife of Robert James Shalders, esq., British Vice-Consul, a dau.

*March 24.* At Ash-hill, near Newton Abbot, Devon, the wife of Capt. W. P. Kennaway Browne, late 49th Regt., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Warcop, Westmoreland, the wife of the Rev. C. M. Preston, a son.

At Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. Charles J. Wynne, a dau.

*March 26.* At Mon Plaisir, Jersey, the wife of E. C. Malet de Carteret, esq., late 25th King's Own Borderers, a son and heir.

The wife of J. Everett Millais, esq., R.A., a son.

At Lusan House, Quadrant-road, Highbury New-park, the wife of George Prideaux, esq., a dau.

At Ryde, the wife of Lieut. Salwey, R.N., a son.

At Hamphall Stubs, near Doncaster, the wife of the Hon. W. B. De Montmorency, of Ebor Hall, co. Galway, a son and heir.

The wife of the Rev. Henry C. Bull, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Wigan, a son.

At East House, Romford, Essex, the wife of J. Whittall, esq., R.N., a dau.

*March 27.* At Dublin, the Lady Katharine Eustace Robertson, a dau.

At Kirby Underdale Rectory, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. T. Monson, a dau.

At Clifton House, St. Lawrence, Jersey, the wife of Capt. George Brooker, R.N., a son.

At Ongar Rectory, the wife of S. Pasfield Oliver, esq., Lieut. R.A., a dau.

At Montrose, the wife of Lieut. Arthur Bagley, R.N., a son.

At Dorman's Land, East Grinstead, the wife of C. Malton Bevan, esq., a son.

At Albury, the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, a son.

At Halton Lodge, Halton, Cheshire, the wife of Comm. C. H. Berthon, late Indian Navy, a dau.

At South Lopham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. John Fitz-Herbert Bateman, a dau.

*March 28.* At Bowls, Chigwell, Essex, the wife of Major W. S. Stuart, Bombay R.E., retired, a son.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Vivian Dering Majendie, R.A., a son.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, the wife of Capt. Turner, of Turner Hall, Aberdeenshire, a dau.

In Royal-crescent, Bath, the wife of W. C. Hope, esq., a son.

*March 29.* At Queenstown, the wife of Capt. Corbett, R.N., H.M.S. "Hastings," a dau.

At Valetta, Malta, the wife of Staff-Surgeon Major Matthew, a son.

At Dover, the wife of the Rev. A. Coote, a dau.

At Rutland Lodge, Lee-park, the wife of Capt. Hector Muuro, R.A., a son.

At Dean-bank House, Edinburgh, Mrs. Dal-las, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of Capt. Villiers Morton, a dau.

At Donington, Shropshire, the wife of Daniel Jones, esq., a dau.

*March 30.* In Grosvenor-place, Lady Alfred Paget, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Wells, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Lace, a son.

At Huntsham Court, Bampton, Devon, prematurely, the wife of Charles Arthur Williams Troyte, esq., a son.

At Staunton Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. J. Bowden, a son.

At Waterford Cottage, near Hertford, the wife of George Wyatville Wynford Knapp, esq., late Lieut. 63rd Regt., a son.

At Edenbank, near Kelso, N.B., the wife of the Rev. Hill Scott, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Kelso, a son.

At Roche Rectory, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. R. F. Gardiner, a son.

At Genoa, the wife of Capt. I. S. A. Herford, late 90th Light Infantry, a son.

At Wilden Rectory, Beds., the wife of the Rev. R. G. Chalk, a son.

*March 31.* At East Dean, Romsey, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Curzon, a son.

At Hurn Cottage, Beverley, the wife of Lt.-Col. Layard, C.C. for East Yorkshire, a dau.

At Heathfield Lodge, near Taunton, Somerset, the wife of W. W. Elton, esq., a son.

At Monkstown, co. Cork, the wife of Major Cornwall, prematurely, a son.

At Endsleigh, Torquay, the wife of the Rev. G. Townsend Warner, jun., B.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge, a son.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Cooper, of Ballindalloch, a dau.

At Heyford-hill, Oxford, the wife of Capt. John A. Fane, a son.

At Bottisham Vicarage, near Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. J. B. McClellan, Vicar, a son.

At Funchal, Madeira, the wife of Francis Leyborne Popham, esq., a son.

*April 1.* At Bath, the wife of Major C. W. Dun, Madras Army, a son.

In Chesham-street, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Campbell-Colquhoun, a dau.

At Littleton Parsonage, Evesham, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Faussett, a son.

At Craig Royston, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Allan Elliott Lockhart, widow of Allan Elliott Lockhart, esq., late Capt. R.E., a dau.

At Marlborough, the wife of the Rev. Robert Dell, a son.

At Attercliffe Parsonage, Sheffield, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Sale, M.A., a son.

*April 2.* In Queen-street, Mayfair, Lady Naas, a son.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Capt. George Douglas Harris, late 19th Regt., a son.

In Eaton-square, the wife of William Jones Loyd, esq., a dau.

In Beaufort-gardens, the wife of Duncan Darroch, esq., of Gourrock, a dau.

At Wilton Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Hutt, a son.

At Tunbridge, the wife of the Rev. Edward Ind Welldon, a son.



At Peel Lodge, Gosport, the wife of Dr. Henry Edmonds, Staff Surgeon R.N., a son.

*April 3.* At the Vicarage, Aldborough, near Hull, the wife of the Rev. F. Margetts, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Cleaver, a son.

At Kensington-gate, the wife of Capt. Vokes, a son.

At Chichester, the wife of the Rev. F. Henry Vivian, a son.

At Broadhayes House, near Honiton, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Knight, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Price, a dau.

At Montreal, C.E., the wife of Capt. and Adjutant C. G. Johnson, R.A., a son.

*April 4.* In St. James's-square, Lady Constance Stanley, a son.

In Belgrave-square, Lady Isabella Stewart, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Humphry Sandwith, esq., C.B., a dau.

At the Old Hall, Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, the wife of William Bellingham Cheales, esq., a dau.

At Leytonstone, the wife of the Rev. Henry J. Wardell, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. T. Slade Jones, of Heywood, Lancashire, a son.

At Bonchurch, the wife of J. Pennington Legh, esq., of Norbury Booths, Cheshire, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of Gilbert W. Child, esq., M.D., a son.

At the Vicarage, Mottram-in-Longdendale, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Henry Jones, M.A., Vicar, a son.

*April 5.* At the Ranger's Lodge, Hyde-pk., the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, a dau.

At Brook House, Dover, the wife of Major-Gen. Ellice, C.B., a son.

At Thorington Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. A. Bramwell, a dau.

At Otford Castle, near Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of Richard Russell, esq., a son.

At Gwersyllt Hill, near Wrexham, Mrs. Wm. Lassell, a dau.

At Howe Hatch, Brentwood, the wife of Os-good Hanbury, jun., esq., a son.

At Wyc, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Francis E. Tuke, a dau.

At Scarborough, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Cassels, Vicar of Batley, a son.

*April 6.* At Kilkea Castle, the Marchioness of Kildare, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Willmott, Rector of Kirkley, Suffolk, a dau.

In Wilton-crescent, the wife of Henry Lowther, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Sewell, the Carabineers, a dau.

At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Lieut. John Townsend, R.N., a dau.

*April 7.* At Farm-hill Park, Stroud, Gloucestershire, the wife of Capt. D. Hunt, a dau.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of the Rev. J. B. M. Butler, a son.

At Charlton, the wife of Capt. Lardner-Clarke, R.A., a dau.

At Spratton, Northants., the wife of the Rev. Thomas Ward Goddard, a son.

At East Cranmore, Shepton Mallet, the wife of the Rev. Edward Walpole Warren, a dau.

At Bradford, Yorkshire, the wife of T. Norton Hoysted, esq., Army Medical Staff, a son.

*April 8.* At Prince's-gate, Lady Victoria Buxton, a son.

In Eaton-sq., the wife of Col. Taylor, M.P., a son.

In Eaton-sq., the wife of George Lyall, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Aberdeen, the wife of Capt. Edward H. Courtney, R.E., a dau.

At Wormley Parsonage, Herts., the wife of the Rev. H. H. Minchin, a son.

The wife of Kingsmill Manley Power, esq., of the Hill Court, Herefordshire, a son.

At Wicken Bonhurst Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. William Blowers Bliss, a son.

*April 9.* The Viscountess Somerton, a son.

At Nethersale Old Hall, Leicestershire, the wife of Rear-Adm. H. Bagot, a son.

At Ashley Rectory, near Market Harborough, the wife of the Rev. R. Pulteney, a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Turrell, a son.

At the Holt, Bishop's Waltham, Hants., the wife of Capt. Laurance Williams, a son.

The wife of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq., of Southwick Park, Hants., a son.

In Grosvenor-street, the wife of Capt. E. Walter, a dau.

At Bonby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Philip Kitchingman, a dau.

At Doveridge Hall, Derbyshire, the wife of W. F. Taylor, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Arthur Drummond Wilkins, Vicarage, Dewsbury, a dau.

At Stoke House, Stoke Bishop, Gloucestershire, the wife of Arthur Cory, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Indian Army, a dau.

*April 10.* At Worthing, the wife of A. M. Brandreth, esq., R.E., a son.

At the Newarke, Leicester, the wife of G. Shirley Harris, esq., a dau.

At Whitwood Mere, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Maule Cole, B.A., a dau.

At Court Lodge, Etchingham, the wife of H. C. Barton, esq., a son.

*April 11.* At Shoebyrness, the wife of Major Reginald Curtis, R.A., a son.

At Gresford, Denbighshire, the wife of D. C. Leighton, esq., late H.M.'s Bombay C.S., a dau.

*April 12.* In Thurloe-sq., the Lady Anne Sherson, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Lacy, R.N., a son.

In Park-gardens, Glasgow, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Young, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, a dau.

At Braunston, the wife of Lt.-Col. Lowndes, a dau.

In Belsize-sq., the wife of Capt. Bedford Pim, R.N., a dau.

At Bedhampton, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Irvine, a dau.

At the Manor House, Alstone, Cheltenham, the wife of John Williams, esq., a son.

At the Parsonage, Stöckton-on-Tees, the wife of the Rev. Augustus Dell Hutton, a dau.

At Trent Parsonage, near Barnet, the wife of the Rev. Claremont Skrine, a dau.

*April 13.* At Llanwarne Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Walter Baskerville Mynors, a son.

At Allington Rectory, Maidstone, the wife of the Rev. E. B. Heawood, a dau.

At Portland-place, Brighton, the wife of Capt. W. M. Erskine, 9th Lancers, a son.

At Bingfield House, Northumberland, the wife of Capt. Orde, jun., of Kilmory, Argyllshire, a son.

*April 14.* At Beccles, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Cross, 35th Regt. Madras N.I., retired, a son.

At Ealing, the wife of H. B. Raymond-Barker, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Stretton-en-le-Field, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Ambrose C. B. Cave, a son.

The wife of Capt. J. E. Harvey, of the 41st (Welsh) Regt., a son.

*April 15.* At Edinburgh, the Lady Elphinstone, a son.

At Walton-on-the-Hill, Stafford, the wife of Thomas Salt, jun., esq., M.P., a dau.

At Hannington Rectory, Hants., the wife of the Rev. R. E. Harrison, a son.

At Henbury Vicarage, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. John Hugh Way, a son.

At Wykeham, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles H. Shebbeare, a son.

*April 16.* At Warley, the wife of Col. R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., a son.

At Stanley-erescent, Kensington-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. A. V. Thurnburn, a dau.

At Holmwood, Dorking, the wife of George Henry Cazalet, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 33rd Regt. (Duke of Wellington's Own), a dau.

*April 17.* At Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst, Sussex, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, a son.

At St. Peter's-terrace, Kensington-park, the wife of Capt. A. C. Lilly, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

*April 18.* At the Vicarage, Barling, Rochford, the wife of the Rev. Frederic Aubert Gace, M.A., a son.

At Great Torrington, North Devon, the wife of Lieut. A. S. Macartney, R.A., a son.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. Lancelot Sanderson, a son.

At the Vicarage, Morebath, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Sackville Hamilton Berkeley, a dau.

At Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. Joshua Kirkman, a dau.

*April 19.* At Holy Trinity Parsonage, Lee, the wife of the Rev. B. W. Bucke, M.A., a son.

*April 20.* At Oxford, the wife of Professor Wall, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

*Oct. 4, 1864.* At Rangoon, Richd. Alexander Moore, esq., Maj. Madras Staff Corps, Assistant-Commissary-Gen., youngest and only surviving son of the late George Moore, esq., Madras C.S., to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Crichton, Bengal Army.

*Jan. 11.* At Kamptee, John Simm Morton, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, Madras Army, eldest son of John Morton, esq., of Clifton, late Superintending-Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, to Augusta Louisa, only dau. of the late Major Francis Plowden, of the 20th Regt. Madras N.I.

*Feb. 2.* At St. John's, Buenos Ayres, Edw. Holmes, youngest son of the Rev. Just Henry Alt, M.A., Vicar of Enford, Wilts., to Kate Bridger, only dau. of G. Russell, esq., of Melbourne.

*Feb. 11.* At Point de Galle, Ceylon, George Sanders Williams, esq., Ceylon C.S., to Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Wodehouse, Rector of Norton, Kent, and Canon of Wells.

*Feb. 16.* At Ootacamund, Capt. Thomas Weldon, H.M.'s 42nd Regt. N.I., son of the late Sir Anthony Weldon, bart., of Rahenderry, near Athy, and Dunmore House, Carlow, to

Helen Rachel Louisa, only child of Col. G. W. Y. Simpson, R.A., Inspector-Gen. of Ordnance, Madras.

*Feb. 18.* At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, William Marsh Cooper, esq., of H.M.'s Consular Service in China, to Mary Louisa, dau. of Col. S. R. Tickell, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Commissioner of Pegu.

At the Cathedral, Madras, Wm. Burgess Goldsmith, esq., R.N., son of the late Commander Chas. Goldsmith, R.N., to Frances Matilda, dau. of Col. Hugh Calvey Cotton, late Madras Engineers.

*Feb. 22.* At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Charles John Bennett, esq., of Buxton, Derbyshire, to Joanna Bathia, second dau. of the late Maj. James Wilkie, H.E.I.C.S., of Newbarns and Easter Bush.

*Feb. 23.* At St. Mary's, Portsea, Biddulph Lee Warner, esq., of the 21st Royal Fusiliers, son of H. Biddulph Warner, esq., of Marvelstone, co. Westmeath, to Harriette Isabella, youngest dau. of the late John Hamilton, esq., of the Grove, co. Meath.

*Feb. 27.* At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Chas. William Aylmer, esq., Major 66th Regt.,

son of the late Gen. Aylmer, Col. 45th Regt., to Maria Carolina, dau. of the late Giacomo Rovello, esq., of Gibraltar.

*Feb. 28.* At St. Mary's, Bideford, Robert Easton Yelland, esq., banker, of Bideford, to Anne Christiana, dau. of the late Thomas Harper, esq., and widow of the Rev. Henry Berkin, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean.

At Gerrard's Cross, Bucks., Benjamin Way, esq., of Denham Place, to Isabel, second dau. of the Rev. H. H. Way, of Alderbourne Manor, Bucks.

At All Saints', Dalston, William, third son of the late Bernard O'Neill, esq., of Woolwich, to Henrietta, younger dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Price, Incumbent of Northaw, Herts.

*March 9.* At Surat, George H. W. Fagan, esq., Lieut. 2nd Grenadier Regt. Bombay N.I., to Helen Georgiana, youngest dau. of Major A. Raitt, Retired List, Bombay Army.

At Layer Marney, Essex, Walter Hampden Thelwall, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. A. S. Thelwall, of Torrington-sq., London, to Harriet, third dau. of the Rev. S. Farman, Rector.

*March 14.* At Syerston, Notts., Frederick Ames, esq., P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, to Letitia, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Fillingham, esq., of Syerston.

At Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, John Francis, second son of Thomas Ogilvy, esq., of Corrimony, Inverness-shire, to Fanny Elizabeth, only child of the late Lieut. E. I. Boileau, 35th L.I.

*March 16.* At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Edmund Davys, Vicar of Peterborough, to Miss Elizabeth Berry, of the same city.

At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Robert Alers Hankey, esq., of Warcowie, South Australia, fifth son of John Alers Hankey, esq., of Park-cresc., Portland-pl., to Helen, eldest dau. of Wm. Bakewell, esq., of Adelaide, South Australia.

*March 18.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, son of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, to Alice Louisa, dau. of the late Major-Gen. the Hon. George Anson.

At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, John Lockwood, eldest son of the late Rev. Joseph Kipling, of Skipton-in-Craven, to Alice, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, of Wolverhampton.

*March 21.* At St. Alphege, Greenwich, Dr. John Lee Sands, Surgeon R.N., to Julia Madox, only dau. of Sir Richard Madox Bromley, K.C.B.

*March 22.* At the Chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, Warwick-st., and afterwards at St. James's, Piccadilly, Edward Gordon Jenkins, esq., II.M.'s Bombay Lancers, fourth son of the late Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., formerly M.P. for Shrewsbury, to Marie Anne Augusta, third dau. of the late William Bryant, esq., and granddau. of the late George Edward Prince Morgan, esq.

At the parish church, Brighton, Abel Bayley, esq., D.L. and J.P., of Lowndes-sq., Belgravia, to Elise Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Richard Croker, R.N.

At the residence of the British Ambassador, Frankfort-on-Main, Albert Berwick Cunningham, esq., R.A., to Georgiana Glentworth, second dau. of Charles Steer, esq., Judge of the Supreme Court, Calcutta.

*March 23.* At St. Barnabas, Kensington, William Humphrys, second son of George Scotland, esq., C.B., late of Kensington, to Fanny Elizabeth, third dau. of James Trenow, esq., of Kensington.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Heber Reeve Tucker, esq., Capt. 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regt., son of the Rev. Dr. R. T. Tucker, of Bermuda, to Eleanor Isabella, youngest dau. of Robt. Lyall, esq., Inverness-terr., Kensington-gardens.

At Cruickshields, Dunse, N.B., Anthony Oliver Molesworth, esq., Lieut. R.A., to Annie, dau. of Major Hope Smith, retired, Madras Army, of Cruickshields.

At St. Mary's, West Brompton, Edw. Raven, third son of Benjamin Priest, esq., of Addison-road, Kensington, to Georgina Fanny, dau. of the late Capt. William Bouchier, R.N.

At Dwygyfyllchi, Charles Crosthwaite, esq., R.A., to Lucy, youngest dau. of Henry Cram, esq., of Liverpool.

*March 25.* At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Augustus Chetham Strode, R.N., youngest surviving son of the late Adm. Sir Edw. Chetham Strode, K.C.B., K.C.H., of Southill, Somersetshire, to Esther Frederica, dau. of the late D. Maitland Makgill Chrichton, esq., of Rankeilour, Fife, N.B.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., William Backwell Tyringham, esq., of Tyringham, Bucks., and Trevethoe, Cornwall, to Fanny Adela, second dau. of Col. W. Wilby, Commanding 1st Batt. 4th (King's Own) Regt.

*March 27.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir John Gage Saunders Sebright, bart., of Beechwood, co. Herts., to Olivia Amy Douglas, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. J. W. FitzPatrick, of Upper Ossory.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Gratwicke Hasler, esq., R.A., youngest son of Richd. Hasler, esq., of Aldingbourne House, Sussex, to Rosa Anne Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Sir William Berkeley Call, bart., of Whiteford, Cornwall.

*March 28.* At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Niel Gow, esq., of Ceylon, to Margaret Annie, fourth dau. of James Bance, esq., Capt. R.N.

At Belfast, Robert Thomson, esq., Castleton, late Capt. in the 2nd Queen's Royals, to Elize, eldest dau. of W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P., Oldpark.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Graham Hastings, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Constance A., eldest dau. of the Rev. E. C. Holt, of Eccleston-street, Chester-square.

At Long Wittenham, C. Chaloner, second son of Jas. Smith, esq., Barkeley House, Seaforth,



Liverpool, to H. Edith, second dau. of W. T. Hayward, esq., Wittenham Manor, near Abingdon.

*March 29.* At St. James's, Paddington, the Right Hon. William, Earl of Lovelace, to Jane Crawford, widow of Edward Jenkins, esq., of the Bengal C.S.

At St. Anne's, Lewes, William Edward Shaw, esq., of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to Winifride, eldest dau. of Mark Antony Lower, esq., M.A., F.S.A., of St. Anne's House, Lewes.

*March 30.* At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Fred. W. Macmullen, esq., Bengal Cavalry, to Mary E. Ward, eldest dau. of John Ward, esq., of Bodmin, Cornwall.

At Great Anwell, Herts., Charles Parker, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Drawbridge, Incumbent of Honley, Yorkshire, to Mary, third dau. of the Rev. H. J. Dawes, M.A.

At the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris. Charles Whately Willis, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 33rd Foot, and son of Sherlock Willis, esq., of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, to Mary Jane, widow of R. R. Twining, esq., late of 33rd Foot, and dau. of John G. Stilwell, esq., of Dorking, Surrey.

*April 4.* At Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Edwin Tarver Sainsbury, esq., 74th Highlanders, to Frances Sarah, only dau. of Henry Good, esq., of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park.

At Julianstown, near Drogheda, William Warren Streeten, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Henry Thos. Streeten, of Lydiard House, Wilts., and Vicar of Rodbourne Cheney, in the same county, to Sarah Henrietta Anne, eldest dau. of the late Francis Nicholas Osborne, esq., of Smithstown House, co. Meath.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Bradley Hurt Alford, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Carolina Alexa, dau. of Chas. Lyall, esq., of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park.

At Christ Church, Marylebone, Robert Scott Machell, esq., Capt. 62nd Regt., third surviving son of the late Rev. Robert Machell, to Lucy Harriette, only dau. of the late Rev. Charles Wasteneys Eyre, of Rampton Manor, Notts.

At Thrybergh, John Edward Ruck Keene, esq., Capt. R.H.A., son of the Rev. Charles E. Ruck Keene, of Swyncombe House, Oxon., to Charlotte Anglin, second dau. of James Williams Searlett, esq., of Thrybergh Park, Yorkshire.

At the British Embassy, Berlin, Thomas Michell, esq., Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at the Court of Russia, to Elizabeth Mary, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Pearson, R.N., of Myrecairn, N.B.

*April 5.* At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Liverpool, Randall T. Webb, esq., of Kittsborough, co. Cork, to Mary Hunter, only dau. of Robert Dirom, esq.

At Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, near Ruthin, George Foyle Fawcett, esq., late of the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, second son of the Rev. Christopher Fawcett, Vicar of Somerford Keynes, Wilts., to Harriet, second dau. of Henry Theophilus Tayleur, esq., of Brynffynon, Denbighshire.

*April 6.* At St. Nicholas's, Brighton, Edward K. Stace, esq., of Portwood Lawn, Southampton, to Caroline Anne, fourth dau. of the late Col. Robert Hunt, 57th Regt.

At the parish church, Brighton, John Arnold Wallinger, esq., eldest son of the Rev. J. A. Wallinger, of the Marine-parade, to Caroline Eliza, youngest dau. of the late William Raynsford Taylor, esq., of the Madras C.S.

At Hove, Brighton, Henry Wallace Stroud, esq., Captain in H.M.'s 63rd Regt., to Ann Huntly, second dau. of Frederick Besley, esq., of Oak Lodge, Highgate, Middlesex, and Brunswick-square, Brighton.

At St. Thomas's, Portman-square, Charles Tweedie, esq., son of the late Thomas Tweedie, esq., of Quarter, Peeblesshire, and H.E.I.C. Bengal Medical Service, to Ada Frances, eldest dau. of David Cunliffe, esq., H.M.'s Bengal C.S.

*April 8.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Kerr Hallett, esq., of Eling Grove, Hants., late Capt. 96th Regt., son of the late William Hallett, esq., Bluelands, Hants., and grandson of the late Robert Radclyffe, esq., of Foxdenton Hall, Lancashire, to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of the late John Briggs, esq., of The Grange, Alvaston, Derbyshire.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terr., George Richard Heath, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Hyde-pk., to Jane Monkhouse Savage Drummond, only dau. of the late James Johnstone Robertson, M.D., and granddau. of the Rev. Richard Monkhouse, D.D., Vicar of Wakefield.

*April 11.* At St. Thomas' Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Borthwick, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Lucy Elizabeth, the only surviving child of John Walter Winfield, esq., of Blaenblodan Cottage, Carmarthenshire.

*April 12.* At St. Anne's, Dublin, Charles Vesey, esq., Lieut. in H.M.'s late Indian Navy, son of the Rev. John D'Arcy, Rector of Galway, to Adelaide Jane, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Richardson, esq., J.P., Tyaquin, co. Galway, and Demesne Waringstown, co. Down.

*April 15.* At St. Mary's, West Brompton, Henry Goddard, esq., of Hollywood Lodge, West Brompton, to Florence, only dau. of the late Frederick Beaulere Brook, esq., Capt. Scots Fusilier Guards.

At Burgh Castle, Suffolk, Alfred John Jeffery, esq., solicitor, Northampton, to Maria Theresa, second dau. of the Rev. T. H. Hawes, Rector of Burgh Castle.



## Obituary.

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### DUC DE MORNAY.

*March 10.* At Paris, aged 53, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duc de Mornay, President of the French Legislative Body.

The deceased, who was one of the foremost supporters of modern Imperialism, was born in Paris Oct. 23, 1811. His parentage was purposely involved in mystery, but it was ordinarily understood that he was the offspring of Queen Hortense (the divorced wife of King Louis of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III.) and the Count de Flahault. He was brought up under the care of his grandmother, Madame de Sousa, and was early remarked for his proficiency in his studies and the elegance of his manners; and to give him a position in society, the Count de Mornay, a nobleman resident in the Isle of France, was induced to adopt him as his son, receiving a handsome consideration for the act. The young Count, at the age of nineteen, was placed at a military school, and after two years he obtained his commission as sub-lieutenant in a regiment of Lancers then quartered at Fontainebleau; here he shewed the versatility of his mind by frequenting the library of the palace, where for a time he devoted his attention to theological and metaphysical studies. He soon after joined the French army in Africa, where he took part in the expedition to Mascara and the siege of Constantine. At Mascara he performed the feat of crossing the whole army of Abd-el-Kader to join that of the French; at Constantine he was wounded with four balls; and at the end of the campaign he was nominated Chevalier of the Legion of Honour for having saved the life of

General Trezel beneath the walls of that stronghold.

In 1837 his mother, Queen Hortense, died, and left him an annuity of 40,000 francs. He now quitted the army, and with this capital plunged into commercial speculations, his first essay being as a manufacturer of beet-root sugar at Clermont. He subsequently engaged in other speculations with more or less success. In 1842 he was elected deputy for Puy-de-Dôme, took his seat with the Centre, and supported by his votes the policy of M. Guizot. He published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of January, 1848, an article on the political state of France which attracted some notice. When the revolution of February broke out, M. de Mornay kept for a while apart from politics, and in the following year he resumed his industrial and financial operations, which had been deranged by that catastrophe. He soon after re-entered political life, and on the recommendation of the Electoral Committee of the Rue de Poitiers was named tenth on the list of representatives to the Legislative Assembly for the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. Up to that time his influence in political life had proceeded partly from his occasional displays of ability in handling financial and industrial subjects, but chiefly from his reputation as a versatile, skilful, and frequently successful speculator. The advent of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency brought him into prominence. At the critical moment of the *Coup d'état* he is said to have displayed much audacity and coolness. He passed the evening of the 1st of December, 1851, at the Opéra Comique, and on a lady asking him in his box what he

would do if they swept away the Assembly, he replied, "I would try to put myself by the side of the broom." The same day he gave tickets to his friends, admitting them to the sittings of the Legislature the next day. It is said, however, that in eulogizing M. de Thoiry, whom he was about to replace in a few hours, he allowed the expression to escape him, "He was a good Minister." In fact, M. de Morny took in hand the portfolio of the Interior on the morning of the 2nd of December, and, as one of the new Ministers, signed the first proclamations. He countersigned all acts and decrees which came more especially under the jurisdiction of his ministry. When more than two hundred representatives met under the presidency of M. Benoit d'Azy, to protest and organize legal resistance, M. de Morny took the responsibility of the order which was given to disperse or arrest that important fraction of the National Assembly. He said at the time that he had wished to save the representatives "from their own courage." Among the circulars which signalized his short stay in the Ministry was one of the 4th of December, directing the *Préfets* to require of all public functionaries adhesion in writing to the great measure which the Government were accomplishing. Another of the 13th announced to the extraordinary Commissioners the end of their mission; and on the 19th of January, 1852, a third circular was issued explaining the new electoral mechanism and the designs of the Government as to the application of universal suffrage. Four days later he left the Ministry, with Messrs. Fould, Magne, and Rouher, on account of the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family. Subsequently he became a member of the Legislative body, and from 1854 to the time of his death he officiated as its President.

In 1857 the Count was sent to Russia as Ambassador Extraordinary to represent the French Emperor at the coronation of the Czar, when the relations between the two Governments were re-

stored to an amicable footing, and a treaty of commerce negotiated. During his stay in Russia M. de Morny married the young and beautiful Princess Troubetskoi, who had great wealth, but which his own at least equalled, as he is said to have presented her with diamonds of the value of 2,000,000 francs. He also purchased, in the name of his wife, a seignorial estate belonging to the Sevlosky family, situated about twelve miles from St. Petersburg.

Political affairs, however, by no means claimed his exclusive attention; on the contrary, for the last ten years he was associated in numerous industrial undertakings. Indeed, there were hardly any important speculations (in France especially) with which his name was not mixed up—railroad companies, canals, mines, credit societies, and so forth; and the possession of a refined taste was evidenced in his splendid gallery of paintings. His death, however, has caused his investments to be realized at a great depreciation of their nominal value, and his property, which during his life was estimated at an extravagant amount, has thus shrunk to very moderate dimensions.

The character of M. de Morny has been very variously estimated, but it must be conceded that it was not very different from that of other political adventurers. He considered the fortunes of the Empire and his own as indissolubly united, and he had talent and courage enough to meet any emergency that threatened either. In his post of President of the Legislative Body, he carried things with so high a hand at first, that all semblance of deliberation and debate disappeared; but when such men as MM. Thiers and Berryer entered the Chamber, he had the wisdom to alter his tone and to avoid attempting to silence them as he had done with minor opponents; he even became courteous and conciliating. The *Gazette de France* says truly of him,—

"He had a practical notion of things, and therefore he exercised no useless tyranny. Once the position won by the

audacity and the energy of resolution carried into effect, he did not stand much upon theory. His strategy consisted in profiting by circumstances and demeaning himself courteously towards those he had put down. The influence he had in the Chamber proceeded entirely from this tendency of his character—audacity in great moments of crisis, and conciliation when the danger was over and the battle won. M. de Morny was by no means a *fanatic*; he was a *politician*, in the common acceptance of the word.”

#### Duc DE ST. SIMON.

*March 20.* Aged 83, the Duc de St. Simon, a French military officer, but better known as the publisher of the famous Memoirs of his ancestor of the same name.

The deceased was born at Préréuil, in the Charente, in February, 1782, and entered the army in 1800. He served as aide-de-camp to Marshal Ney, and was severely wounded in Catalonia; he rose to the rank of colonel under the Empire, but was one of the first to join the Bourbons, and was rewarded for his prompt adhesion with the Cross of St. Louis, that of officer of the Legion of Honour, and the rank of major-general in May, 1815, which last was given him at Ghent, whither he had gone to join Louis XVIII. After the second Restoration he was successively appointed to the military command of the departments of the Manche and Loiret. On the death of his great uncle in 1819 he inherited the Grandeeship of Spain, which had been granted to his famous ancestor by Philip V., during his embassy to the Court of the Escorial. He was also created peer of France, with the title of Marquis. In 1820 he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Copenhagen, and held the post for ten years. He was recalled in 1831, and remained without employment till 1834, when he was sent to Pondicherry as Governor-General of the French possessions in India. He returned to France in 1840, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, where

he invariably supported the policy of the Government. From 1844 to 1848 he commanded the 17th military division with his head-quarters in Corsica. He was removed from his command by the Provisional Government, and placed on the retired list, but was restored to active service by Imperial decree in 1852, named Senator in January the same year, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1855.

As to the well-known Memoirs, their author died in 1755, and a clause in his will forbade his heirs to publish them until fifty years after his death. The Duke, who had retired from the Court to his estates after the death of his friend the Regent Duke of Orleans, occupied his leisure time in composing those interesting Memoirs, which give so true a picture of the Courts of Louis XIV. and the Regent. Their general character, it would appear, was known to the Government of Louis XV., and on the plea of their author having been employed on a diplomatic mission to Spain, the whole of his papers were ordered to be deposited in the Foreign Office. It was only in 1788, on the eve of the great Revolution, that the Abbé Soulavie got permission to make a few extracts. He published some fragments of them in 1789, and more in the following year. Public curiosity was much excited by them; but it was not until 1829 that the whole of the manuscripts, which filled eight large folio volumes, closely written in the hand of St. Simon himself, were given up to the late Duke. They appeared in twenty volumes, 8vo., and the first edition, notwithstanding the high price, had a rapid sale. The Duke claimed the copyright as the heir of the author, which was allowed by the Cour Impériale of Paris, and this right he made over to the well-known publishing firm Hachette and Co., who published the complete and corrected edition in octavo and duodecimo in 1857. With the exception of substituting the modern orthography for the old, the text has been scrupulously followed throughout.



## THE EARL OF BRADFORD.

*March 22.* At Weston, Staffordshire, aged 75, the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Henry, Earl of Bradford.

The deceased peer, George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford, Viscount Newport, and Baron Bradford, of Bradford, co. Salop, was the eldest son of Orlando, first Earl, by the Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Byng, eldest daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington. He was born October 23, 1789, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, (M.A. 1810,) and succeeded to the titles and estates, Sept. 7, 1825. He was twice married: first, on March 5, 1818, to Georgina Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., (she died Oct. 12, 1842,) by whom he had a family of three sons and five daughters; and secondly, to Helen, second daughter of Æneas Mackay, Esq., of Scotston, co. Peebles, and relict of Sir David Moncreiffe, Bart., who survives him. He was a Conservative in politics, but never took any prominent part in public affairs.

His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son, Orlando George Charles, Viscount Newport, M.P. for South Shropshire from 1842, who was born April 24, 1819, and married April 30, 1844, Selina Louisa, youngest daughter of the first Lord Forester, by whom he has three sons and two daughters. The second and third sons of the late Earl are both in the Church, and his only surviving daughter, Lady Mary, is the relict of the Hon. Robert Windsor-Clive (son of the Baroness Windsor) who died Aug. 4, 1859. Lady Lucy and Lady Charlotte were unhappily burnt to death in the year 1858.

The late Earl was descended from the Right Rev. John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester in the early part of the seventeenth century, whose eldest son, Orlando, after becoming Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was created a baronet in 1660, and his great grandson, having married Ann, sister and heir of Thomas

Newport, Earl of Bradford (of the creation of 1694) was raised to the peerage as Baron Bradford in 1794; his son was the first earl, and was the father of the nobleman just deceased.

## THE EARL OF DESART.

*April 1.* In Eaton-square, from the effects of an accident, aged 46, the Earl of Desart.

The deceased peer, Otway O'Connor Cuffe, was the only son of John Otway, second Earl Desart, by Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Maurice Nugent O'Connor, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, King's County, was born at Desart House, co. Kilkenny, Oct. 12, 1818, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Nov. 23, 1820. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1842 was elected M.P. for Ipswich, but was unseated on petition. In 1846 he was chosen a representative peer for Ireland, and he held the post of Under-Secretary for the colonies in Lord Derby's administration in 1852. He married, June 28, 1842, Lady Elizabeth Lucy Campbell, third daughter of the first Earl Cawdor, by whom he leaves issue three sons and one daughter. He had of late been suffering from paralysis, and on the 29th of March, as he was ascending the stairs of his town residence, he suddenly fell backward, and received a blow on the head which caused insensibility, in which state he lingered until his death. His Lordship was not much known in England, but in his own county of Kilkenny he was exceedingly popular, both as an excellent and an ardent patron of field sports; he was also distinguished as a yachting man.

He is succeeded by his eldest son, William Ulick O'Connor, Viscount Castle Cuffe, who was born July 10, 1845, was in 1856 appointed page of honour to the Queen, and in 1862 entered the Grenadier Guards. His sister, Lady Alice Mary, is married to the Hon. John Major Henniker, son of Lord Henniker.



## CARDINAL WISEMAN.

*Feb. 15.* At his residence, York-place, Portman-square, aged 62, His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman.

He was born Aug. 3, 1802, of Irish parents, settled at Seville, in Spain, but originally English, and descended from a younger branch of the ancient Essex family of Sir William Wiseman. His mother's name was Strange, of Aylward's Town Castle, Kilkenny. On Jan. 1, 1808, Nicholas Patrick Wiseman arrived at Waterford, and two years after he was placed at the Catholic College at Ushaw, near Durham, which he entered in March, 1810. After distinguishing himself at Ushaw by his close application and superior talents, he was removed to the English College at Rome, and arrived there Dec. 18, 1818, being then in his seventeenth year. He received the degree of D.D. July 7, 1824, and was promoted to the priesthood in the spring of 1825. In the following year he was appointed Vice-Rector of the English College, and in 1827 he became Professor of Oriental Literature. On the elevation of the Rector, Dr. Gradwell, to the episcopate, and his consequent return to England, Dr. Wiseman succeeded him as Rector of the English College Dec. 6, 1828. In the Advent of 1835 he was in England, and delivered a course of lectures in the Catholic Chapel of Lincoln's Inn Fields, "On the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church," which course he repeated the following Lent at the Catholic Church of St. Mary, Moorfields. In 1840 he was chosen Coadjutor Bishop to Dr. Walsh, the Vicar Apostolic of the Central District in England, and was consecrated Bishop of Melipotamus *in partibus*, at Rome, by Cardinal Franzoni, June 8, 1840. He soon after arrived at Oscott, and presided over St. Mary's College till 1847, when, on the 29th of August he was removed to the London district, of which he had the charge as Pro-Vicar Apostolic for one year, when Dr. Walsh was translated thither, and became the Vicar-Apostolic, with Dr.

Wiseman as his coadjutor. Dr. Walsh was designated the future Archbishop of Westminster, but his death in the following February prevented his appointment; and when the contemplated hierarchy was at length established, in 1850, Dr. Wiseman was nominated Archbishop of Westminster, Sept. 29, and on the following day was made Cardinal Priest of the title of St. Pudentiana.

The life of His Eminence, since his elevation, is well known. He encountered at first extraordinary opposition, but he met it with firmness, and lived it down by mildness, patience, and exemplary episcopal virtue. His talents were of the highest order, and he was acknowledged as one of the first scholars in Europe. He was acquainted with most of the European languages, and was well skilled in Hebrew and the Oriental tongues. A great Biblical scholar, a profound divine, a judicious critic, and a proficient in almost every branch of science, was Cardinal Wiseman. His works were numerous; he published many sermons and lectures, and his Essays in the "Dublin Review," which he principally originated, have made him very famous. He has left many compositions in manuscript, which will probably in due time be published by his literary executors.

It is hardly possible to be a severe student, and consume the midnight oil profusely, without sacrificing the health of the body; and Cardinal Wiseman paid the usual penalty of too close application, and insufficient bodily exercise and relaxation. From a slender young man he grew corpulent and unhealthy, and for the last twelve years of his life suffered severely from very painful maladies. He bore up under these with astonishing fortitude, and always exerted himself to the utmost in the discharge of his arduous duties. At length he preached his last sermon in December, 1864, on the feast of his patron, St. Nicholas, and in January, 1865, his maladies so far increased as to place his life in imminent danger. He rallied, however, for a short time, but soon

grew so much weaker, that no hopes remained of saving a life so valuable. By him the prospect, so painful to all around, was welcomed with great joy, and he made every preparation and disposition for his departure with the most perfect and edifying composure. As prescribed in the Roman *Ceremoniale Episcoporum*, he assembled his Chapter around his death-bed, and made before them a public profession of his faith, and received the last rites of the Church with great devotion and edification. He calmly expired on the 15th of February \*.

The funeral of the Cardinal took place in his pro-cathedral of St. Mary's, Moorfields, on the 23rd of February, and it was conducted with a solemnity and religious grandeur never witnessed in England since the change of religion. All the Catholic bishops were present except one, prevented by age and infirmity, besides two English bishops retired, and some others. The funeral sermon, by the Cardinal's express desire on his death-bed, was delivered by Monsignor Manning. The remains of His Eminence were deposited in the Catholic cemetery at Kensal Green, and the procession was extraordinarily imposing; such, indeed, as had not been witnessed in London since the public funeral of the Duke of Wellington. The body had previously lain in state in the church on the day before the funeral, when 80,000 persons passed through to visit it. There were, besides the bishops, about 200 of the Catholic clergy, and these and the other mourners were conveyed in fifty-eight mourning coaches and four. The coffin was borne on a funeral car, drawn by six horses, and the procession, of enormous length, passed through a long route, while the shops were generally closed, and the streets and windows filled with people of all classes, who everywhere testified great respect, and

in many cases real grief and mourning, for the loss of one so distinguished and respected.

The following is believed to be a complete list of the works of Cardinal Wiseman:—

*Horæ Syriacæ.* (Romæ, 1828.)

"Two Sermons at Rome." (1831.)

*La Sterilità delle missioni intrapresa dai Protestanti.* (1831.)

"Remarks on Lady Morgan's Observations on St. Peter's Chair." (1832.)

"Two Letters on 1 St. John v. 7." (1835.)

"Twelve Lectures on the Connexion between Science and Revealed Religion." (2 vols., 1836.)

"Lectures on the Real Presence." (1836.)

"Dublin Review." (Begun 1836.)

"Letters to J. Poynder, Esq." (1836.)

"Reply to Rev. Dr. Turton and others." (1839.)

"Lives of five Saints newly Canonized." (1839.)

"Four Lectures on Holy Week." (1839.)

"Prayers for the Conversion of England." (1840.)

"Sermon at the Consecration of Bp. T. J. Brown." (1840.)

"Letter to Rev. J. H. Newman." (1841.)

"Sermon at the Consecration of Bp. Willson." (1842.)

"Lamp of the Sanctuary." (1846.)

"Words of Peace and Justice." (1848.)

"Papal and Royal Supremacies contrasted." (1850.)

"Three Lectures on the Hierarchy." (1850.)

"Appeal to the English People on the subject of the Catholic Hierarchy." (1850.)

"Letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury on Catholic Unity." (1852.)

"Lecture on Convents." (1852.)

"Articles reprinted from the 'Dublin Review.'" (3 vols., 1853.)

"Fabiola." (1854.)

"Future Historian's View of the War in the Crimea." (1855.)

"Recollections of the last four Popes." (1858.)

"Letter in reply to Canon Tierney" (not published. 1858.)

"The Hidden Gem:" a Drama. (1859.)

"Rome and the Catholic Episcopate." (1862.)

"Sermons," only vol. i. printed.

\* A most interesting account of the last month of his life will be found in "The Last Illness of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, by John Morris, Canon Residentiary of Westminster," (Burns, Lambert, and Oates).

"Sermon at the Opening of the Catholic Cathedral at Northampton." (1864.)

"Essays on Rome, Ancient and Modern."

Article on the "Catholic Church," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."

Various contributions to the "Catholic Magazine," "The Weekly Instructor," "The Lamp," "The Month," &c.

LECTURES.—"On the Influence of Words on Thoughts and Civilization."

"On the Perception of Natural Beauty by the Ancients and Moderns."

"On the Points of Contrast between Science and Art."

"On the Connexion between the Arts of Design and the Arts of Production."

"On the Highways of Peaceful Commerce being the Highways of Art."

"On the Home Education of the Poor."

"On the Prospects of Architecture for London."

"William Shakespeare" (posthumous publication), 1865.

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GEN. SIR EDWARD NICOLLS, K.C.B.

*Feb.* 5. At Blackheath, aged 85, General Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B., on the retired list of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The deceased was the son of Jonathan Nicolls, Esq., Surveyor of Excise at Coleraine, by the daughter of the Rev. Bushe Cuppage, Rector of Coleraine, where he was born in 1779. After an education at the Grammar School of that town, and at the Royal Park Academy, Greenwich, he entered the Royal Marines, March 24, 1795, and retired from active service in 1835; he became colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; major-general, Nov. 9, 1846; lieutenant-general, June 20, 1854; and general, Nov. 28 of the same year, these last being mere honorary grades. He was the eldest of six brothers who all died in the public service, and he saw two of his sons lose their lives in the same manner. In his early days he was commonly known as "Fighting Nicolls," and no wonder, for he was almost constantly employed in boat and battery actions, and in desperate "cutting-out" affairs. From a memorial which the rules of the profession obliged

him to present before he received the Order of the Bath, the following summary of his services is taken.

In 1803, in a French fishing-boat, with 1 gun and 12 men, he beat off a French brig of 18 guns and 120 men in sight of Havre de Grace, and carried off two vessels under her convoy. He volunteered with a boat's crew of 12 men to cut out the French cutter "Albion," of 2 guns, 4 swivels, and 43 men, from under the guns of Monte Christi, Island of St. Domingo, on Nov. 5, 1803; this service he performed most gallantly, killing the French captain in single combat, but was himself very severely wounded in the conflict, the ball from the French captain's pistol striking him in the stomach, passed through his body, and lodged in his right arm. For this dashing exploit the committee of Lloyd's presented him with a sword of the value of £30, whilst an officer of the navy who took no part in the action was promoted. He was senior officer and commanded the Royal Marines at the siege of Curaçoa, in February, 1804, where he stormed and took Fort Piscadero, of 10 guns, and drove the Dutch soldiers from the heights; he also served in the trenches, and for twenty-eight consecutive days was exposed to three and four attacks of the enemy daily. He defeated an allied French and Dutch force of 500 men, destroyed Fort Piscadero and the water-tanks of the enemy's garrison, and set the town partially on fire. On his promotion to a company in 1805, he was embarked in H.M.S. "Standard," in which ship and her boats, and when detached from her, on shore, in Greece, Asia, and Egypt, he fought in fifty-four battles and skirmishes, and in the course of them had his left leg broken and his right ankle wounded. During the blockade of Corfu, Capt. Nicolls captured in mid-day, in the "Standard's" barge, manned by 22 men, by stratagem and open attack combined, the French national despatch gunboat between Otranto and Corfu. This vessel was so swift that no ship could capture her, but having caught her in a dead



calm, by carrying a crowd of sail to cover his men, he so deceived the eye of the cannonier that his first discharge went through the heads of the lug-sails and foot of the top-sails, doing no further harm. Before the gun could be loaded a second time, he, the cannonier, was severely wounded by the fire of the British marines. The Captain then sprang on board at the head of his men, seized the French officer in the act of throwing the mail-bag overboard, drove the crew below, and made the capture without the loss of a man. Sir Thomas Harvey, on reading the despatches thus intercepted, declared them a noble prize, as they announced the approach of a large corvette of 20 guns, convoying 26 sail of small craft, laden with brass cannon, ordnance stores, and provisions, the capture of which greatly contributed to the surrender of the island. The corvette and convoy, information of the approach of which had been thus obtained, were worth £100,000, and were totally destroyed. He also captured a large French bombard of 4 guns with 45 men. Again, in the "Standard's" barge, with 22 men, by lying concealed under a rock in the mouth of the harbour of Parga, which the enemy was about to enter, he was enabled so suddenly to board the vessel, as to prevent the least resistance; and the bombard being quickly hauled out to sea, the garrison could not get a shot at the captors. Several other armed trading craft were also captured by him in the "Standard's" barge during the last cruise of that ship off Corfu. He served at the forcing of the passage of the Dardanelles in 1807, when he captured the Turkish Commodore's flag, and assisted in the destruction of his ship; he also captured and destroyed the redoubt on Point Pesquies, spiking the guns. He was present at the blockade of Corfu, and with the expedition to Egypt in 1807, when he rendered important services in charge of a caravanserai in the desert, but was taken prisoner. On June 26, 1808, with a boat's crew he boarded and captured the Italian gun-

boat "Volpe," near Corfu, after a chase of two hours. On May 18, 1809, he landed with two subalterns and 120 Royal Marines on the Island of Anholt, defeated with the bayonet a force of 200 Danish soldiers, captured a field-piece, and took possession of the island, making 500 prisoners. For this service he received a letter of thanks, and was appointed Governor of the island. During the ensuing winter the boats belonging to the island captured fifteen vessels. He was promoted to major by brevet dated Aug. 8, 1810, being the first officer of his corps who received that rank for shore service, and he was presented at Court on his return to England. He served in North America during the war, and raised and commanded a large force of Indians, rendering incalculable service to the British arms by continually harassing the United States army; in command of a regiment of Creek Indians he co-operated in the investment of Fort Bowyer in 1814, until compelled by sickness to embark in H.M.S. "Hermes," and was three times wounded in the bombardment of that fort by sea, he having insisted on being carried to the post of honour, although unable to walk. He was the senior major of all the force before New Orleans in 1815, and as such urged his right to lead the battalion of Royal Marines in the assault. This honour was refused, on the ground that if any accident befell him there would be no officer competent to command his Indian army; in consequence of this he lost the decoration of the Bath, which was conferred on Major Adair, R.M., who so nobly led the battalion. He also performed other very important services during the war, and was specially mentioned in the "Gazette" in 1807, 1808, and 1809. During the above services he had his left leg broken and right leg severely wounded, was shot through the body and right arm, received a severe sabre-cut in the head, was bayoneted in the chest, and lost an eye in his one hundredth and seventh action with the enemy, having received altogether



twenty-four wounds. On Dec. 28, 1815, he was awarded a pension of £250 a-year for these wounds, and received a second sword of honour from the Patriotic Fund. He retired on full pay May 15, 1835, as lieut.-colonel, was awarded a good-service pension of £150 a-year on June 30, 1842, and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath July 5, 1855.

When peace was restored, Major Nicolls, disliking the routine of barrack life, obtained the post of Governor of the Island of Ascension, where he served five years, and during that period of time he effected such improvements as to obtain the high approbation of his late Majesty King William IV., then Lord High Admiral. On his return, he was offered the command of the new settlement on the Island of Fernando Po, which in an evil hour for his own prospects he accepted, as he was thereby placed in retirement, from which, notwithstanding a promise made to him, he never could emerge. He was a warm and sincere friend of the African race, and with the late Mr. Beecroft, of Whitby, the late Sir Robert Inglis, Sir Thomas Acland, and others, devoted much time to the suppression of the slave trade; in these efforts he was greatly assisted by the late Mr. Macgregor Laird, so well known in connexion with Africa, and who became his son-in-law. His interest in the Negro continued unabated after his return to England, and he was ever ready to urge the cause of that unhappy race. He also employed himself until quite late in life in applying to be restored to the active list of his profession, but he was unsuccessful, although it was generally considered that his services and wounds were but very inadequately estimated.

He married in 1809 the daughter of S. Bristow, Esq., who survives him. One son, Edward, died a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and another, Major Richard O. T. Nicolls, of the Staff Corps, and officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Punjaub, died in India, Aug. 30, 1862, aged 39. Of his daugh-

ters, one is the widow of the late Macgregor Laird, Esq., of Birkenhead, two others are married to Commander A. W. D. Fletcher, R.N., and John Richard Blakiston, Esq., B.A., of Cambridge.

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#### LADY JERVIS.

*Feb. 26.* At Batheaston, aged 70, Martha Honora Georgina Jervis, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Cockburn, Bart., and relict of Osborne Markham, Esq.

This lady was the elder daughter of Capt. William Henry Ricketts, R.N., nephew and heir-presumptive of the famous Admiral Earl St. Vincent. Capt. Ricketts married, in November 1793, Lady Elizabeth Jane Lambart, daughter of Richard sixth Earl of Cavan, and had by her two daughters, but no male issue. The title of Viscount St. Vincent would have devolved upon him had he survived his uncle; but he was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of his barge in the Channel, while conveying despatches to the Commander-in-chief, on the 26th of January, 1805. He had assumed the name of Jervis, by royal sign manual, on the creation of the viscounty in 1801. To the elder daughter of Captain Jervis, Martha Honora Georgina, (the subject of this notice,) Lord St. Vincent bequeathed his estate of Rochetts, near Brentwood, Essex, which was his favourite and constant residence; and she took the name of Jervis on the death of the Earl in 1823, in accordance with his testamentary injunction.

Miss Jervis was twice married; first, in June, 1821, to Osborne Markham, Esq., Comptroller of the Barrack Department, youngest son of the Most Rev. William Markham, Archbishop of York. By him she leaves an only daughter and heiress, Martha, wife of the Rev. William Henley Pearson, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, son of the late Very Rev. Dr. Pearson, Dean of Salisbury. Some years after the death of Mr. Osborne Markham, his widow was re-

married to Lieut.-General Sir William Cockburn, Bart.; after which event, uniting the title of a Baronet's lady to her adopted surname, (which she was compelled to retain) she became known to the world as Lady Jervis. By her second marriage Lady Jervis had no issue. Her loss will be long and sincerely lamented by a large circle of attached relatives and friends. Throughout life she was a steady and munificent supporter of the various charitable institutions connected with the city of Bath.

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THE HON. AND REV. GODOLPHIN  
HASTINGS.

*March* 10. At Hertingfordbury, Herts., aged 44, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Godolphin Henry Hastings, Rector.

The deceased, who was born March 26, 1820, was the fourth son and youngest child of Hans-Francis, eleventh Earl of Huntingdon, by Frances, third daughter of the Rev. Richard Chaloner Cobbe, Rector of Great Marlow, Bucks, (who died five days after his birth,) and brother of the present Earl. Mr. Hastings was educated at the Charterhouse, from whence he proceeded to University College, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1843, and was subsequently admitted to Holy Orders. After a brief stay in the parish in which he commenced his ministerial career as curate, he was in the early part of 1847 presented to the rectory of Hertingfordbury by Lord Campbell, the then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in whose patronage the living was officially vested; and in this parish, in the immediate neighbourhood of Hertford, the best years of his life were passed. Previous to receiving this preferment, he, in the year 1846, married Agnese, sixth daughter of Henry Fynes Clinton, Esq., by whom he had nine children, of whom seven survive him.

As the Rector of the rural parish of Hertingfordbury during eighteen years of an active and useful life, he settled down to do the true work of a parochial

clergyman, making himself the father, the counsellor, and the friend of his flock. The active interest which Mr. Hastings took in everything calculated to promote the moral and social welfare of those around him, was recognised far beyond the parish in which he found his usual and proper sphere of work; and his genial, warm-hearted, and conciliatory manners, the external expression of a wise and kindly spirit, not merely secured for him the attachment of his parishioners, but the esteem and regard of all with whom he was brought into contact. There was no trace of bigotry or of selfishness in his nature, and it would probably be difficult to find a man so generally popular, or who possessed so large a circle of warm and attached friends. Wherever he went, he seemed to carry sunshine with him, and the happiness he gave to others was returned to him in the good-will which he inspired. The poor of Hertingfordbury welcomed him to their homes, for he understood their wants, and sympathized with them in their simple joys, and their every-day trials; and was always ready to counsel, to encourage, or to help. Among the higher class of his neighbours he was ever a welcome guest, for he never failed to infuse cheerfulness and brightness into any family or social gathering in which he mingled. In the pulpit he was grave, simple, and earnest; in the parish, and in carrying out any plans for the benefit of the poorer members of his flock, or the neighbourhood, he was energetic, vigorous, and active. He had not long been at Hertingfordbury, when, in conjunction with the late Lord Cowper and other of the principal parishioners, he was instrumental in erecting a Chapel of Ease at Letty Green for the accommodation of those residing at a distance from the parish church. He early established the winter night-schools, in which he always took a deep and personal interest, regarding them as a most valuable means for improving the mental and moral condition of the youths and young men of his parish, and as sources

from which candidates might be drawn for the certificates of the Hertford Local Examinational Board, in connection with the Society of Arts. He was not disappointed in the hopes he had formed of them, and as Chairman of the Hertford Local Board, in the formation of which he took an active part, he had the satisfaction of seeing some of his village youths, one of them a plough-boy, publicly receive the certificate which was at once the official recognition of individual industry and intelligence, and of the utility of the schools which he had established.

The condition of the adult labourer, and of his family, also engaged much of Mr. Hastings' attention. He earnestly advocated the claim of the labourer to a decent home, the comforts of which would counteract the allurements of dissipation, and encourage him to devote his leisure to the cultivation of his garden allotment. He accordingly, from the very first, gave his warm support to the Cottage Building and Cottage Garden Societies, and being earnestly seconded in these matters by his estimable curate, he had the satisfaction of finding that for several years the parish of Hertingfordbury furnished a large proportion of the successful exhibitors at the Cottage Garden Shows at Hertford.

Among the efforts of Mr. Hastings for the benefit of the labouring classes, the establishment of Parochial Harvest Homes, of which he was the originator and founder in his county, is one which claims primary and special attention. The first parochial harvest-home at Hertingfordbury, which took place on the 30th of August, 1859, was an attempt to substitute for riotous harvest festivals, always resulting in evil, a service of thanksgiving, followed by happy and temperate social feasting and pastime. The first harvest-home was so admirably conducted that everybody was pleased, and the change was hailed with delight. The following harvest-homes were equally successful; and, their fame reaching to the remotest

parts of the county, other parishes followed the example of Hertingfordbury, with so much success, that the parochial harvest-home may now be said to be one of the institutions of Hertfordshire. It is impossible to estimate the amount of benefit which Mr. Hastings has, in this way, conferred upon thousands of humble persons to whom he was personally unknown, and upon society at large. How many homes have been brightened, and how many a poor cottager has been rescued from evil habits, as the result of this one good work of the late rector of Hertingfordbury!

Of his efforts which were distinctly of a religious character, may be mentioned the "Book-Hawking Society," the existence of which in Hertfordshire was entirely due to Mr. Hastings. It was established in 1854, and for some years the great burden of its management rested upon him as secretary. He afterwards relinquished this office, but to the last he acted as treasurer, and his interest in the proceedings and working of the society remained unabated.

Among the many useful offices which Mr. Hastings filled, he was Honorary Chaplain to the 2nd Battalion of Herts. Rifle Volunteers, in which he took a deep interest. He was also one of the most active members of the Council of Haileybury College, and a Vice-President of the Herts. Church Choral Association.

Mr. Hastings' health first began to fail about eighteen months ago. He felt that he was not so strong as he had been, but that was all. The death of a daughter, in January, 1864, deeply affected him, and his mental affliction, perhaps, hastened the development of a disease, the seeds of which were probably already sown. Shortly after the last harvest-home at Hertingfordbury, his health began visibly to give way; change of scene, in visits to Norfolk and to Ireland, failed to afford relief, and from Christmas last he gradually sank, growing weaker and weaker until the last. The disease from which he suffered—a mesenteric tumour—interrupted



the processes of nutrition, and produced a sort of atrophy, from which it was not humanly possible he could recover. His funeral took place on the 17th of March. It was attended, beside relatives, by Earl Cowper and many of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood, as well as by two companies of the 1st Herts. Rifle Volunteers, and a large concourse of parishioners.—*From the Hertford Mercury.*

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J. H. MARKLAND, ESQ.

Dec. 28, 1864. At his residence, Lansdown-crescent, Bath, aged 76, James Heywood Markland, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

Mr. Markland was seventh in descent from Raufe Markland, of the Meadows, who about 1529 sat in Parliament for Wigan, near which town the family<sup>b</sup> had held lands from the time of Edward III. Mr. Markland's eldest uncle took the name of Entwisle, having inherited the Foxholes estate through his grandmother, the heiress of that ancient family. His father, the second son, succeeded to the small Pemberton estate, near Wigan, and becoming a merchant in Manchester, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hibbert, Esq., of that town. Their youngest and fourth son, James Heywood, the subject of this notice, was born Dec. 7, 1788, at Manchester.

In him the child was so truly father to the man that even this brief notice should say a few words of the almost baby Churchman and boyish antiquary. A lifelong impression seems to have been made by the solemn services of Manchester Collegiate Church, which struck a kindred note in his child's heart. When ten years old, dressed in a little surplice made for him by his mother, he used to gather such of the servants as he could

in an upper room, and there go through the daily service with them. In his twelfth year he was placed in the house of the head-master of Chester School, and sat at his lessons under the noble roof of the old refectory, which adjoins the cathedral cloisters. Here his bright, cheery, fun-loving spirit won for him the hearts of his companions and the name of Gay Markland. Nor was he less in favour with the master. "I," writes an old schoolfellow, "was always in some scrape: James was ever a good lad." At Chester his favourite haunt was the cathedral, and his old verger friend used to say that Master Markland was as good as himself any day to shew the folk round.

About this time he compiled, chiefly from Gwillim, the treatise on Heraldry before quoted; and amongst his boyish treasures, still preserved, are the fragments of old family deeds, reaching back to the Edwards, then rescued by the indignant young antiquary from the profane scissors of a utilitarian house-keeper.

Not long after this, his boyish aspirations after holy orders having been negatived, he was taken from school and finally devoted to the law.

While undergoing his early professional education at Manchester, he gave all his spare time to more congenial studies; and with none to guide, and few to help, he laid for himself the foundation of that thorough acquaintance with English literature, and formed those habits of industry and application, which stood him in such good stead throughout his life.

When little more than eighteen he published a small tract entitled "A Few Plain Reasons for Adhering to the Church," and also wrote some notices of rare books for the *Censura Literaria*. I may cite his Life of Mason, which then appeared in that periodical<sup>c</sup>, as shewing considerable attainment and no small promise. His independent judgment and power of appreciation were shewn soon after by a notice in one of

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<sup>b</sup> The Markland family was one of the twenty concerning whom Queen Elizabeth ordered the Bishop of Chester to take heed that they sent not their children abroad to be brought up in the Popish persuasion. Lancashire and Cheshire Heraldry, p. 51, by J. H. M., aged 14, MS.

<sup>c</sup> *Censura Literaria*, vol. v. p. 299.



the Reviews, in which our youthful critic resisted the opinion then prevalent, and was one of the first to recognize in the author of "The Hours of Idleness" a great future poet.

That same year (1808) Mr. Markland removed to London, and after reading some time with a conveyancer, became a member of the Inner Temple, and fully entered upon his professional life: nor did he allow his better loved pursuits to interfere with his performance of those duties which very soon gave full occupation to his hours of business. As an evidence of the trust early reposed in him, and of the manner in which that trust was fulfilled, I may mention that in 1814 Mr. Markland was asked by the West India planters to become their Parliamentary agent, and that he received from them in 1831 some handsome plate "in testimony of their high estimation of his valuable services."

While thus working in London, he sought and found ample opportunities for carrying into practice that love for the Church, and those wishes to make his fellow men better, which were still as strong in the man as they had been in the boy. Mr. Markland's name, both as member and as office-bearer, was henceforth connected with all the Church Societies, and with every effort made to supply those spiritual and educational needs, to a sense of which the nation was then just awaking.

But amidst all this varied activity the young lawyer still found time to carry on his antiquarian and other studies, and to cultivate many valuable friendships with the better known literary men of his day.

Shortly after his settling in London he became, in 1809, a member of the Society of Antiquaries, of which Society he was subsequently for some years Director. In 1812 he was one of the original members of the Roxburghe Club, all of whom he survived. And in 1816 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Nor was he by any means an idle member of these Societies.

Many papers of considerable antiquarian research were read by him, and printed in the *Archæologia*, beginning with a treatise published in 1815 on the "Antiquity and Introduction of Surnames in England." To the Roxburghe Club he presented, in 1818, his very beautiful edition of the "Chester Mysteries," then first published, which he prefaced with an introduction of much learning and interest.

In such constant and varied labours passed the thirty years of his London life, which he brought to a close in 1839, when he completed his fiftieth year.

The first two years of his retirement were given to rest at Malvern, but not to idleness, as West Malvern Church and other good works then begun still testify. At this time he published his "Letter to the Oxford Architectural Society," which soon grew into his "Remarks on English Churches and on the Expediency of rendering Sepulchral Memorials subservient to Christian Uses." To the teaching of this book (of which in two years three editions were published) was in some measure due the rapid spread of those views which have already done so much for the restoration and embellishment of our churches.

The last twenty-three years of his ever busy life Mr. Markland spent at Bath, in a house which he had purchased halfway up Lansdown-hill. He found here more abundant opportunities for carrying onward those good works to which he had in London devoted so much of his time.

The Church and Benevolent Societies, the Schools, and both the Hospitals of that city, owe something of their efficient and improved condition to his ever diligent care, his conciliating management, and wise presidency. The gentlemen of Partis College will long remember the kindly thought for their comfort ever shewn by their late trustee; nor will his name be forgotten in the Theological College at Wells, or by the members of the Bristol Church Union.

Mr. Markland was allowed, however, to give his time to the furtherance of the good cause in wider fields through the liberality of three sisters, whose acquaintance he had made at Bath. These ladies—forbidding with true Christian charity the mention of their name—entrusted to his distribution the sum of £14,000, which under his management increased to another thousand, and he was thus for some years actively connected with many good works, both in England and in the colonies.

He was in like manner at this time entrusted by Mrs. Ramsden with the foundation of the missionary sermons at Oxford and Cambridge; and at the Commemoration of 1849, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary D.C.L. degree, in acknowledgment of the good services which he had done for the Church.

Despite the manifold correspondence which the distribution of the three sisters' charity entailed, and the letters which were ever passing between those who took a leading part in the Church questions of the day and himself, Mr. Markland still found time for some writing. His "Reverence Due to Holy Places," which speedily reached a third edition in 1846, was followed by other small works, which remind us of his early wish to take holy orders; while his later papers in the *Archæologia*, and his addresses to different archæological societies, are animated by the old antiquarian spirit.

But though Mr. Markland worked much and wrote much, he read more; and perhaps the pleasantest hours of his blameless, useful, and happy life were those which he spent in his well-stored library, the forming which had been to him for full fifty years a labour of love<sup>d</sup>. Few books could be taken from those shelves that did not contain some marks of his loving and diligent study. Upon

few periods of our best English literature could you talk with the owner of those books without feeling how well he had read and remembered them. His study was truly his home, most happy to himself and made happy by him to others. Not a few from all classes have grateful memories of kindness, sympathy, and help shewn to them in that bright room. Many friends from three generations can picture to themselves the cheerful kindly greeting, the affectionate instructive talk, of the bright and warm-hearted old student, who has passed to his reward from a lifelong service, active and faithful to the end.

Besides various contributions to many periodicals, Mr. Markland published the following:—

"Plain Reasons for Adhering to the Church," 1807.

"The Sin of Lying," 1836.

"A Letter to the Oxford Architectural Society," 1840.

"Remarks on English Churches," &c. third edition, enlarged, 1843.

"Reverence Due to Holy Places," third edition, enlarged, 1846.

"Prayers and Life of Bishop Ken," second edition, enlarged, 1849.

"Industry and Idleness," 1858.

"The Offertory," second edition, enlarged, 1863.

"Chester Mysteries," 1818.

In the *Archæologia*:—"Antiquity and Introduction of Surnames," read 1814; "Early Use of Carriages in England," read 1821; "On an Inscription in the Tower," read 1830; "Instructions to his Son, by Henry Percy," read 1837.

"Remarks on the Rent-roll of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham," read at the Oxford meeting, 1850, and printed in the "Archæological Journal," No. 31.

"On Ecclesiastical Architecture," read at the Worcester Architectural Society's meeting, 1850.

"The History and Antiquities of Bath," being the introductory discourse at the Congress, 1856.

Mr. Markland married in 1821 Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., who survives him. She bore to him a daughter, Elizabeth Jane, now married to the Rev. Charles R.

<sup>d</sup> I must express my great regret, that the terms of Mr. Markland's will enforce a sale of those books which in many ways seems to me only not a profanation because his own determined wish.

Conybeare, Vicar of Itchen Stoke, and third son of the late Dean of Llandaff.

C. R. CONYBEARE.

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WILLIAM RAMSAY, ESQ., M.A.

*Feb. 12.* At St. Remo, near Mentone, William Ramsay, Esq., M.A., late Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow.

The deceased was the third son of Sir William Ramsay, the seventh baronet, was born in 1806, and educated at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1829, whilst an undergraduate at the latter university, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Glasgow. He proceeded B.A. at Cambridge in 1830, and M.A. in 1836. In 1831 he was elected to the chair of *Literæ Humaniores* at Glasgow, which position he resigned in May, 1863, on account of failing health. He passed the following winter at Rome, where he employed himself in collating the most important manuscripts of Plautus, an author on whom he had long laboured.

He was a considerable contributor to Dr. William Smith's Classical Dictionaries, and also published "Selections from Ovid and Tibullus," three editions; "Manual of Roman Antiquities," several editions; "Speech of Cicero for Aulus Cluentius," two editions; "Manual of Latin Prosody," two editions. It is anticipated that his projected edition of Plautus will be given to the world by his nephew, who succeeds to his Professorship.

He was a first-rate classical scholar, and his article on Cicero is esteemed a masterpiece of lucid and vigorous narrative and disquisition.

Mr. Ramsay sprang from a family of great antiquity in Perthshire. For six centuries at least the Ramsays of Banff have held land in the south-eastern corner of that county. Sir Gilbert Ramsay, of Banff, was created a baronet in 1666, and from this gentleman the late Professor was lineally descended. He was a Conservative in State, and an Episcopalian in Church politics. He is

survived by his wife, a daughter of the late Professor Davidson, of Glasgow, and leaves one child, a daughter, married to Col. Ogilvy, of the Ruthven family.

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ALEXANDER FRASER, A.R.S.A.

*Feb. 15.* At his residence, Woodgreen, Hornsey, aged 78, Alexander Fraser, A.R.S.A.

He was born at Edinburgh April 7, 1786. After studying at the Trustees' Academy\* he came to London. For twenty years he was Wilkie's assistant, but he frequently exhibited works of his own at the Royal Academy and British Institution, at which last exhibition his "Naaman Cured of the Leprosy" obtained the premium for the best picture of the year. This success was followed by his being made an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, of which he had been one of the founders. Among the prominent efforts of his pencil may be mentioned "Interior of a Highland Cottage," painted for Mr. Vernon, and now part of the Vernon collection at South Kensington; "Robinson Crusoe reading the Bible in his Cabin," painted for the late Lord Northwich; "The Hermit," engraved for the Scotch Art-Union; "Tapping the Ale Barrel," "War's Alarms," "The Village Sign Painter," "Scene from the Heart of Mid Lothian," "The Laird's Dinner interrupted by Claverhouse's Dragoons," and "The Last Moments of Mary Queen of Scots." In consequence of ill health Mr. Fraser had been compelled for the last ten years of his life to relinquish the practice of his profession.

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MR. J. A. BELL, ARCHITECT.

*Feb. 28.* At Edinburgh, Mr. Jonathan A. Bell, architect, and secretary

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\* Sir David Wilkie, Sir William Allan, Sir John Watson Gordon, David Roberts, and Alexander Fraser were boys together, and fellow-students under John Graham, at the Trustees' Academy. The three last-named had a still closer connection, and worked together in the employ of Bengo, the Edinburgh house-painter, before they became fellow-students.



to the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

"The career of Mr. Bell," says the "Edinburgh Courant," "though laborious and eminently useful, was so quiet and unobtrusive, and owing to the retired life he led, his high qualities of head and heart, though fully appreciated in the small circle of his intimate friends, were so seldom forced upon the notice of the outer world, that now, although too late for him, we fain would tell them something of what we and they have lost in one so suddenly removed. Whether considered as a man of business, as an artist, and a man of taste in art and literature, or as a gentleman unselfish almost to a fault, and generously considerate of the claims of others even when their interests were opposed to his own, Mr. Bell occupied a place in the front rank of men.

"A residence in Rome during part of the years 1829 and 1830 did much—as with a true artist it must ever do—to cultivate and refine his taste; and in his professional education Mr. Bell enjoyed peculiar advantages, having spent nine years in the office of Mr. Rickman of Birmingham, who may be said to have been the restorer of pure Gothic architecture in England; and for several of these years, Mr. Rickman being disabled by illness from attending to professional duty, the superintendence of the designing or artistic department devolved on Mr. Bell. As an architectural draughtsman he was unsurpassed, whether as regards accuracy or effect, as may be seen by reference to his 'Dryburgh Abbey,' engraved by William Miller, and to Le Keux's 'Memorials of Cambridge,' thirty of the most elaborate illustrations in that work having been engraved from drawings made by Mr. Bell.

"His love of Nature and appreciation of her beauties was intense. We have seldom seen more beautiful sketches in water-colour than some of those in his portfolio; and there is no doubt that, had he chosen painting as his profession, he would have risen to the highest eminence.

"As an architect, his works were not numerous, but of the highest merit; and when he entered into competition with his fellows, while we cannot claim to have been altogether unbiassed by friendship in our judgment, we have occasionally felt, when looking at the various designs, that the accepted one

will bore comparison with that submitted by our friend. His monumental erections were always appropriate—in keeping, as it were, with the character of the individual they commemorate. We may instance three in this city [Edinburgh]—the mural tablets in the Grange Cemetery in memory of Dr. Chalmers and Alexander Cowan, and that in the Old Calton Burying-ground in memory of Archibald Constable.

"The valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Bell to the directors of the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland cannot be over-estimated, whether as regards his energetic and accurate conduct and extension of its business, or in the selection of the pictures to be bought for distribution. We are convinced that his devotion to the interests of this Society had an injurious influence on what may be called his success in life, by withdrawing much of his time and thought from the prosecution of his legitimate profession. For twenty-seven years he acted as its secretary, and in the opinion of the committee and the public interested in its success, he amply justified the encomium passed on him by Professor Wilson at his appointment in May, 1839:—'Allow me to say, in the name of the committee, that the merits of Mr. Jonathan Bell are known to us all; and I have especial pleasure in declaring that for many years he has been known to myself as a gentleman of education, of extraordinary literary talents and attainments, of great zeal, energy, and enthusiasm—himself an excellent artist, and an architect of rising reputation; in a word, as uniting every quality that is requisite for conducting the affairs of this Association.'"

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DR. G. C. HOLLAND, OF SHEFFIELD.

March 7. At Sheffield, aged 64, Dr. George Calvert Holland, the author of many valuable professional and other works.

The deceased, who was the son of a working man, was born at Pitsmoor, Sheffield, Feb. 28, 1801. He was apprenticed to a hairdresser, but his taste for literature was aroused by an apparently trivial circumstance. When about sixteen years old he was walking with a young friend who had composed a hymn, which he read to Holland, who began



"The Emphatic New Testament," 1854.

"The Revised Liturgy," 1855.

"The Great Pyramid; Why was it built? Who built it?" 1859.

"The Battle of the Standards," 1863.

"Light shed on Scripture Truths," 1864.

#### MISS CATHERINE SINCLAIR.

Aug. 6. At the Vicarage, Kensington, aged 64, Miss Catherine Sinclair.

The deceased was daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and was born in the year 1800. She first became known to the world by the publication of two volumes, which immediately obtained an extensive circulation, "*Modern Accomplishments*," and "*Modern Society*." In the former work she exposed with felicitous humour the prevailing absurdities in female education, and in the latter she depicted with admirable truth and freshness the characteristic sentiments and conversation of fashionable circles. As she associated continually both in town and country with the very characters whose social intercourse she describes, there is an inimitable fidelity in her representations. Lord Jeffrey has remarked, that the best descriptions in fictitious narrative are invariably founded upon facts, and are suggested to the author quite as much by memory as imagination. This remark was peculiarly applicable to the writings of Miss Sinclair, who evidently had herself taken a leading part in many of the gay and spirited dialogues which she so graphically records.

The works we have mentioned were followed in quick succession by "*Hill and Valley*," "*Scotland and the Scotch*," "*Shetland and the Shetlanders*," "*Modern Flirtations*," "*Beatrice*," and other works, amounting to thirty-seven volumes. Among these we must give a prominent place to "*Holiday House*," which has long been the delight of children, representing to them their own feelings, tastes, and habits with a truthfulness which cannot but suggest the idea that she is here describing

herself and the members of her own family. We have heard that her brother, Captain Sinclair, used to say to his nephews and nieces, "Look at me; for I was the naughty boy that did all the mischief in '*Holiday House*.'"

Miss Sinclair was a welcome guest at every house she visited, and added to the gaiety and enjoyment of every social circle. We are tempted to introduce one or two anecdotes, which perhaps may give some idea of her style of conversation.

In her younger days she was a frequent visitor at Abbotsford. Sir Walter Scott was at that time well known to have written the "*Waverley Novels*," but had not acknowledged the authorship. Miss Sinclair one day amused him greatly by presenting to him a print of himself, with a piece of very thin muslin over the face, and the following inscription underneath, "*The Great Unknown*."

On another occasion a question arose as to the chieftainship of the Clan Macdonald, when the rival claims of Lord Macdonald, Glengary, and Clanranald were discussed. Sir Walter, knowing that Miss Sinclair was descended, through her mother, from Alexander, first Lord Macdonald, began to disparage the claims of that family, the Macdonalds of *Sleat* or *Slate*, as he affected to term them. Miss Sinclair interrupted him; "Well, Sir Walter, say what you please, you will always find the *Slates* on the top of the house." She then added, "Did you ever hear of my uncle's reply, when Glengary wrote to say he had discovered evidence to prove himself the Chief of the Macdonalds. It is a reply that I am proud of:—

"MY DEAR GLENGARY,

"As soon as you can prove yourself to be my chief, I shall be ready to acknowledge you; in the mean time,

"I am, Yours,

"MACDONALD."

"That letter," replied Sir Walter, "is the most pointed that I ever heard or read of."

Miss Sinclair, conversing with the

old Earl of Buchan, brother of Lord Chancellor Erskine, expressed astonishment at some instance of ingratitude. "Never be surprised at ingratitude," said the aged peer. "The dove, you know, which Noah thrice saved in the ark, no sooner found a resting-place for the sole of its foot, than it returned no more to its benefactor." "Very true," replied Miss Sinclair; "give a man a ladder to go up, and immediately he turns his back upon you."

Although Miss Sinclair excelled in the description of gay and brilliant scenes, she was not less at home in describing affliction. The reason was, that from an early period she had been familiar with sorrow. The occasion on which she began her attendance upon the sick was in 1826, when her brother James, a Lieutenant in the Madras Army, returned to England in a dying state from the expedition to Arracan. He had found a home at the lodgings of one of his brothers, then Curate of Hackney. No sooner was Miss Sinclair aware of his danger, than she hastened to assist in attending upon him. We give her own account of the event:—

"On my arrival at Hackney my brother John and I agreed at once to divide the duty of watching over the invalid. One of us sat up with him till two in the morning; and the other rose at that hour, and remained with him till the afternoon. The Christian patience of my dying brother under intense suffering, made an impression upon me never to be effaced. Nor can I forget the good feeling evinced at that time in more than one instance by the parishioners of Hackney. The number of butchers' and bakers' carts, and other carriages of all kinds frequenting our narrow street was a source of constant annoyance to the invalid. Suddenly it ceased. On enquiry we found that our kind neighbours had of their own accord agreed to set up posts at the end of the street, and thus prevent conveyances of any kind from entering. I must add another touching evidence of the general sympathy with our distress. My brother John and I often called at a gardener's shop to purchase fruits for the invalid. Not being able one day to go for it as usual ourselves, we sent a servant, who,

seeing a small parcel with the very articles she was in quest of, offered at once to purchase it. 'No,' replied the gardener, 'a young lady and gentleman come here every day to buy fruit for their brother who is dying, and I cannot let you have it at any price.'"

It was familiarity with such scenes as she witnessed at Hackney, that enabled Miss Sinclair so faithfully to describe the "house of mourning."

The name of Catherine Sinclair is as well known on the other side of the Atlantic as in this country. Her works have all been republished in the United States, and sold by tens of thousands. In the case of one work, "*Beatrice*," the publisher states that its reception was "larger than that of '*Uncle Tom's Cabin*' in England, above one hundred thousand copies having been sold in a few weeks."

It was in early life that her religious sentiments were first imbibed. She had an affectionate mother, who carefully instructed her in the elements of Christianity, and was assisted by her step-daughter, Miss Hannah Sinclair, whose well-known letter to her sister Catherine on the principles of the Christian faith has been a blessing to numbers in all ranks of life.

The main object of Miss Sinclair's writings was not fame or profit, but usefulness. She adopted as her motto the saying of Sir William Temple, "Of all the paper I have blotted, I have written nothing without the intention of some good." Among her numerous publications there is not a single line which, on religious or moral grounds, she could desire to obliterate. It is remarkable that she scarcely ever spoke of her own works, and that when the subject was introduced by others, she immediately turned the conversation into another channel.

She contributed to many charitable objects, but took special pleasure in works of public utility. Her chief sphere of usefulness was her native town. She established a Mission Station in a populous but neglected suburb of Edinburgh,

"The Domestic Practice of Homoeopathy," 1859.

(*From the Sheffield Independent.*)

REV. C. H. HARTSHORNE, M.A.

March 11. At Holdenby, Northamptonshire, aged 62, the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, M.A., Rector of the parish, and an eminent antiquary.

The deceased was the son of John Hartshorne, Esq., of Liverpool, but was born at Broseley, March 17, 1802. After being educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, (subsequently Bishop of Lichfield,) he was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, January 4, 1821, proceeding B.A. 1825. His first appearance in print was with a bibliographical *jeu d'esprit*, of which only twenty copies were privately printed<sup>f</sup>, and Dr. Dibdin, in his "Library Companion," published in 1824, speaks with rapture of the enthusiasm and energy of his young friend Mr. Hartshorne, of St. John's College, Cambridge, in the cause of the Bibliomania, alludes to his expected publication of old English Poetry, and cites his notice of copies of Tottels' edition of Surrey's Poems. Mr. Hartshorne in 1825 contributed to the "Retrospective Review" an article on the Latin Plays acted before the University of Cambridge. This article attracted much attention at the time, and has since been very frequently referred to. In the same year he was invited by his friend the late Earl of Guilford, who had been appointed "Archon" of the University of Corfu, to accompany him to that island. In the course of his journey thither he visited, among many other places, Verona, Vicenza, Venice, Ferrara, Bologna, Rome, Florence, Naples. After some stay at Corfu, he left for Smyrna, Ephesus, Persepolis, Thyatira, and Constantinople, and subse-

quently touched at most of the places of interest throughout Greece and the Ionian Islands, accumulating a store of various knowledge, of great and manifest value to him in his subsequent pursuits. In the year 1826 he returned to England, and in 1825 took the degree of M.A. He was ordained deacon in 1827, and priest in 1828, by the Bishop of Hereford (Huntingford). In the latter year he married Frances Margaretta, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, M.A., Principal Librarian of the University of Cambridge, Vicar of Dursingham, Norfolk, and Prebendary of Lincoln and Wells. His first curacy was that of the parish of Benthall, Salop; the next was that of Little Wenlock, in the same county, which he held from September, 1828, till the commencement of the year 1836. He then resided at Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, until, in 1838, he took charge of the parish of Cogenhoe, in Northamptonshire, on the appointment of the Bishop of Peterborough. He was presented by Her Majesty to the rectory of Holdenby, in 1850.

Mr. Hartshorne was an indefatigable archæologist, and his contributions to literature are numerous and varied. Beside those already named, he published, in 1829, "The Book Rarities of the University of Cambridge," and, in 1841, "*Salopia Antiqua*;" or an Enquiry into the Early Remains in Shropshire, and on the North Welsh Borders;" including a valuable glossary of the provincial dialect of Shropshire. In 1840, a lecture to a local society expanded into a valuable little volume on "The Sepulchral Remains in Northamptonshire;" and, in 1848, appeared "Historical Memorials of Northampton," a small volume, but of great local interest and value, especially as an introduction to the municipal records and domestic history of the borough. In the same year appeared "English Mediæval Embroidery;" and, in 1858, "Memoirs Illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Northumberland," an extremely valuable contribution to the

<sup>f</sup> Its title is, "A Gyfte for the New Yeare; or, a Playne, Plesaunt, and Profitable Pathe Waie to the Black-Letter Paradyse. Emprynted over the grete gate-waie off Saincte Jhonnes College, Cambridge, by Wyntonne Hattfelde." (Anno 1825. 12mo.)



history of the Borders. At the time of his sudden removal his active mind was engaged upon an "Historical and Architectural Account of English Castles," which, we believe, was nearly ready for the press. An elaborate and profusely illustrated "Guide to Alnwick Castle" was temporarily arrested by the melancholy death of his friend, the munificent Duke of Northumberland. Mr. Hartshorne was also the editor of a volume of "Ancient Metrical Tales," in 1829, of which Sir Walter Scott said:—"The editor of this unostentatious work has done his duty to the public with much labour and care, and made the admirers of this species of poetry acquainted with many ancient legendary poems which were hitherto unpublished and very little known." The great poet and novelist makes further mention of the same book, in his introduction to "Ivanhoe," as "a very curious volume." In 1843 he edited "Fulke's Defence of the Translation of the Bible," published by the Parker Society.

Mr. Hartshorne was also a contributor of many historical and architectural papers to the archæological and other journals, among which may be mentioned especially his accounts of Caernarvon, Conway, Porchester, Lincoln, Castle Hedingham, Colchester, Orford, Rochester, and Rockingham Castles, Peveril's Castle in the Peak, Oakham, Bedford, Oxford, Powis, and Pontefract Castles; the Parliaments and Castles of Northampton, Acton Burnell; the Parliaments of Shrewsbury, Gloucester, York, Cambridge, Lincoln, Clipstone, Kenilworth, and Carlisle; the Royal Councils of Worcester, the Obsequies of Queen Katharine of Arragon; "De Montalto," "Early Remains in the Great Isle of Arran," "The Home of the Working Man;" several papers, on the Drainage of the Nene Valley, the Itineraries of Kings Edward I. and II., "Illustrations of Domestic Manners in the reign of Edward I.," "Description of a Statue of Minerva Custos, and other Roman Antiquities, discovered on the estate of the Duke of Bedford at

Sibson and Bedford Purlieus;" besides Reviews of "Fellows' Asia Minor," "The Memoirs of the House of Gournay," and *Stemmata Botevilliana*, which appeared in the "Edinburgh Review" and the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE respectively; and some valuable papers read at various meetings of the Society for the promotion of Social Science, and published in the volumes of their Transactions.

Mr. Hartshorne was Rural Dean of the district of East Haddon, and Honorary Chaplain to their Graces the late and the present Duke of Bedford, Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Honorary Associate of the Société Française, pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques de France, one of the original members of the Athenæum Club, one of the founders of the British Archæological Association and Institute in 1844, and had been lately elected a member of the Roxburgh Club.

The decease of Mr. Hartshorne was very sudden. On the evening before his death, he had a dinner-party, and appeared in his accustomed health. About seven o'clock on the following morning he got out of bed, and sinking into an arm-chair by the bed-side, died almost instantly. His death was pronounced by his medical attendant to have been caused by disease of the heart. He has left a widow, six sons, and three daughters; one of the latter is the authoress of an antiquarian work entitled "Enshrined Hearts of Warriors and Illustrious People."

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THE REV. GEORGE HOLDEN, M.A.

March 19. Suddenly, at Maghull, Lancashire, aged 81, the Rev. George Holden, M.A.

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\* Most of these papers, either summarized or *in extenso*, will be found in our pages. See also the accounts of the meetings of the Archæological Institute at Warwick, and of the British Archæological Association at Ipswich, in 1864, on both which occasions Mr. Hartshorne acted as cicerone. GENT. MAG., Sept. 1864, p. 309; Oct., p. 476.



The deceased was a native of Horton in Ribblesdale, where he was born in 1783, was a graduate of Glasgow, and had been the Incumbent of Maghull for 54 years, having been presented thereto in 1811. Although he was the minister of a very small sequestered village, and had led a life of comparative retirement, he had attained a high reputation in the literary world as a writer upon theological subjects, and the author of works well known and highly esteemed by those engaged in the department of education. He was a profound scholar, and the leisure which he enjoyed in his rural quietude enabled him to devote his energies to a variety of both useful and interesting subjects, and to take a prominent part in the discussion of questions which from time to time engaged the public attention. As a clergyman he was much esteemed by his parishioners. From a funeral sermon preached on the Sunday after his decease by the Rev. Dr. Howson, of Liverpool, (from Ps. xc. 6,) we gather the following sketch of his character.

After speaking of his sudden death, he mentioned that Mr. Holden had left all his books, which formed a library of extreme value, as well as more than half his property, for the benefit of succeeding clergymen in the diocese of Ripon who had not the means of gaining easy access to books which were necessary to those upon whom devolved the duty of instructing others. It was very gratifying, he thought, that under such circumstances the memory of the deceased would be preserved in his native diocese by many a hard-working and useful clergyman. As a man of letters Mr. Holden was an incessant reader and a very copious writer; and as a theologian, he was always ready, as his books shewed, to discuss the great questions which arose from time to time. Among the various controversies in which he had taken part, his own course was very steady and uniform, and he always walked in the old paths, believing that what was true once remained so for all time; still, he was a very impartial

student, and honestly and carefully read all sides of the questions which arose. In regard to his mode of work, and course of life, it was always of the same quiet, orderly, unaffected, methodical character. He was never in confusion, but always cheerful, and ready to give a kind look and kind word. Religion did not make him gloomy; nor was there any display or ostentation in his character; and his course of life was one of much simplicity. He was also a very diligent man, and in looking over his papers he had been surprised to see so many proofs of his varied usefulness and activity. He mentioned particularly the well-known tide tables which had made "*Holden's Almanack*" almost an institution of the port of Liverpool; and he stated that the tables, the first published in England, commenced by Mr. Holden's grandfather a hundred years ago, were continued year after year by his father, and the calculations for the present year were made by Mr. Holden himself. But beyond this, the deceased was an example of pastoral care, very punctual in all his parish duties, and thoughtful in his attention to the sick. In his desk were very carefully prepared papers relating to the penny bank, the clothing club, and other institutions. He was very assiduous in bringing home the Gospel to the hearts of the young, and, if there was one feature in his character more marked than another, it was the care of the young.

Some years ago his full-length portrait, by Jones, of Chester, was presented to Mr. Holden, by "his grateful parishioners and friends," of which there is an excellent engraving by Hunt.

The following is a list of his chief writings, most of which were published by Messrs. Rivingtons.

"An Attempt towards an Improved Version of the Proverbs of Solomon, with Notes Critical and Explanatory, and a Preliminary Dissertation." (8vo.)

"An Attempt to Illustrate the Book of Ecclesiastes." (8vo.)

"A Dissertation on the Fall of Man, in which the Literal Sense of the Mosaic

Account of the Event is Asserted and Vindicated." (8vo.)

"The Scripture Testimonies to the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, Collected and Illustrated, with a List of Authors consulted, and Index of Texts." (8vo.)

"The Christian Sabbath; or, An Inquiry into the Religious Obligation of Keeping Holy One Day in Seven." (8vo.)

"The Authority of Tradition in Matters of Religion." (8vo.)

"A Treatise on Justification by Faith." (8vo.)

"Scriptural Vindication of Church Establishments." (8vo.)

"The Christian Expositor, or Practical Guide to the Study of the Old Testament, intended for the Use of General Readers." (12mo.)

"The Christian Expositor of the New Testament." (2nd edit., 12mo.)

"The Ordinance of Preaching Investigated." (Small 8vo.)

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*March 18.* At Edinburgh, aged 51, the Hon. and Rev. *John Sandilands*, Rector of Coston, Leicestershire.

The Rev. *William Harvey* (p. 522), was the fourth son of the late Adm. Sir Thos. Harvey, K.C.B., and brother to Commodore Harvey, now second in command in the Pacific, and Capt. Henry Harvey, R.N. A throat affection had long incapacitated him for clerical duty, and he then devoted his time to literary pursuits. Among other works, he was the author of the "New Navy List of Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants of the Royal Navy," and he bestowed much time in urging the claims of the service, and succeeded in improving the condition of its members in many respects.

*March 21.* At Northop Vicarage, Flintshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Robert Wynne Eyton*, M.A., Hon. Canon of St. Asaph, Rural Dean, and Vicar of Northop.

At Chichester, aged 77, the Rev. *W. Watkins*, Rector of Racton, Sussex, and St. Olave's, Chichester, and Minor Canon of Chichester Cathedral.

*March 23.* Aged 43, the Rev. *Alfred Wm. Hobson*, for several years principal assistant in the University Library, Cambridge, a situation which he was recently compelled to relinquish from ill health. He graduated at St. John's College, B.A. (thirty-sixth wrangler), 1845, and M.A., 1849, and was formerly lecturer in mathematics and natural philosophy in the Mining College at Truro. Messrs. Longman and Co. lately announced as in preparation a work by Mr. Hobson, entitled, "Essays on the First Principles of Science and Theology."

*March 25.* In London, aged 70, the Rev. *Charles Whately*, Rector of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire.

*March 26.* At Stainforth, near Settle, aged 54, the Rev. *William Richardson*, for upwards of twenty years Incumbent of Stainforth.

*March 28.* At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 73, the Rev. *Henry William Marker*, M.A.

At Biarritz, France, aged 47, the Rev. *Joseph Baldwin Meredith*, late Rector of Holy Trinity, Southampton.

*March 29.* At Nice, aged 57, the Rev. *Richard Heelis*, Incumbent of Silsden, Yorkshire.

*March 30.* At the Chantry, Exeter, aged 81, the Ven. *John Moore Stevens*, Archdeacon of Exeter.

*April 1.* At Teignmouth, the Rev. *William Allford*, Rector of Folke, Dorset.

At the School-house, Shrewsbury, the Rev. *Wm. Burbury*, Rector of West Felton, Salop.

At Ballina, co. Mayo, aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Allen*, formerly of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone.

*April 2.* Aged 65, the Rev. *Edward Weigall*, Perpetual Curate of Buxton, Derbyshire, and formerly of Hurdfield, Cheshire. He was of Queens' College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833,) contributed for several years to the Church of England Quarterly, and published various tracts and pamphlets; one is entitled, "Was St. Peter ever at Rome?"

*April 4.* Aged 61, the Rev. *Thomas Buckley*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Old Trafford, Manchester.

*April 5.* In London, aged 76, the Rev. *Heneage Finch*, Vicar of Oakham.

At Greenwich, aged 31, the Rev. *Robert Paley Hart*, M.A.

By a fall from his horse, aged 40, the Rev. *Frederick Scratton Little*, of Hamlet Lodge, Prittlewell, Essex.

*April 6.* At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 72, the Rev. *Frederick Beatty*. He was formerly in H.M.'s 7th Hussars, and served with that regiment at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded.

*April 7.* At his residence, Wick Hill, Brighton, aged 83, the Rev. *Thomas Richard Rooper*. He was the third son of John Rooper, esq., of Berkhamstead Castle, Herts., and Abbots Ripton, Hunts., by Elizabeth, only child of Thomas Bonfoy, esq., and was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, April 4, 1799, proceeding B.A. 1801. Mr. Rooper, who held the Rectory of Abbots Ripton from 1806 to 1853, was author of various tracts. One, "On the Consciousness of the Soul between Death and the Judgment," appeared as recently as 1860. He married Persis, daughter of Henry Pointer Standly, esq., of Paxton Place, and had issue—1. the Rev. William Henry; 2. John, captain in the Rifle Brigade; 3. George, of Lincoln's Inn Fields; 4. Edward, Major in the Rifle Brigade, who fell at Inkermann; Mary Ann, who died unmarried.

April 9. At Silverton Parsonage, aged 80, the Rev. *Charles Tripp*, D.D., Rector.

Drowned near Gwithian, aged 26, the Rev. *Stephen Barclay Drury*, who had for about twelve months been the Curate of Phillark and Gwithian. On the day of his death he officiated at Gwithian, and after the second service remained with the children to practise singing. Returning to his lodgings at Gwithian at half-past four he waited a little, took with him Thomas à Kempis' "Christian Pattern," and set out for a walk, accompanied by a Newfoundland dog. In about an hour the dog returned, but Mr. Drury was never again seen alive. His absence throughout the night occasioned no surprise, as he sometimes went to and slept at Copperhouse, two miles off. Next morning a Gwinear miner, in quest of seaweed at low water, near the rocky shore of Godrevy, saw a body in a pool 70 or 80 yards from the sea. Mr. Drury's gold chain was about his neck and his watch-case; the workings of his watch had apparently been knocked out by the sea. His book was in his coat pocket, his hat was gone, and his pockets were filled with sand. The body was 40 yards from rocks about 30 feet high, and a pathway led from the precipitous cliffs above to these rocks. There was a cut over the right eye and on the head; such cuts as, in the opinion of experienced men, would be caused by a fall on rocks. An inquest was held at Gwithian, when a verdict was returned of "Found drowned." From the fact, however, that Mr. Drury was very near-sighted, the inference was that he slipped on the rocks, was stunned, fell into the water, and so casually fulfilled a strange dream of his death which he had had a few days before.

April 11. At Barkston Rectory, aged 56, the Rev. *Edmund Wills*, Curate of Barkston, near Grantham. He was of Queens' College, Cambridge, B.A. 1832, and published "A Letter on the Revision of the Liturgy," *Cruz mihi Anchora*, and Sermons.

At the Rectory, Ovington, Norfolk, aged 82, the Rev. *Edward Simons*, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and for 54 years Rector of Ovington.

April 14. At Covington Rectory, Hunts., aged 67, *Cornelius Alphonsus Binns*, for twenty-seven years Rector of the parish.

April 16. In Northumberland-street, Strand, aged 78, the Rev. *J. Coles*, Rector of Silchester, J.P.

April 19. In London, aged 64, the Rev. *John Cheales*, for twenty-five years Vicar of Skendleby, Lincolnshire.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 11. At Bombay, aged 44, Major John Bruce Dunsterville, Bombay Staff Corps.

Jan. 25. At his residence near Sydney, New South Wales, William Sharp Macleay, esq.,

M.A., formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, (B.A. 15th Sen. Opt. 1814, M.A. 1818), whose writings forty years ago produced quite a revolution in the opinions of zoologists as to the relations of natural objects and their systematic classification. The principles of the circular quinary system of nature were developed with amazing skill in his *Hore Entomologicae*, the first part of which appeared in 1819, the second in 1821. This work was followed by various memoirs published in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society and Zoological Journal, and the views set forth in these writings were adopted and developed by various naturalists of eminence. Mr. Macleay was for several years engaged in Cuba in connexion with the suppression of the slave trade, and where he formed large collections of insects, which, together with those of his father (one of the founders of the Linnæan Society), were removed to Australia on Mr. W. S. Macleay taking up his residence in that country. Although Mr. Macleay had for many years ceased to publish upon his favourite subject, it is understood that he has been engaged in preparing abundant materials, especially on the insects of Australia, for publication after his decease.

Feb. 2. At Dacca, Bengal, John Palmer Hampton, esq., third son of the late Major-Gen. Robert Hampton.

Feb. 3. At Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Wm. Clegg, esq., Lieut. 11th Regt.

Feb. 4. Killed in action, in Bhootan, aged 24, Lieut. Cecil George Millett, 11th Regt. of Bengal N.I., fourth son of Chas. Millett, esq., of Queen's-gate-terrace.

Feb. 9. At Bermuda, aged 28, Frederic Murray Chalk, esq., Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Battalion 2nd (Queen's) Regt., only son of Frederic Chalk, esq., of Eythorne, Kent.

At Rajahmundry, Madras, aged 27, Clementina Maria, dau. of G. S. Hooper, esq., late M.C.S., and wife of W. M. Frazer, esq., Lieut. M.N.I., Acting Superintendent of Police at Masulipatam.

Feb. 10. Near Wanganui, New Zealand, murdered by some natives, aged 30, J. D. Hewett, esq., Member of the Provincial Council, son of Col. Hewett, of Folkestone.

Feb. 13. At Seetapore, aged 26, Jas. Edwin Tripp, esq., of the 12th Regt.

Feb. 14. By the swamping of a boat in Simon's Bay, aged 21, Albert Edward Hutchinson, Sub-Lieut. of H.M.S. "Tartar," second son of Com. Hutchinson, R.N., Plymouth.

Feb. 15. At Calcutta, en route for England, aged 31, Walter Rawlins, esq., Capt. of the (late) 17th Madras N.I., and of the Madras Staff Corps, fifth son of Robert Rawlins, esq., of Whitchurch, Hants.

Feb. 20. At Westwood, Canada West, Henry Peregrine Leader, esq., late of H.M.'s 22nd Regt., second son of Henry Leader, esq., Reaseheath, Cheshire.

Feb. 23. At the residence of his son-in-law, (Mr. Leopold, Wycombe House, Hurstpier-



point,) John Clark, esq., Surgeon R.N., late of Yarmouth, I.W., of which place, together with the parishes of Freshwater, Brook, and Shalfleet, he was the medical practitioner for upwards of thirty years. On his giving up his practice he received two testimonials, one of which was subscribed for exclusively by more than three hundred of the poor of those parishes.

Feb. 24. At Poonah, Bombay Presidency, aged 34, Charles Walter, C.S., Acting Judge and Agent for Sirdars, only son of C. Walter, esq., of Vicar's-hill, near Lymington, Hants.

At Chicacole, aged 29, Wm. Stanley Hooper, esq., of H.M.'s Madras C.S., eldest son of W. T. Hooper, esq., formerly of the E.I. House.

Hanged as a spy at Governor's Island, New York, Captain John Yates Beall, of the Confederate service. "The connection of the gallant young officer with one of the best known and most highly respected families in Cumberland, has given to the tragic event a melancholy local interest, and his sad fate has occasioned the deepest regret throughout the county, especially in the eastern division, where the name of Aglionby is as familiar as a household word. Captain John Yates Beall was on the father's side descended from that famous Highland leader, Rob Roy, whose history is so well known to the readers of Sir Walter Scott's novels; on the mother's side he claimed direct descent from the great Border chieftain 'Belted Will' of the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' Sir Charles Howard, of Croglin, fourth surviving son of Lord William Howard, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Witherington, bart., (of Northumberland). They had a daughter, and as it would appear, an only child, named Elizabeth, who married William Orfeur, esq., of Plumland; their son, Charles Orfeur, wedded Jane Lamplugh, of Ribton, with whom the male line of the ancient family of Orfeur terminated; but they had three daughters, the eldest of whom, Anne, became the wife of Francis Yates, esq., and was grandmother of the late Major Aglionby, M.P. for East Cumberland, whose great-nephew, John Yates Beall's sad fate now engages public attention. When about sixteen years of age he came over to England with his grandfather, the late John Yates, esq., and watched over his dying relative with patient and tender care in his last illness. That melancholy event occurred shortly after reaching the Nunnery, which Mr. Yates had longed again to see before he died. The fair young lad, who, at once sprightly and thoughtful, won upon all he met in the old country, was at first intended for the bar, and received a liberal education, but, owing to the death of his father, he never entered on the practice of that profession. On the breaking out of the civil war, he warmly took up the cause of the Confederates. He served in the brigade of the late General Stonewall Jackson, to whom he was enthusiastically attached, and although ever in the thickest of the fight, for very long

escaped unhurt; but his turn came at last; he fell, stricken with a fearful wound, which long disabled him. But his ardent and determined spirit could not brook inaction longer than the claims of nature positively required. For long marches, the effects of the injury he had received unfitted him; therefore, on his return to Richmond, he entered the Confederate States navy, and was in command on the Chesapeake Bay when he was taken prisoner, and after very harsh treatment, he was unexpectedly exchanged. After the repulse of General Grant in front of Richmond, he moved to the Canadian frontier, to engage in maritime enterprises against the enemy. His sad fate is known to all. He died, as he had lived, a hero."—*Carlisle Journal*. The New York correspondent of the "Standard" writes thus of his behaviour in the hour of death. "Of Beall not even the most violent enemy of the Southern cause and Southern men can speak personally, save in admiration. The provost-marshal of this city, alluding to that officer, has said, 'One could not be in the room with that man five minutes without falling in love with him.' Not one tremor ran through his soul in all that weary time from the hour of sentence to the hour of execution. He was perfectly calm and self-possessed. On the way to the scaffold, through some irregularity in his path, he fell out of step for an instant, but he instantly and naturally took the regular military half-step, again bringing his march into time with the music of the drum and fife. At the fatal platform he shewed no evidence of trepidation. Taking his seat with an instinctive grace which his pinions could not subdue, he listened placidly to the reading of the charges against him and his sentence, at times smiling incredulously, as though in deprecation of some of the statements made. His pulse beat regularly, his face retained its customary colour, his eyes were not saddened or subdued, but were fixed with grave and tender earnestness upon something beyond the motley group and grim surroundings. Upon what far, dim heights he gazed no man may know. His brief speech was, 'I protest against the execution of this sentence. It is absolute murder—brutal murder. I die in the service and defence of my country. I have nothing more to say.' So passed away one of Virginia's bravest sons."

Feb. 26. At sea, on his voyage home from China, aged 23, Henry, second son of the Rev. Edward Girdlestone, Canon of Bristol, and Vicar of Halberton.

Feb. 27. At Colombo, Ceylon, aged 58, John Keith Jolly, esq., formerly in the Hon. E.I. Company's Service.

March 2. At Kirkee, Bombay, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Biggs, R.A.

March 5. On his way from Kamptee to Bombay, aged 50, Surgeon-Major James Ratton, 3rd Light Cavalry.

March 6. At Calcutta, aged 27, Brevet-Major George Ernest Rose, of the Rifle Brigade, nephew and aide-de-camp of Gen. Sir



Hugh Rose. He entered the Service in Aug. 1854, served with the Coldstream Guards at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from Dec. 11 of that year, (medal and clasp, 5th class of Medjidie, and Turkish medal,) and with the Rifles throughout the Indian mutiny.

*March 9.* Of bronchitis, at Taranto, near Naples, at an advanced age, Mary Anne, widow of Guglielmo Pepe, late Lieut.-Gen. in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. She had been previously married to John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL.D., formerly of Edinburgh, and of the East India Company's Service, and was the dau. of the late John Coventry, esq., of Douglas, N.B.

*March 10.* At Rosemount, Hampstead, aged 83, Mary Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. Stephen Fytche, sometime Vicar of Louth, Lincolnshire. She survived her sister, Mrs. Tennyson, mother of the Poet Laureate, only seventeen days.

*March 11.* Aged 63, George Patten, esq., A.R.A. He was born in 1801, and studied first as a miniature painter, and afterwards, on aiming at historical painting, in a larger style. He was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1834. His most interesting work is a portrait of Paganini, the only existing one it is said.

*March 12.* At Sydenham, Col. William Christopher Parkin Elliott, on retired full pay, R.M. He entered the service May, 1838; became lieut., Feb. 1842; capt., Nov. 1851; maj., Sept. 1854; lieut.-col., Jan. 1861; and col., May, 1863. He served in Syria in 1840 (medal and clasp and Turkish medal), was Brigade-Major to the Royal Marines, at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Bomarsund in Aug. 1854, for which he received the brevet rank of major, and was also employed in the Baltic in 1855, 1856.

*March 13.* At his residence, Merriem-sq., Sir Edward Fitzgerald.

At Dalgairns, Fifeshire, Mrs. Dalryell, of Lingo. "She was the dau. of the late Brigadier-Gen. Anstruther, of Balcaskie, who died from exhaustion during the disastrous retreat to Corunna, and who was buried by the side of his general, Sir John Moore, by Sir John's express desire. She was thus the sister of the late Sir Ralph Anstruther, of Balcaskie, and the aunt of the present Sir Robert Anstruther, the member for and Lord-Lieutenant of Fifeshire. She married the late John Dalryell, esq., of Lingo, who was Provost of Cupar, col. of the Fifeshire Militia, and one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county. After her marriage she resided for many years at Dalryell Lodge (now Dalgairns), one of Mr. Dalryell's estates; and she and her husband were long and favourably known in the district for their unbounded kindness to the poor and sumptuous hospitality to their friends. Her manners were most fascinating, and she was the attraction of every circle in which she moved. Mr. Dalryell was a master of foxhounds both in this country and in England, and took a leading part in the Fife foxhunt. He was generally accompanied

to the field by Mrs. Dalryell, who was a splendid horsewoman, and long the pride of many hunts. The last years of her life were spent in comparative retirement, and she devoted much of her time to the performance of acts of Christian charity."—*Fifeshire Journal*.

*March 16.* At Girgenti, Sicily, aged 69, John Oates, esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul.

*March 17.* In Beaumont-street, Portland-place, Thomas Halcot, son of the late Hon. John Fendall, Member of Council and Judge in Calcutta.

At King's Lynn, Norfolk, aged 85, Edward Bosworth Manning, esq.

*March 18.* At Brightling Rectory, Sussex, aged 38, Maj. Hugh Hayley, Bengal Staff Corps.

At Paris, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Waymouth, of Upper Grosvenor-street, and sister of Hugo Meynell Ingram, esq., of Temple Newsam, Yorkshire, and Hoar Cross, Staffordshire.

At his residence, Cavendish-square, aged 59, Thomas Wingate Henderson, esq., of Roke Manor, Romsey, Hants., Magistrate of the county of Hants.

At the residence of his son-in-law (Mr. J. W. Hallam, Crickhowell), aged 75, Edw. Rolfe, esq., for upwards of 50 years one of the College of Vicars Chorals, Wells Cathedral.

At Sticklepath, Okehampton, aged 54, Edw. Oliver, eldest son of the late Rev. Joseph Benson, D.D.

At the Rectory, Wivenhoe, Essex, aged 14, Basil Downie, son of the Rev. E. T. Waters.

*March 19.* At Cole-green, Hertford, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Charles Bailey, late R.E.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 74, Ann Charlotte wife of the Rev. Fredk. Beatty.

*March 21.* At Dover, after a short illness, aged 60, Capt. Jeffery Wheelock Noble, R.N. He was one of Vice-Adm. James Noble, of whom Nelson said that "he was entitled to every reward which a grateful nation can bestow." Captain Noble entered the navy Nov. 5, 1816, served as mate in the "Boadicea" frigate during the Burmese war, and was made lieutenant Oct. 11, 1826, in the "Tamar." After he left that ship he served as senior lieutenant in the "Pallas," under Captains Manley Hall Dixon and William Walpole, on the North American and West India station for three years. In May, 1834, he was appointed to the "Tribune," which proceeded to the Mediterranean, and upon his return to England, in 1838, he was paid off. In the same year he was appointed to the "Inconstant" on the Mediterranean station, which appointment he held until promoted to the rank of commander on Nov. 23, 1841, and served in North America and the West Indies until paid off in 1844. From March 5, 1845, until Nov. 1846, when he was advanced to the rank of captain, he served as second captain of the "Indus" and the "Vindictive," flag-ship. In 1846 he retired on half-pay, since when he has resided at Dover, and at the time of his

death he was the first on the list for promotion to an admiral. Captain Noble was Lord Palmerston's deputy as president of the Dover Harbour Board, was superintendent of the Trinity Cinque Ports Pilots, and also held the offices of mayor, alderman, and justice of the peace for the borough of Dover.

*March 21.* At the Rectory, North Crawley, Bucks., aged 52, Laura Anne, wife of the Rev. Charles Selby Lowndes.

At Cheltenham, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, M.A.

*March 22.* At Weston, Staffordshire, the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Henry, Earl of Bradford. See OBITUARY.

At Brighton, Maj.-Gen. John Clark, K.H., Col. of H.M.'s 59th Regt. He entered the army June 2, 1814. In the following year he served with his regiment in the Netherlands, and was present at the battle of Waterloo and at the storming of Cambray. He afterwards proceeded to India, and there served during the campaigns of 1824 and 1825 in Ava, and was at the taking of Rangoon, Kimendine, Karnaroot, and Mabattee. He led the attack on the fortified heights at Aracan, where he was severely wounded in the neck, arm, and left side. He was made Col. of the 59th Regt., March 9, 1863. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, June 2, 1814; lieutenant, Nov. 27, 1821; captain, Aug. 29, 1826; major, Dec. 25, 1829; lieutenant-col., Nov. 23, 1841; col., June 29, 1854; and maj.-gen., Oct. 26, 1858.

At Kempt-terr., Woolwich-common, aged 71, Sophia, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Paterson, R.A.

At Shepton Mallett Rectory, Somerset, aged 15, Fanny Mary Harriet; and on the 26th, aged 13, Florence Maria, the two eldest daughters of the Rev. Henry and Mary Pratt, from injuries received by fire on the 20th inst. It appeared at the inquest that in lighting her candle the dress of the younger sister caught fire. The elder, in trying to extinguish it, became herself enveloped in flames, and was so badly burnt and received so serious a shock that she died on the third day; the younger lingered four days longer, and died without being informed of her sister's death, although she was perfectly sensible up to the day of her decease. The mother of the young ladies is a dau. of the late Bishop of Peterborough, and one of H.M.'s extra Ladies of the Bedchamber.

*March 23.* In Brook-st., aged 69, Sir Henry Pollard Willoughby, bart., M.P. for Evesham, of Baldon House, Oxfordshire, and Berwick Lodge, Gloucestershire. The deceased was the second son of Sir Christopher Willoughby, of Baldon House, Oxon., by his second marriage with Martha, dau. of Mr. Maurice Evans. He was born on the 17th of Nov., 1796, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, Sir Christopher, in June, 1813. He was unmarried. He was first elected, in 1831, for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, when he supported the Reform Bill. At the general election in 1832 he was returned for Newcastle-under-

Lyne. At the general election in 1837 he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Poole in the Conservative interest, and in 1841 he opposed unsuccessfully the present Lord Lyveden and Mr. Raikes Currie for the town of Northampton. He had represented Evesham in the House of Commons since 1847. He was chiefly distinguished, however, for his attention to financial questions, and rendered much good service in the matter of simplifying the national accounts. Especially is the nation indebted to him for bringing to light a system which had grown up under former Chancellors of the Exchequer, and continued down to the days of Mr. Gladstone, of so manipulating the funds received from the trustees of the savings banks that the proceeds could be diverted from their direct object, used in the national expenditure, and then quietly added to the national debt, without the consent or cognisance of the House of Commons. It was long before Mr. Gladstone would admit the accuracy of Sir Henry's statements on this head; but the hon. baronet was not to be gainsaid. His facts and figures were irrefragable, and the result was that the abuse was put an end to. Sir Henry is succeeded in his estate and titles by his brother, Mr. J. Pollard Willoughby, who was long and honourably known in India, and who, after sitting a short time in parliament for the borough of Leominster, was appointed by Lord Stanley a member of the Indian Council.

At Gravesend, aged 83, Major Christopher Wilkinson, half-pay, R.A.

At Leamington, aged 80, Frances, widow of John Gates, esq., of the Minster Close, Peterborough.

At Widcombe Cottage, near Bath, aged 85, Anne, relict of the Rev. Richard Warner, Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts., and of Chelwood, Somerset.

At the residence of her nephew, T. G. Dixon, esq., Moss Cliffe, Northwich, Cheshire, aged 89, Barbara, widow of the Rev. Joseph Relph, M.A., late Rector of Exford, Somerset.

At Brussels, aged 58, Robert Rice, esq., late of Lymington, Hants.

In Hill-street, aged 74, Elizabeth Anne, widow of Robert Gordon, esq., of Leweston, Dorset, and of Kemble House, Wilts.

At Bevois Mount, Southampton, suddenly, aged 82, Capt. James Napier, Royal Navy.

*March 24.* In Hyde-park-street, aged 83, Sir George Nichols, K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At Paris, Vice-Admiral Henry Meynell. He was the second son of the late Mr. Hugo Meynell, by the Hon Elizabeth Ingram, second dau. and co-heiress of the late Viscount Irwin, her elder sister having married the second Marquis of Hertford. He entered the navy in June, 1803, and was actively employed during his first seven years on the Mediterranean and Home Stations, and afterwards sailed as Lieut. of the "Theban" with a convoy for the East Indies and China. He was Acting-Commander of the "Arrogant" at Bombay in

1813; and in August of the same year promoted to be Commander of the "Cornwallis." He subsequently, in 1815, became Acting-Captain of the "Newcastle," bearing the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcolm at St. Helena. He had not been afloat since September, 1817. The late Admiral, soon after his return to England, was, in the spring of 1820, appointed Gentleman Usher to George IV., which office he held until the King's death; he also held the same post for a short time in the household of William IV., and for some years, up to April, 1845, he was one of the Grooms in Waiting to her present Majesty. He for more than twenty years represented the borough of Lisburn in the House of Commons, namely, from 1826 until 1847. His commissions bore date as follow: lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1809; commander, Aug. 24, 1813; captain, April 10, 1816; rear-adm. (reserve), April 29, 1851; vice-adm., July 9, 1857; and Adm., Oct. 4, 1862.

At his residence, the Villa, Castle Cary, Somerset, aged 75, Henry Shute, esq., Grand Master of the Masonic body of the Province of Bristol. He was the only son of the late Rev. Henry Shute, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Stapleton, and Rector of Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, and one of the last members of an old Norfolk family. The deceased gentleman, who was educated at Eton and a graduate of Oriel College, Oxford, after which he entered himself at the Temple, was a man of much cultivated taste, and preserved his scholarly accomplishments with wonderful freshness to the last. Mr. Shute for a long time belonged to the North Somersetshire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which he became Major before he retired. At the time of the Bristol riots he, with a few more of the corps, marched into the city, but the muster was so small that he did not perform any service with them.

At Sudborough House, Northants., aged 67, Emma, eldest dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Eyles.

At Exeter, Honor, relict of W. Cornish, esq., of Marazion, J.P. and D.L. of the county of Cornwall.

At Bayswater, aged 24, from a railway accident at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1861, Francis T. Bell, third son of the Rev. J. E. Cox, Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and grandson of the late James Bell, esq., of Trowse Millgate.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Eva May, eldest child of Capt. Edward E. Morgan, R.N.

At St. Thomas' Parsonage, Monmouth, aged 61, Jane, wife of the Rev. J. Fawcett Beddy, and youngest surviving dau. of the late John Pidcock, esq., J.P. and D.L., of the Platts, Worcestershire.

At his residence, Cowley, Middlesex, aged 71, Thomas Dagnall, esq., J.P.

In Harley-st., Cavendish-sq., the residence of her brother-in-law, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Burford, D.D., Vicar of Furneaux-cum-Brent, Pelham, Herts., and Magdalen Laver, Essex.

At Berlin, Professor Karl Kiss, best known

in this country by his vigorous statue of the "Amazon," which no one who visited the Great Exhibition of 1861 will fail to remember. Kiss was a native of Silesia.

At Bath, Emily, widow of Thomas C. Treslove, esq., Q.C.

*March 25.* At Belfast, Colonel Verner, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Dover, aged 69, William King, esq., late of the War Department.

At Lower Edmonton, aged 68, Capt. Lilley, late of the Grenadier Guards. He served as Quartermaster with his battalion in the Crimea, and received the rank of captain on quitting the army in 1862.

At Grove Lodge, Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 77, Eliza Anne, youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Major William Richards, of Ipswich.

At his mother's residence, Clapham, near Worthing, Sussex, aged 35, Richard, younger son of the late Rev. Richard Walter, Vicar of Woodford-cum-Membris, Northants.

*March 26.* At Barnsbury, aged 71, John MacCormack, esq., Chief Police Magistrate of the Colony of Sierra Leone.

At Dinan, France, from acute bronchitis, G. E. L. C. Bissett, esq., late Captain in the 19th and 55th Regiments.

At Thrupton Rectory, near Andover, aged 66, Harriet, widow of the Rev. Henry De Foe Baker, Warden of Brown's Hospital, Stamford, and formerly Vicar of Greetham, Rutland.

Aged 23, Rebekah, dau. of the Rev. W. Oliver, Bovington Rectory, Ongar, Essex.

*March 27.* At Stuttgart, aged 70, General Richard Collyer Andree, formerly of the Bengal Infantry.

At her residence in the Close, Salisbury, aged 76, Frances Harriet, relict of W. Grove, esq., Netherhampton House, Wilts.

At Rochdale, Elizabeth Sarah Anne, wife of Joseph Seed, esq., Surgeon R.N., dau. of the late Col. Middleton, R.M.

At the Vicarage, Lancing, Sussex, aged 24, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Frederic Fisher Watson, Vicar of that parish, and dau. of the Rev. E. Gibson, Vicar of Ashby-Magna, Leicestershire. They were married Jan. 26, 1864.

At Maddington Manor House, Wilts., aged 46, Leonard Pitt Maton, esq.

At Lennoxville, Canada East, aged 78, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. W. Morris, formerly of the 97th Regt.

At Dawlish, Barbara, widow of the Rev. William Brudenell Barter, late Rector of Highclere and Burghclere, and dau. of the late James Shudi Broadwood, esq., of Lyne.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 82, Elizabeth, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Nathan Orman, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, and formerly Vicar of Great Barton in that county.

Lucy, wife of Richard Dewing, esq., of Carbrooke Hall, Norfolk, and dau. of the late William Jacob, esq., of Cadogan-place.

At Barton, Leicestershire, Miss Crockett, late of Rye Hill, Staffordshire, youngest dau.



of the late Henry Crocket, esq., of Little-Onn Hall in that county.

At the house of her cousin, (Wm. Bramston, esq., Blomfield-terr.), Frances Clarissa, wife of Major Robert Wm. Romer, H.M.'s 59th Regt.

*March 28.* At her residence, Glenghana, Bangor, co. Down, aged 91, Anna Dorothea, Dowager Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye. Her ladyship was the only dau. of the first Lord Oriel and the Viscountess Ferrand. She married, in 1801, James Stevenson, first Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, who died in 1835.

At Upper Hamilton-terr., aged 58, Major-Gen. Matthie, H.M.'s Indian Service, Bengal Establishment. He served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825-26, where he commanded one of the companies of 1st European Bengal Fusiliers (now 101st Foot), selected to be attached to H.M.'s 59th Foot, which led the storming at the left breach, for which he received the India medal. He also commanded the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, with the expedition to Burmah, in 1852-53. His commissions bore date as follow:—Ensign, Oct. 24, 1821; lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1824; captain, Sept. 8, 1835; major, Nov. 22, 1843; lieutenant-col., March 1, 1850; brevet-col., Nov. 28, 1854; col., Aug. 19, 1859; major-gen., Jan. 1, 1862.

At Dacre Lodge, Lee, Kent, Frances Mary, relict of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Leighton Wood, K.H., late of Meopham Bank, Tunbridge, and formerly of the 4th or King's Own Regt.

At Trehill, aged 52, John Henry Ley, esq., J.P. for Cornwall.

At Cardiston Rectory, Shropshire, Charlton Thomas Leighton, esq., late of the 59th Regt., second son of the Rev. Francis Leighton.

At Bath, aged 76, Anne Buttanshaw, widow of Robt. Edmeades, esq., of Wrotham Place, Kent, and relict of Henry Buttanshaw, esq.

At Deddington, Oxon., aged 20, Wm. Henry Brogden, third son of the late Rev. James Brogden, formerly Vicar of that parish.

At Shepherd's Bush, Frances Emily, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Carew Reynell, formerly of H.M.'s 60th Regt.

*March 29.* At Birch Grove, Cardiganshire, Laura Gertrude, wife of the Lord Vaughan, ten days after giving birth to a dau. Her ladyship was the third dau. of Edwyn Burnaby, esq., of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire; she married the Lord Vaughan, eldest son of the Earl of Lisburne, on the 24th of June, 1858, and leaves one son and three daughters.

At the Vicarage, Romsey, aged 52, Margaret, wife of the Rev. E. L. Berthon, Vicar of Romsey.

At North End, Fulham, Edmund George Briggs, esq., late of H.M.'s War Office, second son of the late Robert Briggs, esq., of Hawkhill and Tuggall Hall, Northumberland.

In Delamere-cresc., Upper Westbourne-terr., aged 66, Anne, wife of Major Joseph Robinson, late 60th Royal Rifles.

Catherine, wife of Chas. Bailey, esq., Town Clerk of the city of Winchester.

At the Infirmary, Leicester, of typhus fever,

aged 28, Frederick John Rogers, House Surgeon, third son of Arundel Rogers, esq., Helston, Cornwall.

At Sales House, Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol, aged 69, Maria Eleanor Frances Lynch.

*March 30.* At Westbrook Hay, Herts., aged 64, Lady Georgiana Ryder. Her ladyship was the third dau. of Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, by Lady Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford. She was born Oct. 8, 1800, and married, May 30, 1825, the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, brother of the Earl of Harrowby, K.G., by whom she leaves a numerous family. She was sister of the Marchioness Cholmondeley, Lady Calthorpe, Lady Louisa Finch, and Lady Mary Farquhar, and aunt of the present Duke of Beaufort, Lady Blanche Dupplin, and Lady Londesborough.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 70, General Davcsies de Pontes, of Eyford House, Gloucestershire.

At Venice, aged 71, Patrick O'Connor, esq., son of the late Sir Patrick O'Connor, co. Cork.

At Heath, near Wakefield, aged 82, Mrs. Cecilia Goodenough, relict of the Rev. R. P. Goodenough, Canon of Carlisle, and Rector of Carlton-in-Lindrick, last surviving issue of Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York.

At West Cowes, aged 54, Harriet Jane, second dau. of the late Rear-Admiral C. J. Austen, C.B.

In Beaufort-street, Chelsea, aged 61, Thomas William Couch, esq., late of the House of Lords.

*March 31.* At Monkstown, co. Cork, Augusta Anne, wife of Major Cornwall, and second dau. of the late Brigadier N. Wilson, K.H., 64th Regt.

At Brighton, Jemima, wife of Col. Wilson, Alderman of London.

At Yelden, Beds., aged 61, Susanna, wife of the Rev. T. Fernie, Rector of Yelden.

At Davenham Hall, Northwich, Cheshire, aged 84, John Hosken Harper, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, after a long illness, Emily Louisa, eldest surviving dau. of the late Capt. Merrick, formerly of H.M.'s 17th Regt.

In Connaught-square, aged 84, Catherine, dau. of the late Rev. John Skynner, formerly Rector of Easton, near Stamford.

At Brighton, aged 80, Maria, dau. of the late George Mackenzie Macauley, esq., Alderman of London, and High Sheriff 1790, who died March 5, 1803. He was twice married, and left issue by both his wives; one of his daughters, Emma, married the Rev. John King Martyn, M.A., and died in 1829. Maria was born March 14, 1785, and died unmarried.

*Lately.* M. Troyon, a distinguished French artist. He was born at Sevres in 1813, studied under Riocreux, exhibited for the first time in 1833, and worked uninterruptedly till attacked by an illness brought on by extreme fatigue. He was the rival of Landseer and Rosa Bonheur, though his style differed from both, yet Troyon's "Bœufs au Labour," his "Return



from the Farm," as well as his "Starting for Market," will hand down his name to posterity as an animal painter of the first order of merit, who was well appreciated, for he left a fortune of £50,000.

*April 1.* In Eaton-square, aged 46, the Earl of Desart. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Elmore Court, near Gloucester, aged 87, Gen. Sir John Wright Guise, Bart., G.C.B., and Col. of the 85th Regt. of Foot. The deceased baronet was born at Higham Court, Gloucestershire, in 1777, being the second son of the first baronet by Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Thomas Wright, esq. In 1815 he married Charlotte Diana, dau. of John Vernon, esq., of Clontarf Castle, co. Dublin, (she died in 1835,) and succeeded his brother in the baronetcy in 1834. He served with the 3rd Guards at Ferrol, Vigo, and Cadiz, in 1800; the Egyptian campaign of 1801, (medal,) including the actions of the 8th and 21st of March, and 17th of August, attack of the fortress of Marabout on the following day, action of the 22nd of August, and investment and capture of Alexandria. He served in the expedition to Hanover in 1805-6. He proceeded to the Peninsula in 1809, and commanded the Light Battalion of the Guards with a Rifle Company of the 60th attached, on the retreat to the lines in 1810, battle of Busaco, and subsequent retreat, lines of Torres Vedras, several actions on the advance from thence in 1811, and battle of Fuentes d'Onor. He was present also at the sieges and captures of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and commanded the 1st Batt. of the 3rd Guards at the battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, siege of Burgos and retreat from thence, advance in 1813, battle of Vittoria, siege and capture of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, battles of the Nive, passage of the Adour, investment of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie; during the latter part of the action he commanded the 2nd Brigade of Guards in consequence of Sir E. Stopford being wounded. Sir John received the gold cross for Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive; and the silver war medal and one clasp for Busaco. He was made G.C.B. in 1831. In 1847 he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 85th Foot, and in 1851 became a lieutenant-general in the army. The following are the dates of his several commissions:—Ensign, Nov. 4, 1794; lieutenant and captain, Oct. 25, 1798; captain and lieutenant-colonel, July 26, 1805; colonel, June 4, 1813; major-general, Aug. 12, 1819; lieutenant-general, Jan. 10, 1837; general, Nov. 11, 1851; colonel 85th Light Infantry, June 1, 1847. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, William Vernon, who was born in 1816, and is married to Margaret Anne Maria, dau. of the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner, of Tibberton Court, Herefordshire, and Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk.

At the Master's Lodge, Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 58, Everina Frances, Dowager Lady Affleck, the wife of the Rev. William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College. She was the eldest dau. of Francis Ellis, esq., of

the Royal Crescent, Bath. She first married, in 1834, Sir Gilbert Affleck, bart., who died in 1854. Her marriage with Dr. Whewell took place July 1, 1858. Her liberality to the poor was boundless but unostentatious, and her amiable qualities won the high esteem and admiration of all to whom she was known. Notwithstanding a wish that her funeral should be private, a large number of members of the university and inhabitants of the town, most of whom were in mourning, followed her to the grave.

At her villa, on the Lake of Como, aged 66, Madame Judith Pasta. Though a Jewess by birth, her first musical education was derived from the *maître de chapelle* of Como Cathedral. At the age of fifteen, she became a pupil at the Milan Conservatory of Music, and five or six years later she came out at the Venice and Milan Operas. In 1821, she appeared on the Paris stage, and in the following year she sang at Verona before the members of the Congress. From 1824 to 1830 is generally considered to have been the most brilliant period of her career. Managers fought and masters composed for her. Bellini composed *Norma* and the *Sonnambula*, that she might sing in them, and for her Pacini wrote his *Niobe*. "Her face," says the *Opinione*, "was not prepossessing, neither could her voice be compared to that of many other celebrated singers of that time, and of the present day; but the sense of the beautiful was so strong within her, so tenacious was her determination to attain to a high position in her art, that it conquered everything, and, in spite of failures in Italy and France, which embittered the commencement of her career, she succeeded in placing herself at the head of that band of illustrious artists which it is hard to believe will ever be surpassed or even equalled. It is commonly said that La Pasta won her celebrity in *Anna Bolena*, the *Sonnambula*, and *Norma*; but if those parts, created by her, carried her to the apogee of glory, it is just to remark that she had acquired her great artistic value by singing the operas of Rossini, those works which, like *Tancredi*, the *Gazza Ladra*, and the *Donna Del Lago*, demand the most perfect execution, and artists whose voice had been trained to surmount the most formidable difficulties. Educated in that school, it is not surprising that when she came to execute the comparatively easy works of Donizetti and Bellini, she knew how to impart to them a character of exquisite beauty, now vainly sought in them. Nobody now sings the cavatina in *Norma*, or the rondos in the *Sonnambula* and *Anna Bolena* as Pasta did, because nobody now would know how to sing the variations in *Tancredi* and the cavatina in *Niobe* as she was wont to sing them. She was a dramatic singer in the fullest force of the term, and her artistic value may be summed up in two traits. Bellini said that she was the only singer to whom a composer could intrust a part, and trouble himself no more about it. She said of herself

that she had never succeeded in completely expressing her own conception of her parts. It was the instinct of that artistic perfection that incessantly spurred her onwards; it was the sign of the lofty elevation to which she had attained. Modest and affable in domestic life, an excellent daughter, a good wife, an affectionate mother, many will still remember to have seen her, in the days of her greatest triumphs, busying herself in rustic attire in the cultivation of flowers, in the parterres of her delightful country-house on the Lake of Como, where the wealth honestly acquired by her musical talents, enabled her to exercise a graceful hospitality." The extent of her voice was remarkable. In her prime she is said to have had the full range of two and a half octaves. It is nearly thirty years since she left the stage, but she once afterwards quitted her Como retreat to sing at St. Petersburg for a very large remuneration.

At Gloucester, aged 66, Capt. J. R. R. Webb, R.N., son of Joseph Webb, esq., R.N., and nephew of the late Rear-Adm. Raggett.

Henry Miles, esq., of Downfield House, Herefordshire, Deputy-Lieut. for the counties of Hereford and Radnor.

At his residence, the Moorhouse, Biddulph Valley, Staffordshire, aged 54, Henry Clive, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 84, George Heald, esq., formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He was elected from Eton, 1799, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1805.

At Islington, aged 73, Joseph, son of the late Rev. Joseph Patten Rose, Incumbent of the Chapel of Ease of that place, and Vicar of Althorne-cum-Cricksea, Essex.

At Hill House, Copdock, Anna Matilda, relict of John Wratishaw, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. J. Bond, Rector of Freston.

Frances, wife of H. R. S. Earle, esq., and third dau. of the late Capt. Streatfield, R.N.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 73, Margaretta Eleonora Marella, wife of the Rev. John Noble Coleman, M.A., late Incumbent of St. Catherine's, Ventnor.

*April 2.* In Warwick-square, Belgravia, aged 46, Rosamond Ann Myrtle, the wife of the Hon. H. H. Tracy.

In Suffolk-st., Pall Mall, aged 60, Richard Cobden, esq., M.P. See OBITUARY.

In Avenue-road, Regent's-park, aged 48, Mr. John Cassell, the well-known publisher. He was born at Manchester, Jan. 23, 1817, of very humble parentage, was almost entirely self-taught, and thus feeling the benefit of education, he laboured to spread cheap literature among the people. Of late years he was also a strenuous advocate of the Temperance movement.

At Mere Hall, Cheshire, aged 45, Thomas John Langford Brooke, esq.

At Dripsey Castle, co. Cork, aged 86, Peggy, relict of Major John Bowen Colthurst.

At St. Mary's, Lifton, Devon, aged 70, Wm. Arundell Harris Arundell, esq.

At Somerford Grange, Christchurch, Hants., aged 24, Georgina Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the late Capt. T. Coventry Brander.

At West Kirby Rectory, Cheshire, Frances Maria, wife of the Rev. F. C. Hope Grant.

At the residence of his uncle, Brook-st., aged 26, William, son of the late Capt. Johnston, late of the 62d Regt., of 10, Clarence-sq., Cheltenham.

In Acacia-place, St. John's-wood, Harriet Sophia, widow of Wm. Robert Wharton, esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A., and youngest dau. of the late William Seddon, esq., of Acres Field, Lancashire.

*April 3.* At Venice, Margaret, Countess D'Averton, Lady Sorell, widow of Col. Sir Thomas Stephen Sorell, H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General for the late Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom and the States of the Adriatic.

At Angus Lodge, Hamilton, N.B., Matilda, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Richardson.

At Surbiton, Surrey, Mary Ann, wife of Col. Hugh MacIlwain Kyd, late H.E.I.C.S., Madras.

At Northiam, Mary Frances, wife of the Rev. William Margesson, of Wooldringfold, Sussex, and dau. of Bryan Cooke, esq., of Owston, Yorkshire.

At Woodridings, Pinner, aged 72, Maria Elizabeth Miller, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Ralph Willett Miller, R.N., of H.M.S. "Thesusus."

At his residence, Chester-place, Hyde-park-square, aged 48, Frederick Wm. Mackenzie, M.D. He was a graduate of the University of London, and published "The Pathology and Treatment of Phlegmasia Dolens," (Lond. 8vo., 1862); also various papers upon medical and obstetrical subjects.

*April 4.* At Brighton, aged 71, Col. Sir William Alexander Maxwell, bart., of Calderwood Castle, Lanarkshire. The deceased, who was the eighth baronet, was born in Edinburgh in 1793, and succeeded his father (a distinguished general) in 1837. He entered the army at an early age, and attained the rank of colonel in 1851. Two years afterwards he retired from the army. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, Mr. Hugh Bates Maxwell.

At her residence, Kent-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 72, Mary Clarisse, widow of the Hon. Henry A. Berkeley Craven.

Aged 55, Emma Theodosia, dau. of the late Ralph Lyecester, esq., M.P., of Toft, Cheshire, and Portland-place, London.

At Bayswater, aged 14, Louisa Ann, only child of Rear-Adm. Aldridge, of Hilary House, Axminster, Devon.

At Halton Hologate, near Spilsby, aged 84, George Bourne, esq., late Capt. 85th Regt.

At Coopersale, Essex, aged 88, Mary Ann, widow of the late John Archer Houblon, esq., of Hallingbury Place, in the same county, and of Welford, Berks. She was the only dau. of Thomas Berney Bramston, esq., of Skreens, Essex, M.P. for that county in five successive

Parliaments, by Mary his wife, dau. and heir of Stephen Gardiner, esq., of Norwich, was born at Skreens 1777, married 1797, and left a widow 1831. Her eldest son, the present John Archer Houlbon, esq., of Hallingbury Place, was High Sheriff for the county of of Essex in 1841; her second son, Charles, is of Welford, Berks., and has taken the name of Eyre.

At Bath, aged 58, William Kelly, M.D., Surgeon-Major R.A.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 77, George Danby Palmer, esq., Magistrate for Great Yarmouth and for the county of Norfolk.

At Highfield, Southampton, aged 28, Boswell Bradford, eldest son of Boswell Middleton, esq., late Advocate-Gen. of Jamaica.

At Rugby, aged 44, Reginald Peel, esq., of Hanbury Hall, Staffordshire, late Capt. 6th Royal Regt.

At Hertford-heath, aged 76, Mr. Geo. James Coleman, late Purveyor to the East India College at Haileybury. He was somewhat of a celebrity, under the name of the "big man of Hertfordshire," and had attained the enormous weight of thirty-one stone. His coffin was 3ft. 4 in. in breadth, and from its vast size had to be conveyed to the church on a bier, as no ordinary hearse was sufficiently capacious to receive it.—*Hertford paper*.

April 5. At Lawhitton Rectory, aged 68, Capt. G. W. Webber, R.N., late of Hexworthy, Cornwall.

Suddenly, at Howe Hatch, Brentwood, the wife of Osgood Hanbury, jun., esq.

In Clarendon-street, Warwick-square, aged 75, Laura Amelia, wife of E. O'Grady, esq., M.D., late of Paris, and grandniece of Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester.

At Jetwells, near Camelford, aged 62, Edwin Ley, esq. He was brought up by his uncle, the late Mr. James Halse, M.P. for St. Ives, and, having qualified as an attorney, practised at St. Ives with the late Mr. Hichens. In 1830 he commenced practice at Penzance with his brother-in-law, Mr. John N. R. Millett. In 1833 Mr. Ley became manager of the East Cornwall Bank at Liskeard, where he remained until the death of his uncle in 1838. In addition to his own landed and mining properties in the parish of St. Agnes, Mr. Ley succeeded to his uncle's extensive estates in Paul, St. Ives, Zennor, and Morvah, &c., as well as to his mining interests. Subsequently Mr. Ley embarked largely in railways. He was one of the largest shareholders, and a director as well as temporary chairman of the West Cornwall line, with which he was connected from its commencement until his death. He married Cecilia, dau. of Mr. H. V. Grantham, of Lincolnshire, by whom he had eight children.

Aged 19, Charles Edward Cawley, Trinity College, Cambridge, only son of C. E. Cawley, esq., C.E., of Manchester.

Mr. Edward J. Loder, the composer of the "Night Dancers," "Nourjahad," and other musical works. He was one of the family of

musicians of that name, whose home was once in Bath, and it was in that city that he was born. After being trained by his father, the late John Loder, he went to Germany, and studied for some time under Ferdinand Ries. His first opera "Nourjahad" was the work of his youth, and was produced many years ago at the English Opera House, now the Lyceum Theatre. The "Night Dancers," his second work, was produced after an interval of many years, having been performed for the first time at the Princess's Theatre, in October, 1846.

April 6. At Kilsharvan, co. Meath, Barbara, wife of the Rt. Hon. Alexander Macdonnell, of Dublin, and dau. of the late Hugh Montgomery, of Benvarden, co. Antrim.

At her house, in Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., of bronchitis, the Hon. Catharine Goulburn, wife of Mr. Sergeant Goulburn.

At Saffron Walden, Essex, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. Henry Hall, late of the Madras Army.

At Shefford, Beds., A. W. Crouch, esq., of Ridgmont Park, in the same county.

In Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, Miss Isabella MacLise.

Aged 72, William Loftus Lowndes, esq., Q.C. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 6, 1819, and published "A Treatise on the Law of Legacies." (Lond., 8vo., 1824.)

At Notting-hill, aged 71, Lieut. Robt. James, late of H.M.'s 56th Regt. of Foot.

April 7. At Bayswater, aged 82, Major Charlton Browne Tucker, late H.M.'s 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons.

At Plymouth, aged 89, Elizeus Jessep, esq., formerly Storekeeper and Clerk of the Cheque of the Victualling Yards, Chatham and Deptford, and of the Dockyards, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

In Nottingham-place, aged 81, Stephen Ralph Martin Leake, esq., of Thorpe Hall, Essex, late of H.M.'s Treasury.

At Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire, aged 63, Robert Owston, esq., solicitor.

At Brighton, aged 75, Mrs. Smith, widow of Horace Smith, esq., author of "Brambletye House," &c.

At Tunis, aged 29, Henry Stanhope Freeman, esq., Governor of Lagos, son of Luke Freeman, esq.

Aged 29, Edwin Edward Day, M.B., of the University of London, author of papers contributed to medical journals.

April 8. Suddenly, at Malvern Link, Wm. Candler, esq., Comm. R.N., Dep.-Lieut. and Magistrate for Worcestershire. He entered the navy Sept. 21, 1811, passed his examination in 1818, obtained his commission as lieut. Nov. 22, 1826, but had not since been afloat.

At Bayswater, aged 84, Gen. Mossom Boyd, H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Wester Duddingston, Edinburgh, Margaret, last surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Humphrey Graham, formerly of the 1st Regt. (Royals).

At the house of his mother-in-law (Mrs.



Butler, Tulse Hill), aged 43, Maj. Theophilus Green, late 48th Bengal N.I., and of the Grange, Tytherington, Gloucestershire.

Aged 57, Col. William Thornton, late of the Grenadier Guards.

*April 9.* At Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Jowett, Rector of Hartfield, Sussex.

At Lulworth, Dorset, aged 62, Mary Anne, sister of Capt. William Crispin, R.N.

At Woolwich Common, aged 65, James Bridges, esq., late Professor of Landscape Drawing at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At the Rectory, Stanton Prior, near Bath, Caroline Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Phillott.

At Brettenham Rectory, aged 16, Alice Harriet, eldest child of the Rev. Chas. Jepson Betham, M.A., Rector of Brettenham, Suffolk.

*April 10.* At Torwoodlee, Torquay, aged 69, Rear-Adm. Thomas Henderson. He entered the navy in May, 1810, and saw considerable service. He was midshipman of the "Pomone," Capt. Barrie, and assisted in a gallant action which ended in the destruction of three armed store-ships and batteries in Sagone Bay. After joining "Furieuse," Capt. Mounsey, he took part in the blockade of Toulon, the reduction of the Island of Ponza, and of the town of Via Reggio, the unsuccessful attack on Leghorn, the occupation of Santa Maria and of the enemy's other ports on the Gulf of Spezia, and the capture of Genoa. After other active service in that part of the Mediterranean, he proceeded in his ship to North America, where he was, while detached in a small schooner in the Bay of Fundy, captured, and remained a prisoner of war during the winter of 1814-15. After various active employment on the North America and West India stations, and on the coast of Africa, and having accompanied the Euphrates expedition, under Lt.-Col. Chesney, to the mouth of the river Orontes, he was appointed Commander of the "Vesuvius" in Aug., 1840, and was again ordered to the Mediterranean. He subsequently took part in the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, for which service he obtained his post-rank. In Dec., 1845, he was appointed to command the "Sampson," steam frigate, in the Pacific. His commissions bore date as follow:—Lieut., Feb. 2, 1830; comm., Feb. 12, 1834; capt., Nov. 4, 1840; and rear-adm., Dec. 18, 1853.

At Pulpit Rook, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Georgine, widow of George Dodd, esq., of Grosvenor-place.

At Stoke Bishop, near Bristol, aged 50, Nancy, wife of Dr. Edward Goodeve, Surgeon-Major H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At Paris, Adelaide Louisa, youngest dau. of Emily and Geo. Francis Crossthwaite, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Cologne.

*April 11.* At Warwick, aged 61, Capt. Edw. Gulliver, R.N., many years Harbour-master at St. Helena.

At Surbiton, aged 31, Edwina Harriett, wife

of Thos. Aspinwall, esq., and dau. of Edward Westhead, esq., late of Croston Tower, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

At Barnes, Surrey, aged 53, Hen. John Williams, (otherwise Boddington,) Artist.

Aged 44, Jas. Farquharson, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Fotheringham, of Kingsbridge House, Southampton.

At Cavan, aged 87, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Brown, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmore.

At St. Peter's, near Ramsgate, Capt. S. F. Short, R.N.

At Kensington, aged 77, Mrs. Sophia Mary Ward, widow of Vice-Adm. William Ward, of Southampton.

*April 12.* At Dunollie, Argyshire, aged 75, Vice-Adm. Sir John MacDougall, K.C.B., of MacDougall. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Patrick MacDougall of Dougall, by the dau. of Mr. John Campbell, entered the navy in December, 1802, and in the course of the following year was five times in action between Calais and Flushing. In 1807 he commanded a division of boats, at the capture of several vessels, and the destruction of three signal stations; in 1808 he was present at the capture of a French privateer near Ancona, and took possession of a privateer of two guns and thirty-six men. He was nominated to a lieutenancy by Lord Collingwood, Nov. 25, 1809, and in the same year was present at the capture of a French brig, in Port Hercole. When in charge of a prize he conveyed information which led to the capture of the French frigates "Pomone," 44, and "Persanne," 26, and he assisted at the capture of the latter in 1811. He was twice wounded at the bombardment of Algiers in 1816, and was promoted to commander, Feb. 9, 1820. He married, in 1825, Elizabeth Sophia, only dau. of Mr. Charles S. Timins, R.N., of Oriel Lodge, Cheltenham. He was raised to the rank of capt., Aug. 16, 1838. He was senior officer in command of an expedition against the Bogue Forts in 1847; obtained flag rank, May 12, 1857, and became Vice-Adm., Nov. 3, 1863.

At Withyham Rectory, near Tunbridge Wells, Louisa Lucy, wife of the Rev. T. F. R. Read, of Winteringham, Lincolnshire.

At Clapton, aged 26, Fanny, wife of the Rev. George E. Jelf.

*April 13.* On board his yacht, at Southampton, aged 41, Sir Wm. Wake, bart., of Courteen Hall, Northants. He was born at Kenishaw Hall, Derbyshire, and was the son of Sir Charles Wake by his second wife, a dau. of Mr. Crawford Tait of Harriestown, in Scotland, and sister to the Bishop of London. In 1844, Sir Wm. married the eldest dau. of Henry Fricker, esq., of Southampton, and succeeded his father in 1864. He served for some time in the army, and was afterwards captain of the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry. The title and estates devolve on Hereward Wake, his son, who was born in 1852.

At Torquay, Susan Harriet, wife of Major-Gen. Browne, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Service.



At the Castle, Dublin, aged 54, Robert G. Williams, esq., second son of the late Sir Robert Williams, bart., of Friars, Anglesey, and one of the oldest members of the Viceregal household. His first connexion with the Court in Dublin began in the year 1828, when the Marquis of Anglesey was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He was aide-de-camp to that nobleman, and continued in the same relation to several of his successors, till he became Controller of the Household, which office he held at the time of his death. The deceased gentleman was a member of the ancient Welsh family, and was brother of the present Sir B. Williams Bulkeley, M.P. for Anglesey, who assumed the latter name in 1827 on inheriting the property of Viscount Bulkeley. He married a dau. of the late Mr. Piers Geale, of Dublin, (who survives him,) a sister of the Dowager Countess of Forteseue.

At Brook Hall, Finchfield, Essex, aged 81, Mary Esther, relict of the Rev. James Hopkins, Rector of Stambourne, Essex.

At Margate, aged 32, Lieut. William Walker Dawson, of H.M.'s late Indian Navy.

At his residence, Shortlands, Beckenham, Kent, aged 69, William Walker Wilkinson, esq., formerly M.P. for Lambeth. He was better known of late years as a railway director.

*April 14.* At Upton Gray House, Odiham, aged 41, Lady Windham, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Windham, K.C.B.

At Leamington, aged 71, Caroline Elizabeth, relict of George Fairholme, esq., of Greenknow, Berwickshire, and dau. of James Ochonchar, Lord Forbes.

Elizabeth, widow of James Rorauer, esq., of Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, and the Treasury, Whitehall.

In Chesterfield-st., Mayfair, aged 83, Grace Isabella, widow of Major Edward Parker, of Brownsholme.

At Wood Stanway, aged 73, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Reginald Wynniatt.

At Plymouth, aged 17, Sarah Davison, eldest child of the Rev. Joseph and Sarah Moore, of Buckland Vicarage, Faringdon, Berks.

At Florence, Theodosia, wife of Thomas Adolphus Trollope, esq. She was a great-niece of Mr. Baron Garrow, and, like her husband, was a warm partisan of the Italian cause. She is known to English readers by her translation of Nicolini's "Arnaldo de Brescia," and by her "Social Aspects of the Italian Revolution," a work which originally appeared in the form of letters published by the "Athenæum," to which she was a constant contributor. She has also written several articles upon the modern Italian poets in the "Cornhill Magazine," and was engaged in completing the series at the time of her death.

At The Grange, Hoddesdon, Herts., aged 77, Mary Carter, relict of the Rev. Francis Joseph Faithfull, Rector of Hatfield.

At her residence, Padbury Lodge, Bucks., Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Dax, esq., Master of the Court of Exchequer of Pleas.

*April 15.* At Trowbridge, Wilts., aged 71, Charlotte, widow of Major-Gen. Plomer Young, K.H.

At Ashley Lodge, Torquay, aged 48, Ellen, widow of the late Rev. Richard Collingson, Incumbent of Usworth, co. Durham.

*April 17.* Aged 30, the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, eldest son of Lord Kenyon. He was born in April, 1834, and married in July, 1854, Fanny Mary, only dau. of Mr. John Ormsby Gore, M.P., by whom he leaves issue an only son.

In Mortimer-st., Cavendish-sq., Stephen Townsend, esq., Retired Colonel of the H.E.I.C.S., Madras Establishment.

At Saltwell Hall, Gateshead, aged 65, Charles Bulmer, esq., J.P.

At Worthing, aged 90, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Wooll, D.D., formerly Head Master of Rugby School.

*April 18.* In Charles-st., Berkeley-square, aged 26, William Augustus Frederick, Viscount Uffington, eldest son of Earl Craven. He was born on Aug. 24, 1838, and entered the 1st Regt. of Foot Guards (the Grenadiers) in 1858. In consequence of his premature death his brother, the Hon. George Grimston, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, becomes heir apparent to the earldom of Craven.

At Baddow Court, near Chelmsford, aged 88, Mary, widow of Major-Gen. Douglass.

At Ticehurst, aged 60, Eliza Sophia, wife of Col. Hawes, late of the Bengal Army.

*April 19.* At Western Elms Lodge, Reading, aged 13, Arthur Frederick Francis, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Henry James Day.

At Aldborough, Suffolk, aged 35, John Clarkson Chevallier, esq., younger son of the late Rev. Clement Chevallier, Rector of Badingham, in the same county.

*April 20.* In Westbourne-terrace-rd., aged 81, Major-Gen. Abraham Henry Gordon.

In Eaton-sq., aged 63, Ralph Waters, esq., formerly of Newcastle. "To Mr. Walters the metropolis of the North is much indebted, inasmuch as it is to his energy and commercial aptitude that the town owes the splendid buildings which now ornament the quayside and its adjoining avenues, as well as for the lofty and commodious offices and warehouses at the northern end of the High Level Bridge. The deceased was a man of considerable intelligence, both as a lawyer, a banker, and a citizen, and his exertions in promotion of good works of a religious character are well known. He tried on more occasions than one to obtain a seat in Parliament, but failed. He contested this borough some years ago (against Mr. Adolphus Liddell), as he also did Sunderland and Beverley, indeed he was elected for the latter borough, but was soon afterward unseated on petition."—*Gateshead Observer*.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.  
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)  
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Mar. 25, 1865.	April 1, 1865.	April 8, 1865.	April 15, 1865.
Mean Temperature . . . .			34.0	37.6	48.9	52.4
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1634	1676	1680	1533
1-6. West Districts . .	10786	463388	292	271	246	263
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	355	332	354	356
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	223	262	264	225
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	327	377	379	321
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	437	434	437	368

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mar. 25 .	753	185	293	310	73	1634	1091	1010	2101
April 1 .	816	224	251	317	68	1676	1090	1076	2166
April 8 .	781	218	283	310	84	1680	1113	1095	2208
April 15 .	737	199	244	283	54	1533	1036	937	1973

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, April 18, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	2,960	42	7	Oats ...	293	24	10	Beans ...	—	0	0
Barley ...	129	24	10	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	—	0	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	38	11	Oats.....	21	3	Beans .....	36	8
Barley.....	29	1	Rye .....	28	8	Peas.....	35	2

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 20.

Hay, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. — Straw, 1l. 7s. to 1l. 14s. — Clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 20.	
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts .....	1,140
Veal .....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs.....	5,960
Pork .....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	Calves .....	237
Lamb .....	7s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	Pigs.....	150

COAL-MARKET, APRIL 21.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 0d. Other sorts, 16s. 0d. to 16s. 9d.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From March 24 to April 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	34	42	34	29. 75	cloudy	9	60	69	57	29. 16	fair
25	32	40	43	29. 51	do. heavy rain	10	58	68	58	29. 17	do.
26	34	38	32	29. 37		11	54	64	52	29. 17	do.
27	33	40	35	29. 87	hvy. snow, rn.	12	49	62	56	29. 4	do.
28	34	44	34	29. 99	fair, slight sn.	13	50	66	54	29. 91	toggy, fair
29	33					14	53	55	47	29. 96	cldy. cont. rn.
30	34	44	34	30. 0	rain	15	48	53	49	30. 7	cloudy
31	42	44	37	30. 18	fair, rain, sn.	16	54	65	55	30. 8	fair
A.1	42	52	46	30. 0	do. cloudy	17	49	69	60	29. 81	do. slight rn.
2	45	52	44	29. 91	fog, fair, cldy.	18	50	68	56	29. 86	cloudy, rain
3	46	52	42	29. 79	fair	19	51	62	51	30. 9	do. fair, cldy.
4	45	53	49	29. 14	fog, fair	20	48	59	48	30. 9	cloudy, fair
5	51	54	53	29. 20	cldy. hy. rain	21	49	70	57	30. 9	fair
6	52	62	52	29. 24	fair	22	58	74	58	30. 10	do.
7	52	62	53	29. 18	do. cloudy	23	60	72	57	30. 13	do.
8	48	64	56	29. 5	cloudy, fair						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. and April.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
M.24	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut	3. 6 pm.	214		104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5
25	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$					104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		3 pm.			104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
28	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		3. 6 pm.	214		105 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
29	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		3 pm.			105 $\frac{3}{8}$
30	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		3. 6 pm.	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 pm.	105 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
31	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8		3 pm.	214		105 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
A.1	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$		3. 6 pm.	214		105 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
3	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		3. 6 pm.		12.15 pm.	105 $\frac{3}{8}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$				12 pm.	106 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
5	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		3 pm.	216 $\frac{1}{2}$		106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
6	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	240 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 pm.	216 $\frac{1}{2}$		106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
7	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	242	2. 5 pm.	217	16 pm.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
8	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	242				106 $\frac{3}{8}$ 7
10	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	240 2	5 pm.	215 17	12 pm.	106 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
11	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	242	3 pm.	215		106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
12	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	3. 6 pm.		14.18 pm.	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
13	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	240 2	3. 6 pm.	216		107 $\frac{3}{8}$
14	Good Friday.							
15	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 91 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	242	7 pm.	217		106 $\frac{7}{8}$ 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
17	Easter Monday.			Stock Exchange closed.				
18	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		4. 7 pm.	217		106 $\frac{7}{8}$ 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
19	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	240 2	7 pm.	216		107 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 2	7 pm.	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.19 pm.	106 $\frac{7}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
21	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	240 2	4. 7 pm.			106 $\frac{7}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
22	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$			215		106 $\frac{7}{8}$ 7

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE  
**Gentleman's Magazine**  
 AND  
**HISTORICAL REVIEW.**

JUNE, 1865.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.



## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

### "LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HERALDRY, BY J. H. M."

SIR,—In the notice of the late J. H. Markland, Esq., which will be found so interesting by his friends, and even by those who had not the pleasure of being included in that wide circle, the Rev. Charles R. Conybeare mentions a MS. work on Lancashire and Cheshire Heraldry, written by Mr. Markland when a boy of fourteen years of age. It refers to the twenty Lancashire families concerning whom Queen Elizabeth ordered the Bishop of Chester to take heed that they sent not their children abroad to be brought up in the Popish persuasion. I do not know whether it would be compatible with the views of the writer of the obituary notice to publish the monograph in your Magazine; but if it were, doubtless it would be acceptable to some of your readers who are descendants of the proscribed families, and to Lancashire antiquaries generally.

I am, &c. LANCASTRIENSIS.

### CELTIC MIGRATIONS AND EMIGRATIONS.

SIR,—In your Number for May, (p. 540,) I have read the following passage:—

"The Welsh Triads allude to the advent of the Cymri, who are said to have come over in three divisions to Britain. Taliesin gives a similar tradition. Did they visit Brittany first, and pass over into Cornwall or Wales? Or, as Mr. T. Wright conjectures, did not the descendants of the ancient Bretons emigrate from the continent to the western shores of our island?"

Now philology would seem to throw light on these questions, and to some

extent prove that the migrations and emigrations of the Celts were not invariably in a direction from east to west, but that in a few instances they were, so to speak, reflux currents. Thus the true Scots were a party of Celts who swarmed back from Ireland; and Eginhard affirms that Brittany was peopled by a body of Celts of Devon and Cornwall who fled before the arms of Cerdic and Ceawlin.

That this statement is a true one, seems to be proved by the significant fact that the Bretons have always called the French "Gauls," and the English "Saxons." Moreover the Breton district "Kernewote" is the continental Cornwall, and another district, "Tréguier," has a thoroughly Cornish name. We have in Cornwall hundreds of villages and places with the prefix of "Tre," and I think several places called "Tregear," but the Cornish who settled in Brittany were not able to uproot very generally the names of places which they found there.—I am, &c.

J. H. NANKIVELL.

*Penzance, May 19, 1865.*

### LEGEND OF SIR JOHN SCHORNE.

SIR,—In reply to the query in the Minor Correspondence in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of this month, I beg to say there is an account of Sir John Schorn, by the Rev. W. H. Kelke, in the second volume of the "Records of Buckinghamshire," published by the Architectural and Archæological Society of the County of Buckingham.

I am, &c. CHARLES LOWNDES.

*Hartwell, Aylesbury,*

*May 12, 1865.*

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE IN SPAIN<sup>a</sup>.

THE handsome volume which lies before us merits the highest praise. Mr. Street's "Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain" is well written and well illustrated; it is also well timed. By the introduction at last of a system of railroads, the capital of Spain, which from its central position most of all capitals needed it, has been rendered accessible, not only to those who can bear excessive fatigue, but to the ordinary traveller. The route lies through a country not devoid of interest, though the objects are few and far between, and those few even hitherto unrecognised. Mr. Street's book will certainly have the effect of calling to them the attention of travellers who may choose this country for their tour, but it will also, we expect, send some there expressly to study the curious links in the history of Gothic architecture which the buildings of the district afford.

In the history of Gothic art Spain has been neglected; and yet, besides the buildings themselves, Mr. Street shews us, through his diligent research, that there is much curious documentary evidence helping us to fix the several dates, and to apportion to each building its proper position in that history.

We welcome the book therefore on several grounds. It affords much interesting material for study, whether of an historical or an æsthetical kind. As a guide-book it must prove useful; as a book to be read at home by those who may not be fortunate enough to have it in their power to visit the country, it will prove, we are sure, most instructive. It is written in an agreeable style, avoiding, with few exceptions,

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<sup>a</sup> "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain. By George Edmund Street, F.S.A., Author of 'Brick and Marble Architecture of Italy.'" (London: Murray. 8vo., xiv. and 527 pp.)

the frivolous records of ordinary road accidents, and on the other hand the bare scientific and technical description of buildings which are often so tedious in architectural works. A test of this is, that we read his account with almost as much pleasure, and follow him with as much ease, in his description of those buildings which we have not seen as of those with which we are familiar.

As to the engravings, as far as our memory serves us, they convey most accurate impressions. To one only have we been able to apply the crucial test of placing a photograph by the side, and it bears the test very fairly. We do not profess to be able to follow the author, and probably there are few, if any Englishmen who could do so, throughout his whole tour, but judging from many examples which he describes, and which we do know, we may reasonably infer as to the accuracy of the whole work.

Mr. Street practically commences his book with an account of Burgos. There is not much to be seen of architectural interest on the road between Bayonne and this place, but the beauty of the cathedral here fully compensates for the dearth of interest on the journey. We well remember the effect which the first visit to the glorious structure (though it is some years ago) produced upon us. It is essentially a true Gothic building. The interior however is disappointing, chiefly because it is impossible, on account of the immense "Coro," to obtain a view of the building; but as we look at one portion after another, fresh beauties are discovered. Mr. Street observes, with regard to the style, that—

"with one exception (namely a peculiar arrangement of the mouldings which seem to disconnect the tracery of the window from the external arch) there is little, if anything, to shew that we are not in France and looking at some of its best and purest thirteenth century Gothic."

No doubt this is true to some extent, and as Mr. Street implies further on, there is evidence to shew that at this period they were chiefly dependent upon France for their architects. Still the building has a character of its own, though it would be difficult to point exactly to the details which produce that character. In a reference which Mr. Street makes to the cathedral later on in his book, this distinctness of character is more freely admitted.

"I have already expressed my opinion," he writes, "as to their [Toledo,

Burgos, and Leon Cathedrals] origin, which seems to me to be most distinctly and undoubtedly French. The history of the Spanish Church at the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century, points with remarkable force to such a development as we see here. What more natural than that the country which looked on the recovery from its troubles—on the expulsion of the Saracen—to its neighbour the French Church, to supply it with bishops for its metropolitan and other sees—should look also to it for a supply of that instruction in art which had grown and flourished there, whilst men were fighting and striving with all their might and main here? And what is there more natural than that French architects, sent over for such works, should first of all plan their buildings on the most distinctly French plan, with French mouldings and French sculpture; and then, as we see both at Burgos and Toledo in the singular treatment of the triforia, should have gradually succumbed to the national, and in part Moresque influences by which they were surrounded? At Leon the evidences of imitation of French work are so remarkable, that no one capable of forming a judgment can doubt the fact; and if at Burgos and Toledo they are not quite so strong, the difference is slight, and one only of degree.”—(pp. 422, 423.)

The truth is, that the Gothic style was not the property of one nation. It belonged to the architects who, from whatever district of Western Europe, were in communication with each other. Each district in adopting it introduced variations which gave it more or less a national character as to details, but only the practised eye can detect these minute specific differences between the work of one country and of another. The Gothic is the same Gothic in all the countries, and though it may be possible in some cases to trace the cause of this variation in detail to some external influence, still in most cases it was due probably to the genius of some individual architect or workman. The wonder is, that with so much Moresque building around, the Gothic stream flowed so pure in Spain at this time, and that it should not much sooner have succumbed to the influence of Moresque art, and further, that when it did so, it should not have succumbed in a greater degree.

Such churches, then, as are described in this book stand out prominently in the history of art, asserting the simultaneous, uniform, and uninterrupted progress of the Gothic style through all the West of Europe. Here and there districts may be found behind their neighbours, or one particular building may be shewn to be in advance of its fellows, but nevertheless the march was very rapid.

As an instance of this may be taken the cathedral of Toledo, perhaps after all the finest in Spain. We can quite endorse the opinion expressed by Mr. Street on this noble building.



"The demands of these three great churches [Burgos, Leon, and Toledo] upon our admiration are very different. The palm must be awarded to Toledo, which, as I have shewn, equals, if it do not surpass, all other churches in Christendom in the beauty and scale of its plan. Undoubtedly, however, it lacks something of height, whilst later alterations have shorn it also of some of its attractiveness in design, the original triforium and clerestory remaining only in the choir. Nevertheless, as it stands, with all its alterations for the worse, it is still one of the most impressive churches I have ever seen, and one in which the heart must be cold indeed that is not at once moved to worship by the awfulness of the place."—(p. 423.)

In instituting a comparison between this cathedral and our own Salisbury, it must be at once allowed that the latter is in advance, on the whole. The columns are more slender, and an effect of lightness is produced, pointing perhaps to an advance, but on an examination of detail there is much in the Spanish building which will bear comparison with the English cathedral. The foundation-stone of the present cathedral of Toledo was laid, it seems, on the 14th of August, 1227. The foundation stone of Burgos, to which we have already referred, and which equally bears comparison, was laid in 1221. It will be remembered that the foundation-stone of Salisbury was laid in 1220. The English cathedral took nearly forty years in building, and though there have been additions to Burgos and Toledo from the thirteenth century downwards, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the main parts of the three buildings as they originally stood were completed about the same time.

We do not gather from Mr. Street's work the conclusions at which he arrives in respect of the backward state of art as compared with England and France, although he affords ample materials for forming a just judgment. Before we leave Toledo we will add another extract which bears generally upon the history of this important building. Were we to enter upon the details of the many churches which he describes, we should not know where to stop. He says—

"This, at any rate, is certain: the first architect of Toledo, whether he were French or Spanish, was thoroughly well acquainted with the best French churches, and could not otherwise have done what he did. In Spain itself there was, as I have said before, nothing to lead gradually to the full development of the pointed style. We find, on the contrary, buildings, planned evidently by foreign hands, rising suddenly, without any connexion with other buildings in their own district, and yet with most obvious features of similarity to works in other countries erected just before them. Such, I have shewn, is the case with the cathedrals at Burgos, at Leon, and at Santiago, and such even more decidedly is the case here. Moreover, in Toledo, if anywhere, was

such a circumstance as this to be expected. In this part of Spain there was in the thirteenth century no trained school of native artists. Even after the conquest the Moors continued, as has been said before, to act as architects for Christian buildings whether secular or ecclesiastical, and, indeed, to monopolize all the science and art of the country which they no longer ruled. In such a state of things, I can imagine nothing more natural than that, though the Toledans may have been well content to employ Mahomedan art in their ordinary works, yet, when it came to be a question of rebuilding their cathedral on a scale vaster than anything which had as yet been attempted, they would be anxious to adopt some distinctly Christian form of art; and, lacking entirely any school of their own, would be more likely to secure the services of a Frenchman than of any one else; whilst the French archbishop, who at the time occupied the see, would be of all men the least likely to sympathize with Moresque work, and the most anxious to employ a French artist. But, however this may have been, the church is thoroughly French in its ground-plan and equally French in all its details for some height from the ground; and it is not until we reach the triforium of the choir that any other influence is visible: but even here the work is French work, only slightly modified by some acquaintance with Moorish art, and not to such an extent as to be recognized as Moresque anywhere else but here in the close neighbourhood of so much which suggests the probability of its being so. The whole work is, indeed, a grand protest against Mahomedan architecture, and I doubt whether any city in the Middle Ages can shew anything so distinctly intended and so positive in its opposition to what was being done at the same time by other architects as this. It is just what we see at the present day, and we owe an incidental debt of gratitude to this old architect for shewing us that in the thirteenth century, just as much as in the nineteenth, it was possible for an artist to believe in the fitness and religiousness of one style as contrasted with another, and steadily to ignore the fantastic conceits of the vernacular architecture of the day and place in favour of that which he knew to be purer and truer, more lovely and more symbolical."—(pp. 234—236.)

Of Leon, the third on the list, and probably much of the same date as the other two, the history seems more obscure. From the illustration of one of the bays of the nave, and another of the aisle, (for this is a cathedral which we cannot speak of from personal observation,) the work seems to be what would be called good geometrical work. The tracery of the triforium opening is of that simple kind just emerged as it were from the type of the plate tracery, while that of the clerestory window is more developed, the circles being cusped. Altogether, it is such as in England we should ascribe to 1260—1270, and probably that is not far from the actual date.

But Mr. Street's book takes a far wider range than these three cathedrals. At the three cities named are many other churches, and several of them, by the descriptions, seem to contain objects worthy of a visit.

It is difficult amongst the great number of places visited to select any one more than another for notice. As, however, we have hitherto spoken of work chiefly of the thirteenth century, it may be well to refer to a few examples of earlier work.

Mr. Street in his summary at the end of the work gives good reason for concluding that some of the buildings, the work of which would stamp them of the eleventh century, may possibly be older, and names two at Barcelona, San Pablo and San Pera, which are said to have been built in A.D. 914 and 983, the dates of which he sees no reason to doubt. He says :—

“The ground-plan is cruciform, with a central lantern and three eastern apses ; and the roofs are all covered with waggon vaulting and semidomes. The plan is quite worthy of very attentive consideration, since with more or less modification of details it is that which more than any other may be said to have been popular in Spain in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

“The question as to the quarter from whence it was derived is one of the greatest possible interest, and admits, I think, of but little doubt. It must be remembered that in considering these questions there are no Pyrenees. The towns on what is now the French side of the mountains were not then French ; and such places as S. Elne were not only really Spanish, but so intimate was the connection existing between them and places at a greater distance (as e.g., Carcassonne), that for our purpose they may fairly be considered as being in the same country. The plan which we see in San Pablo del Campo is one which having its origin in the East, spread to the north of Italy, was adopted largely in Provence, Auvergne, and Aquitaine, and was probably imported from thence to Barcelona. The central lantern and the three eastern apses are rather Byzantine than Romanesque in their origin ; and though they are not common in Italy, they are occasionally met with ; whilst in the parts of France just mentioned they are of frequent occurrence.”—(p. 414.)

In the succeeding century this type of plan became more popular, and he still considers that France was influencing Spain, because the same types are found there at the same time. The argument, however, seems to us not more conclusive than in the case of the introduction of the Gothic style. We should be more inclined to put the argument in this way, that at this period Spain, like France, was influenced by the same fashions and exhibited the same progress as more northern districts of this part of Europe. As regards Santiago, however, Mr. Street shews that here, while there is great resemblance to St. Sernin at Toulouse, the latter was certainly of an earlier date than the former, St. Sernin having been commenced in 1060 and concluded in 1096, while Santiago, according to the best records, seems to have been founded



in 1082, and to have been several years in building. Still, as parts of the two works were in progress simultaneously, it can scarcely be said to be proved that one was a copy of the other.

In the south doorway there is some remarkable carving. By an inscription it would seem to be of almost the date of the original foundation of the church, and if so it is certainly advanced of its kind. In England it might be thought to be a century later.

We come next to the old cathedral of Salamanca, as being one of the early churches, and a very fine one too. It was building from 1120 to 1178. The most noticeable feature, though there is much besides well deserving of attention, is the central dome. Mr. Street thus speaks of it:—

“The remainder of the original fabric is bold, vigorous, and massive, well justifying the line in an old saying about the Spanish cathedrals, ‘*Fortis Salamantina*,’ but still it is merely a good example of a class of work, of which other examples on a grander scale are to be met with elsewhere. Not so, however, the dome; for here we have a rare feature treated with rare success, and, so far as I know, with complete originality. The French domed churches, such as S. Front, Perigueux, and others of the same class, Notre Dame du Port, Clermont, and Notre Dame le Puy, have, it is true, domes, but these are all commenced immediately above the pendentives or arches which carry them. The lack of light in their interiors is consequently a great defect, and those which I have seen have always seemed to me to have something dark, savage, and repulsive in their character. And it was here that the architect of Salamanca Cathedral shewed his extreme skill, for, instead of the common low form of dome, he raised his upon a stage arcaded all round inside and out, pierced it with windows, and then, to resist the pressure of his vault, built against the external angles four great circular pinnacles.

“The effect of his work both inside and out is admirable. It is divided into sixteen compartments by bold shafts, which carry the groining ribs; and three of these divisions over each of the cardinal sides are pierced as windows. The other four occur where the turrets on the exterior make it impossible to obtain light. These arcades form two stages in height between the pendentives and the vault. The vault is hardly to be called a real dome, having a series of ribs on its under side. Nor does the external covering follow the same curve as the internal, but with admirable judgment, it is raised so much as to have rather the effect of a very low spire, with a considerable entasis, than of a regular dome. The exterior angles have lines of simple and boldly contrived crockets, and the stones with which it is covered seem all to have been cut with scallops on their lower edge. The stonework of the exterior is much decayed, but otherwise the whole work stands well and firmly.”—(pp. 80, 81.)

In his summary respecting these churches, Mr. Street says—  
“They look as though they were the design of the same man, and very nearly of the same period.”



"Yet I think few churches deserve more careful study than these. I know none whose interiors are more solid, truly noble, or impressive; and these qualities are all secured not by any vast scale of dimensions—for, as will be seen by the plans, they are all churches of very moderate size—but by the boldness of their design, the simplicity of their sections, the extreme solidity of their construction, and the remarkable contrast between these characteristics and the delicacy of their sculptured decorations; they seem to me to be among the most valuable examples for study on artistic grounds that I have ever seen anywhere, and to teach us as much as to the power of Pointed art as do any churches in Christendom."—(p. 420.)

It will be found that we have only touched upon a few prominent examples in this large and interesting work. Those who would know something of the several remarkable buildings in and around Burgos; of the churches at Palencia and Valladolid; of Zamora, and especially of Leon; of Avila, Segovia, and Sigüenza; of Valencia, Tarragona, and finally Barcelona, besides many others, will, in consulting Mr. Street's book, find all they can require.

Before, however, taking leave of this valuable work we would add a line as to the "*Coro*." It is one of the most striking features on entering a Spanish cathedral, and one which essentially distinguishes it from the cathedrals of any other country. For a description of this *Coro* we may as well quote Mr. Street's own words:—

"I have already said that the choir proper (*Coro*) is transferred to the nave, of which it occupies commonly the eastern half; the portion of the nave outside, or to the west of the *Coro*, being called the '*Trascoro*,' and that to the east of it the '*Entre los dos Coros*;' and in most great churches the '*Crucero*,' or crossing, and the transept really do the work of the nave, in the way of accommodating the people. The floor of the nave proper is, indeed, too often a useless appendage to the building, desolate, dreary, unused and cold; whereas in the transepts, the services at the altar and in the choir are both seen and heard, and this accordingly is the people's place. A passage is sometimes, or perhaps I ought to say is usually, made with low iron or brass screens or rails leading from the eastern gate of the *Coro* to the screen in front of the altar. This is especially necessary here, as the choir proper is deep, and the people are thus kept from pressing on the clergy as they pass to and fro in the long passage from the altar to the *Coro*. Gates in these screens admit of the passage of the people from one transept to the other whenever the services in the *Coro* are not going on. The *Coro* is usually fitted with two rows of stalls on its north, south, and west sides, the front row having no desks before them. The only entrance is usually through the screen on the eastern side, and there are generally two organs placed on either side of the western bay of the *Coro*, above the stalls. In the centre of the *Coro* there is always one, and sometimes two or three lecterns, for the great illuminated office-books, which most of the Spanish churches seem still to pre-

serve and use. High metal screens are placed across the nave to the east of the Coro, and across the entrance to the choir, or '*capilla mayor*,' as its eastern part is called. These screens are called *rejas*. Above the crossing of the choir and transepts there is usually an open raised lantern, called by the Spaniards the *cimborio*; and behind the altar, at the end of the Capilla mayor, is usually a great sculptured and painted *retablo* or reredos. All these arrangements are generally described as if they were invariably found in all Spanish churches, as they certainly are at Burgos and many others now; and an acute and well-informed writer in the '*Ecclesiologist*' suggests that their origin may perhaps be looked for in the early churches of the Asturias and Galicia, since he had looked in vain, in both Spanish and Mozarabic liturgies, for any peculiar dogma or ritual practice which would have involved arrangements so different from those common in other countries. The grounds for my opinion will appear as I describe other churches in other places; but I may here at once say that what occurred to me at Burgos was to some extent confirmed elsewhere, namely, that most of these arrangements have no very old authority or origin, but are comparatively modern innovations, and that they are never seen in their completeness save where, as here, they are alterations or additions of the sixteenth or subsequent centuries, and they are usually Renaissance in their architectural character."—(pp. 16, 17.)

We should rather have thought that instead of being a new custom introduced in later times, it was an old custom retained while it had been abandoned in other countries. In the very earliest Christian basilica the arrangement, as far as can be gathered, was in plan the same as is here described in the Spanish cathedral. An important difference, however, must be admitted: while in the early churches the boundary-line of the choir was a railing or a low wall, in the Spanish church it became a lofty solid structure almost entirely shutting out the congregation from those who had to take part in the service. The innovation was the transferring the choir to the eastern end or presbytery, of which there are probably few cases to be cited earlier than the eleventh century. Still it is a fair question, to be judged by the amount of evidence to be brought forward on the other side, and we must confess that Mr. Street brings forward some strong arguments for his conclusion.

On the question of galleries we are tempted to quote a passage from Mr. Street's work. In speaking of San Nicholas at Burgos, he says:—

"Here too I saw one of the first old western galleries that I met with in my Spanish journeys; and as I shall constantly have to mention their existence, position, and arrangement in parochial churches, it may be as well to say here, that at about the same date that choirs were moved westward into the naves of cathedrals, western galleries, generally of stone, carried on groining, and fitted up with stalls round three sides, with a great lectern in the

centre, and organs on either side, were erected in a great number of parish churches. It cannot be doubted that in those days the mode of worship of the people was exactly what it is now ; no one cared much if at all for anything but the service at the altar, and the choir was banished to where it would be least seen, least heard, and least in the way ! At present it seems to me that one never sees any one taking more than the slightest passing notice of the really finely-performed service even in the cathedral choirs ; whilst in contrast to this, in the large churches, with an almost endless number of altars, all are still used, and all seem to have each their own flock of worshippers ; and though it is a constant source of pain and grief to an ever-increasing body of English Churchmen that the use of their own altars should be so lamentably less than it ever was in primitive days, or than it is now in any other branch of the Catholic Church, it is some comfort to feel that our people have tried to retain due respect for some of the other daily uses of the Church, inferior though they be. In Spain, though I was in parish churches almost every day, during my journey, I do not remember seeing the western gallery in use more than once. Sometimes it has been my fate to meet with men who suppose that the common objection to galleries in churches is, that there is no old ‘authority’ for them. Well, here in Spain there is authority without end ; and I commend to those Anglicans who wish to revive or retain their use in England the curious fact, that the country in which we find it is one distinguished beyond all others by the very decided character of its Romanism, and the period in which they were erected there, one in which Rome was probably more hostile to such as they than any other in the whole course of her history.”—(pp. 44, 45.)

A pretty example of a western gallery is engraved from the church of San Esteban, Burgos, which deserves attention.

We must not forget to add that Mr. Street has collected some very curious information respecting the architect and “master of the works” during the Middle Ages. Throughout his book also he drops many practical hints and makes observations well worthy of notice by the architects of the present day. As so much mischief has been done in our own country and own time in the way of restoration, we commend the following observations to church restorers, although it appears in Mr. Street’s book under the modest form of a note.

“I visited Burgos again last year (1863), and found the cathedral undergoing a sort of restoration ; masons clearing up everything inside, and by way of a beginning outside they had widened the passage to the south door, so as to make it square with and of the same width as the doorway ; to do this a slice had been cut off the bishop’s palace, at some inconvenience to the bishop, no doubt ; the result of doing it being simply that much of the beauty and picturesqueness of the old approach to the church is lost for ever. Of one thing, such an unsuccessful alteration satisfies me—little indeed as I require to be satisfied on the point—and this is, that in dealing with old buildings it is absolutely impossible to be too conservative in every thing that one does. Often what seems—as doubtless this thing did to the people

of Burgos—the most plain improvement is just, as this is, a disastrous change for the worse. And when we find old work, the reason for or meaning of which we do not quite perceive, we cannot be wrong in letting well alone. It is to be hoped that Spain is not now going to undergo what England suffered from James Wyatt and others, and what she is still in many places suffering at the hands of those who follow in their steps !”—(p. 27.)

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### THE BELLS OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

WE borrow the following remarks on this once-celebrated peal from a very interesting Lecture on Bells, recently delivered by the Rev. J. H. Sperling at the Architectural Museum :—

“King's College, Cambridge, has the honour of having possessed the first ringing peal of five in the kingdom. According to one tradition they were a present from Pope Calixtus III. to the college ; and, according to another, they were taken by Henry V. from some church in France after the battle of Agincourt, and by him presented to the college ; possibly the archives of the college may be able to clear up the matter ; at any rate, they were only chimed like other bells in that generation, though it is highly probable that they were the first peal on which the art of change-ringing was tried. They were heavy bells, the tenor being as much as 57 cwt. ; whereas the tenor of the present famous peal of the University church in that town is only 30 cwt. These bells were hung in a wooden tower westward of the present chapel, and are alluded to by Mr. Major, the historian, who, writing about 1518, states that whilst he was at Christ's College, he frequently lay in bed to hear the melody of these bells, which were rung early in the morning on festivals ; and, being near the river, was heightened by the reverberation of the water. On the taking down of the bell-tower the bells were suffered for many years to remain unused in the ante-chapel, but were sold about the year 1750 to Phelps, the bell-founder, of Whitechapel, who melted them down. I suspect their sale had something to do with the erection of some new college buildings.”

We shall be glad if this “suspicion” can be shewn to be unfounded.

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## THE BOLLANDIST LIBRARY AT BRUSSELS.

(Concluded from p. 160.)

AFTER a considerable interval elapsed since the *Acta Sanctorum* had been suspended, Belgium began to throb with a national pulse and life in 1830. When its first constitutional development had attained healthy action, about four years later, a Royal National Commission for the publication of historic works propounded its literary and practical programme. This proposal was approved by Government, and it included among other matters a proposition to continue the publication of Father Ghesquière's *Acta Sanctorum Belgii Selecta*. The editorial care of this latter work had been confided to the Rector Magnificus of Louvain University, Mons. P. F. X. de Ram, who immediately began to apply himself to the task. Six large quarto volumes had already brought a valuable work in chronological order to A.D. 729, and it was calculated that three or four additional tomes would have completed this series.

However, the united voice of different learned and enlightened men, lay and clerical, Catholic, Protestant, and Freethinker, had demanded a continuation of the great Bollandist collection, *Acta Sanctorum*. Belgian statesmen, justly proud of these labours to which their country had given birth, resolved on recognising the necessity and utility, as also the national honour, involved in its resuscitation. In accordance with this universally prevailing sentiment, the ancient society of Bollandists was re-organized at the Collège St. Michel of Bruxelles in 1837. From the moment this association had been established, the Historic Commission, acting on the advice of Mons. de Ram, reserved for the modern Bollandists the materials that had been collected from all sources to complete the work of Ghesquière. Such modification of a previous plan naturally enlarged the scope and duration of a great literary labour; but when completed, it must leave comparatively little to be desired in the encyclopedic character of its peculiar contents, plan, and execution. For not only are the Acts of national saints belonging to Belgium deemed worthy of preservation by this state decree; but even those having relation to very distant localities and other races are thought worthy of a niche in this great gallery or collection of historic documents.

In 1838 the prospectus for a continuation of the *Acta Sanctorum* was issued and circulated. Public institutions and literary individuals at once promised their substantial patronage in the shape of subscriptions, before the State finally resolved on a donation of funds requisite to defray some part of the publication expenses. At times, since

such aid has been afforded, some mistaken, prejudiced, and wrong-headed economists in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives have questioned the right of Government to grant or continue a subsidy for the completion of what they are pleased to designate merely a religious and Jesuitical work; but more enlightened members have wisely considered that in treating of the cosmopolitan lives and acts of various saints, especially those belonging to the early and middle ages, history, geography, chronology, architecture, sculpture, painting, art, literature, science, jurisprudence, manners, and customs, receive incidental, but not less valuable elucidation.

With the seventh tome for the month of October the modern Bollandists commenced their labours. It was produced at an expense of more than 60,000 francs, procured solely by their own enterprise and exertions. Nor need we wonder at this great outlay when we take into consideration all the circumstances involved in its production, viz. a vast number of pages, almost double those of many former volumes; the excellence of paper, binding, and engravings by first-class artists; frequent necessary corrections during its progress through the press; and a certain amount of inexperience on the part of its editors regarding estimates for printing, besides miscalculating other details, a correct knowledge of which, however, is essential in launching such a magnificent literary enterprise on the world. Eight hundred copies formed the total number of the impression.

The seventh October volume of this great work was published in 1845. It appeared in two parts, comprising more than 1,200 double columned folio pages, and was edited by Fathers Joseph Vandermoere and Joseph Vanhecke. It contains, notwithstanding its size, only the Acts of Saints for the 15th and 16th days of October. The eighth tome for this month appeared in 1853, edited by Fathers Joseph Vanhecke, Benjamin Bossue, Victor de Buck, and Anthony Tinnebroek. The same writers added an appendix to the tomes v. and vi. for the month of October. This eighth volume contains nearly as many pages as the former one, and embraces the Acts of Saints for the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th days of October. In 1858 appeared the ninth tome, edited by Fathers Vanhecke, Bossue, De Buck, and Edward Carpentier: it contains above 1,000 pages, with the Saints' Acts for the 21st and 22nd of October. In 1859 was published the tenth tome for this month. It was edited by the Fathers last named, who form the present living staff of writers, with the addition of Father Remigius de Buck. This last-mentioned volume also comprises over 1,000 pages, in which are included the Saints' Acts for the 23rd and 24th days of the month. The latest published (eleventh) volume of the *Acta Sanctorum Octobris*, under the editorial supervision of the five Fathers just previously named, made its appearance in 1864. This tome numbers over 1,100 pages,

embracing the Saints' Acts for the 25th and 26th of October. A very considerable portion of this latter volume consists of the *Annus Ecclesiasticus Græco-Slavicus*, a most learned and laboured treatise, prepared by Father John Martinof, the Russian priest mentioned in my previous contribution to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of February last. A very graceful acknowledgment for this invaluable article precedes the work. In their short preface the Bollandist Fathers give us an idea of the judicious plan they have devised regarding a further prosecution of their vast compilation. They seem to indicate an intended publication of documents, hitherto unknown or hardly noticed by former publicists, in reference to Oriental hagiology and ecclesiastical history. Vast stores of archæological and historic matter, daily accumulating through the printing of State documents and other serial society papers, have added very considerably to the resources of the modern Bollandists, who most creditably emulate the zeal and learning of their distinguished predecessors.

After the foregoing digression, let us revert to the literary treasures preserved in the Brussels College of St. Michael.

Various chambers or compartments in the library are usually devoted to minutely varied works of an especial class. Thus, one small chamber contains only different editions of breviaries and missals relating to divers dioceses and periods. Lessons and prayers therein contained serve fully to illustrate the liturgical and traditional veneration accorded to each national saint whose festival has been honoured in places widely remote, and in offices many of which are now obsolete or considerably modified by more recent authoritative ecclesiastical decrees. In another department we have works on general and particular lives or acts of saints, relating to nearly all countries and in different languages. This is indeed a magnificent, unique, and daily increasing collection. Another chamber contains works on ecclesiastical history, most varied in character and written by men oftentimes embracing most contradictory opinions and creeds. Liturgical and antiquarian volumes have their own special compartment assigned. General and particular profane histories and biographies are most numerous and select; the writers of these works, for the most part, enjoy a world-wide literary celebrity. In certain other chambers the visitor will find legal, philological, philosophical, theological, scriptural, geographical, classical and narrative works of the highest interest and value. Manuscripts on hagiology and Church history abound among the special archives belonging to the Bollandist Fathers; and all of these rich and rare treasures have been procured by a very considerable outlay of money, and through an amount of labour, correspondence, and zeal on their part worthy of the earnestness bestowed by them on this all-absorbing and invaluable labour of their lives.

Whilst engaged in examining the manuscript contents of the Bollandist library, I was happily guided to a Catalogue which gave a detailed list of matters contained in the old library of this fraternity before removing from Antwerp. There are two large-paper folio volumes, entitled, *Index Auctorum qui sunt in Musæo Scriptorum Societatis Jesu Antverpiæ*. The first volume is a folio-paged one, and contains 406 folios; its alphabetical titles extend from the letter A to that of K. The second volume has 381 folio pages; its contents extend in like manner from the letter K to Z. There are entries of titles occasionally on the unpagéd sides. Besides names there are many notes, giving titles and different editions of authors and their works, with other memoranda of special literary interest.

There are two large folio MS. volumes of nearly equal size, alphabetically arranged as to subjects, but unpagéd. They contain a vast number of entries, and belonged to the old Bollandist Fathers. The first volume is entitled, *Index Rerum collectus ex Libris, qui in Musæo Scriptorum Societatis Jesu Antverpiæ habentur*, anno —, A to K. The second volume extends from the letter K to Z.

Out of this first volume the following extract is taken from the heading "*Hiberniæ*." As investigations especially relating to the Irish saints in a great measure engaged my attention for the few days I remained in Brussels, I am enabled to present the following list of materials which had been procured by the old Bollandists to aid them during their investigations on this particular branch of research. It may serve to give hagiographers some general idea of other subjects therein comprised:—

"HIBERNIÆ.—Antiquitates et Memorabilia, per Jac. Waræum. Lond. 1654, v. 78.

"Gentis Origo, Mores e te, per Thom. Carue. Salisbaci, 1666, v. 59.

"Pro Hibernis Alithinologia, per Eudoxium Alithinologum. 1664, v. 54.

"Hibernia Resurgens Donati Roirk adversus Thom. Dempsterum. Rothom. 1621, v. 80.

"Vindicta adversus Edmd. Dempsterum. Antv. 1621, v. 81.

"Defensa contra Giraldum a Gratiano Lucio 1662. Item a P. Vito. †MS. 158, p. 306.

"Item Vindiciæ MSS. Stephani Viti S. J. †MS. 158.

"Hibernia Scotorum antiquorum Patria. †MS. 143, p. 20; †MS. 167 E. Item Cod. 43, p. 108.

"Hibernia Historia Antiq. et Nov. Gallicè. Par Ma-Geoghegan. Tomi 3, Parisiis, 1758, v. 42 b *et seq.*

"Hiberniæ Comitatus et Episcopatus. †MS. 167.

"Præsules Commentario illustrati per Jac. Waræum. Dublinii, 1665, v. 35.

"Hiberniæ Historia Monastica. Par. 1690, v. 84.

"Item Ecclesiastica præcipue De Sanctis. †MS. 167 f.

"Sancti Patroni.

"Sanctorum Acta, per Joan. Colganum. 1645, v. 3.

"Vitæ aliquot breviores collectæ a Steph. Vito S. J. †MS. 167 B.



- "Sancti et Kalendaria. † MS. 167, O. 43, p. 83.  
 "Item Sancti, per Messinganum. Par. 1624, v. 42.  
 "Sanctorum Officia Propria. † MS. 168.  
 "Item propria. Par. 1620. \* X. 96.  
 "Scriptores per Jac. Waræum. Dublinii, 1639, M. 106.  
 "Epistolarum veterum Sylloge, per Jac. Usserium. Dublinii, 1632, v. 73.  
 "De Sanctis Hiberniæ MS. Salmanticense. P. MS. 11.  
 "Hiberniæ SS. Patronorum et Titularium missæ propriæ. v. 42 a.  
 "Hiberniæ Brevis Notitia et Incolarum Constantia in fide Catholica. v. 74, p. 47.  
 "Annales ab an. 1162, A.D. 1421, apud Cambdenum. P. 54, p. 794.  
 "Hiberniæ et Angliæ Bibliotheca MS. Oxoniæ 1697. M. b. a.  
 "Cœnobii Bancorensis Antiphonarium Antiquissimum, in quo Sancti plures memorantur. Z. 76, p. 119.  
 "Aliquot Episcopatus et Cœnobia per Waræum Latine. v. 76.  
 "Topographia per Giraldum Cambrensem. v. 15, p. 692.  
 "Aliquot Cœnobia. v. 22, p. 1,019.  
 "Annales Ecclesiastici per Porterum. v. 48.  
 "Archiepiscopatus, Provinciæ, Cœnobia, &c. v. 48, p. 160.  
 "Sanctorum Catalogus recognitus a Fitz-Simon. v. 81, p. 83.  
 "Hibernia caret veneno. Tom. 2, Mart. pp. 585 *et seq.*  
 "Quamdiu Nomine Scotiæ sit appellata. Tom. 2, Maii, p. 301.  
 "Hibernicarum rerum defensio contra Giraldum. \*v. 40.  
 "Hierolexicon Dominici et Caroli Macri (?). \*T. 29.  
 "Hiberni artem scribendi a S. Patricio primum didicerunt. Tom. 2<sup>o</sup> Mart., pp. 517 *et seq.*  
 "Hiberni Belgii Apostoli per Vernulæum. B. 169.  
 "Hiberni orant, ut plebs per pestem minuatur, probante S. Fechino. Tom. 2<sup>o</sup> Jan., p. 332.  
 "Hibernorum Sanctorum Stupenda et Incredibilia Miracula. Tom. 1<sup>o</sup> Jan. in præf., p. xxxiv.; tom. 1<sup>o</sup> Jan., pp. 45, 47; tom. 2<sup>o</sup> Jan., p. 1112.  
 "Hibernorum SS. Acta, Martyrologia, Lites cum Scotis, &c. Tom. 1 Feb. in præf., pp. xvi. *et seq.*  
 "Sanctorum Catalogus editus a Portero. v. 48, p. 129.  
 "Hibernicum Missale, sive de SS. Hibernis missæ propriæ. Par. 1734, v. 42 a.  
 "Hibernensium Canonum Capitula selecta. Z. 3, p. 492; Z. 66, p. 1.  
 "Eorum Supplementum. Z. 19, col. 1.  
 "Hibernicarum rerum Polychronicum à O. C. ad sec. xiv. p. Higdenum. v. 20 p. 179.  
 "Hibernica Martyrologia qualia sint, quibus nsns (*sic*) sit Colganus ipse explicat. Tom. 1. SS. Hibern., p. 4, v. 3.  
 "Hibernicarum Vitarum origo ac de iis iudicium. Tom. 1. Martii, p. 390."

In addition to the foregoing records, my curiosity was rewarded by the discovery of a medium-sized paper folio volume entitled, *Index Vitarum, quæ fere sunt Sanctorum, Beatorum aut Venerabilium in Musæo Scriptorum Societatis Jesu Antverpiæ*. The names of these saints occur in alphabetical order, and they are closely written for the most part on each page throughout the whole of this catalogue. Frequent additions, emendations, corrections, &c., have been made in it from time to time by various hands. Towards the end of this catalogue there is an Appendix, on the same plan, which is entitled, *Vitæ Sanctorum Græce ex Bibliothecis præcipue Vaticana Romæ, Cæsarea*

*Viennæ, Basiliana S. Salvatoris Messanæ. Describi Curatæ et simul variis in tomis Colligatæ.* All the foregoing MSS. were evidently compiled to facilitate their labours by the old Bollandist writers.

The methodical manner in which the Bollandist Fathers have been accustomed to prepare and arrange their vast collection of published and unpublished documents becomes at once apparent, even on a cursory examination of the materials at their disposal. We find an *Index Historicus et Topographicus Operis Bollandiani*, alphabetically arranged on printed slips, with MS. additions closely set in at each page. Referring to their already published tomes, no less than ten folio catalogue volumes may be consulted in the Bollandist library. Not the least interesting record for the further prosecution of their *magnum opus* is another MS. collection of interesting memoranda in a large folio volume, containing a Catalogue of Saints from the 15th of October to the 31st of December. It includes frequent references to various authors who have treated about these several saints. Their daily studies and pursuits enable the present staff of writers to make frequent entries in this latter MS. These notes and references admirably serve to direct their enquiries and research, whilst tending to the satisfactory termination of their labours.

Such are some items of observations and information derived from my hurried visits to the Bollandist library whilst sojourning in the city of Brussels. It occurred to me that their publication may have a peculiar interest for many readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. Adopting the following words of learned Curators in the British Museum, as placed upon record May 23, 1860, regarding the *Acta Sanctorum*, we may safely conclude:—

“In reference to the history of the Middle Ages its aid is invaluable, affording materials often to be found nowhere else, and throwing light not only on ecclesiastical and monastic institutions and affairs, but also on civil transactions, chronology, biography, local nomenclature, genealogies, manners and customs. The philosophical writer and the archæologist alike find a mine of wealth in these volumes, and the great erudition displayed by the editors contributes to render them of the utmost value.”

A document thus subsigned with the names of F. Madden, Keeper of MSS., his assistant Edw. A. Bond, and S. Winter Jones, Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, must be regarded as an honourable testimonial and recognition of genuine appreciation and approval. M. Guizot, the celebrated French historian and writer, is equally liberal of his encomiums on these researches of the Bollandist Fathers; and few learned students of their literary labours will be found to withhold a meed of praise and admiration when examining the various tomes of a magnificent work, the possession of which is absolutely indispensable on the shelves of all great public libraries.

THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND ITS  
WORKS AT CLONMACNOISE.

FROM a statement of the objects aimed at by the Kilkenny Archæological Society, which now lies before us, we learn that it was "instituted in the early part of the year 1849, to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments of the History, Manners, Customs, and Arts of our Ancestors," and this programme, as we shall proceed to shew, has been well adhered to. No doubt such also are the objects of similar associations in Ireland as well as in this country, but whilst others, so far as we know, are content to "examine and illustrate," the Kilkenny Society "preserves" ancient monuments also, putting that object first of all, and keeping it always steadily in view, whilst not losing sight of those which follow it. Of course all archæological associations exercise an influence of a preservative tendency as regards the remains of antiquity in their respective districts, but it is generally only a moral influence. The Kilkenny archæologists, however, operate both morally and physically, and their working is of an essentially practical character. Almost the first proceeding of their Society was to take under its special protection a beautiful monument of ancient Irish architectural skill and piety in their immediate locality. Jerpoint Abbey was situated on the estate of an embarrassed proprietor, which had got into Chancery. The building had been suffered to fall into a sad state of ruin. It was the "quarry" which supplied stones for building all the neighbouring cabins, and afforded material for many of the surrounding lime-kilns; its curiously carved and decorated architectural details were wantonly disfigured by local idlers, or unscrupulously appropriated and carried away by curiosity-hunting visitors; and squatters came, and, settling down amongst the ruins, erected shanties and wigwams against its walls, blocking up its storied arches, concealing its sculptured pillars, and covering and defacing its interesting sepulchral monuments. The Kilkenny Archæological Society went into the Court of Chancery and applied to the Master in whose department the "matter of the estate" was, for a lease of the Abbey premises; and that functionary, fully approving of the motives of the body, most readily acceded to their request, and accepted them as tenants, at a nominal rent. A lease was made to the late Marquis of Ormonde, as President, and the Rev. James Graves, and Mr. John G. A. Prim, Honorary Secretaries of the Society, on behalf of the body. The noble President—a worthy head of such an association—unfortunately did not long survive the arrangement, but the Honorary Secre-

ties are still the lessees of Jerpoint Abbey for the Society, and actually hold a portion of it in fee, having "purchased out" some squatters with an indisputable title. The Society laid out about £150, specially subscribed by the members for the purpose, in clearing away the unsightly adjuncts, obstructions and heaps of rubbish which had recently grown up about the walls and within the aisles of the venerable building, as well as in the making of such arrangements as were calculated to prevent the further progress of natural decay in the structure itself; but all this was done with such care only to preserve, and not to change or remodel the original features of the structure, that the visitor who had not seen the building in its previous condition of dilapidation and abomination could not suppose that a single shilling had been expended in its renovation. At present the Society is making arrangements, with the consent and co-operation of the owners of the property, for carrying out similar preservative operations in connexion with other interesting ruins in the county of Kilkenny, viz. the ancient Augustinian priory and the feudal castle of Kells.

The influence has also been felt in directions which might be deemed beyond the sphere of a mere provincial antiquarian association. The idea of supplying the Archæological Court of the Great International Exhibition held in Dublin in 1853 with the most striking objects which it presented—the plaster casts of the ancient Irish megalithic crosses, carved arches and doorways, sepulchral monuments, &c., from the most important of the ancient abbeys and churches in that country—was derived from a hint afforded by this Kilkenny Society. That body was anxious for the preservation of a very interesting cross-legged effigy at the old church of Kilfane, which has long been suffered to remain in a position in which it is exposed to the utmost danger of mutilation from thoughtless persons, or destruction from the falling of crumbling walls which overhang it. They sought permission to have it removed to a place of safety, but met with a refusal from those having authority in the matter. Considering that the next best thing to the certain preservation of the actual monument would be the obtaining of a perfect facsimile of it, in case of its destruction, they employed an artist to make a cast of the monument for their museum, and while the mould was in use, they bethought themselves of an interchange of courtesies with the chief archæological institution of their country, and so had a second cast made for presentation to the Royal Irish Academy. Some of the members of the Great Exhibition Committee, seeing this cast at the Academy, resolved to have one also for the Great Exhibition; and then the idea suggested itself of acting generally on the views of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, by having models in plaster taken of all the most important ancient monuments and objects of architectural interest in the country.



The next act which brought the Kilkenny archæologists prominently under the notice of the British public, was a proceeding for enforcing for the first time the Statute passed by the Legislature in 1846, and extended in 1861, for the protection of public monuments and objects of art from wanton or malicious injury, the occasion of framing which enactment was the breaking of the Portland Vase. The law was allowed for nearly twenty years to remain a dead letter, and it was unknown to the larger portion whilst apparently forgotten by the rest of the public of the United Kingdom. In the summer of last year the press placed on record the commission of a barbarous act perpetrated in the remarkable ruins known as "The Seven Churches" at Clonmacnoise, King's County. One of the members of a "party of pleasure" to the Seven Churches from a town at some distance, was stated to have "amused" himself by defacing some of the sculptured ornaments of an ancient doorway, and other architectural remains within the precinct. The deed was universally reprobated by the public feeling of Great Britain and Ireland, but whilst other individuals and societies were satisfied to mark their sense of the atrocity by verbal condemnation, the Kilkenny archæologists determined to *act*. The officers of the Society having set an investigation on foot, considered they had got a clue to the offenders, and they at once took legal steps for having it followed up. The long slumbering statute of the 8 and 9 Vic., c. 44, amended by the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 97, s. 39, was immediately appealed to, and the first trial under its provisions was inaugurated at the Summer Assizes of the King's County for 1864. The Society opened a special subscription for the purpose, and retained a solicitor and lawyers to carry on the case. But it did more. It called on the Crown to take its proper part in sustaining the law, and the call was responded to by the Attorney-General directing the Circuit Crown Counsel to conduct the case. The jury disagreed—it was said only one voice being for an acquittal<sup>a</sup>; but although no one was punished for the offence, the object which the Society had in view was fully gained. The important nature of the statute for the protection of public monuments from wanton injury, and the severe penalties attaching to its infringement, were made known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the Crown was for the first time, in Ireland at least, shewn as taking the position of a conservator of the remains of ancient art and architecture. The Society improved the advantage which had thus been obtained, and soon after, by its representations to the authorities at Dublin Castle, procured the issuing of a distinct order to the Constabulary Force to be vigilant in the supervision of public monuments,

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<sup>a</sup> See GENT. MAG., Aug. 1864, p. 187, and Oct., p. 444, for a detailed account of the proceedings.

and careful to do all in their power to trace out and prosecute all offenders against the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 97, s. 39.

But the Kilkenny Society had not done with Clonmacnoise, and the occasion of our present notice of their operations has connexion with that locality. Having endeavoured to discover and punish the Vandal who had injured the sculptures at the Seven Churches, the Society was also resolved to repair that injury as far as possible. Indeed, before the commission of the outrage, they had directed their attention to the ruins there, and had instituted a special subscription in order to carry out some repairs much needed, for staying the rapid progress of decay. In the last week of the past month of April, the Rev. James Graves, Hon. Sec., went to Clonmacnoise to arrange with the Rector of the parish, the Rev. Charles A. Vignoles, an active member of the Society, the steps which should be taken in furtherance of this object, and they proceeded at once to enter on the necessary operations, beginning with an ancient structure standing detached from the Seven Churches, and known as "Dearvorgoil's Church," or "The Church of the Nuns," which was in the most serious state of dilapidation, and was of peculiar interest, not only from the beauty of its architectural details, and its exact date being known, but from the historical associations connected with it<sup>b</sup>. The fallen choir-arch and west doorway of this building first received attention, and the work of searching for and getting together, from amongst the rubbish accumulations of ages, the original carved stones, for the erection of the arches, was first proceeded with. These operations having been attended with the most gratifying success, the assistance of working masons was put in requisition, and the actual rebuilding of the portions of the structure referred to, with the identical stones which had been first used in their erection, has been since going forward. The advice and suggestions of the Rev. Dr. Todd, Trinity College, Dublin, were naturally had recourse to in originating the operations, and the presence on the spot of that eminent archæologist was expected, but he was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending. Two other members of the Kilkenny Society, however, Mr. George V. Du Noyer, and Mr. John G. A. Prim, joint Hon. Sec., also visited Clonmacnoise during the proceedings, and took part in them; but the Rev. Messrs. Graves and Vignoles continued throughout to carry on a daily direction and supervision of the works. The interest excited by the nature of the proceedings of the Society was very great, and many visitors were attracted to the spot. Amongst these appear to have been the editors of the "Kilkenny Moderator" and "Cork Reporter," and correspondents of the "Dublin Evening Mail," "Saunders' News-Letter," and other journals, who have all placed on record their

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<sup>b</sup> See the article on Clonmacnoise in our number for February, 1864.

impressions respecting the work being carried out. A few extracts from their reports may here suffice to make our readers acquainted with what has been and is intended to be done at Clonmacnoise, pending the official report which Mr. Graves may be expected to make to the next general meeting of the Society, of which he is so worthy a representative.

The "Kilkenny Moderator" of Wednesday, May 3, says:—

"A beginning was made early last week with the building known as 'The Nun's Church,' a very beautiful specimen of Hiberno-Romanesque architecture, the exact age of which is fully known, an ancient annalist having put it on record, under the date 1167, that—'The Church of the Nuns of Clonmacnoise was finished by the Lady Dearvorgoil, daughter of Morrogh O'Melaghlin.' It is scarcely necessary to point out that the lady here referred to was the 'fair false one,' the wife of O'Rorke of Brefney, to whose elopement with Dermot MacMurrough the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland is attributed. This historical connexion, as well as the certainty of the date, which affords an unerring landmark to distinguish the periods of Irish Church architecture, gives a particular interest to this structure. The beautifully sculptured choir-arch of this 'Church of the Nuns' had fallen within the last thirty years, and the object at present was to seek out the carved stones among the heap of rubbish and *débris* of every kind, so that a restoration of the actual original materials of the arch might be carried out. The rubbish heaps, long covered by the greensward, have now been carefully turned over, and all the stones laid out for re-erection, scarcely any being wanting to complete the design. The arch was a magnificent specimen of the Irish zig-zag or chevron moulding, but additionally ornamented with bead-work and foliage of the most beautiful kind. The capitals and portions of the piers are profusely ornamented with the Irish fretwork, and the abacus is beautified with the most early form of the ball-flower. Reports from the scene of operations inform us that now that the *débris* has been removed, and the base of the choir-arch laid open, it has a grand appearance, to which the fullest effect will be given by the re-erection of the arch. But Mr. Graves and Mr. Vignoles were, in the course of the proceedings in connexion with the 'Church of the Nuns,' rewarded with an unlooked-for discovery. Having observed that the orifice in which the door forming the western entrance of the church had obviously stood, was choked up with a heap of rubbish which had existed there during the memory of man, it occurred to them that the frame of the doorway, likely to be also highly carved, might be found there; and half an hour's digging rewarded the labour and fully justified their anticipations. It was found that the door had consisted of four recessed members, obviously of Devorgoil's time, and the arch stones were all found in the mound which covered the bases and jambs. They are rich in carving, the chief ornament being a moulding consisting of wolves' heads, with a roll running all round the arch, grasped in the teeth of each head. The design appears unique, and when restored it will be a most beautiful and valuable architectural relic. Discoveries of other interesting remains of sculpture have also been made, and, amongst the rest, two ancient inscribed Irish tombstones have been brought to light, one of them at least appearing to be *in situ*. The 'diggings' having been completed, the work of the masons has already commenced. We trust the subscriptions already entered into will suffice to carry the work to a satisfactory conclusion, but if not, there can be no doubt that further donations will freely flow in. The present subscription list has been headed by the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Kildare, Lords Dunraven and Talbot de Malahide, the Lord Chief Baron, the Dean of Ossory, the Rev. Charles A. Vignoles, &c. Ross Mahon, Esq.,



Lady Well, Athlone, besides his pecuniary subscription, has contributed scaffolding poles and other assistance, and the deepest interest has been excited in the operations throughout the surrounding district, amongst all classes of the community. We anticipate a most interesting report on these operations, from Mr. Graves, to the ensuing meeting of the Kilkenny Archæological Society."

The "Cork Reporter," of the same date, observes:—

"The Archæological Society of Kilkenny deserve the warmest thanks and support of all Irishmen that feel a pride in the preservation of what remains as evidence of the antiquity and civilization of their country, for the additional discoveries that from day to day are being made by that body of objects of interest that have been shrouded for ages from public view—objects that go far to shew what the life and being of this nation once was. . . . The Rev. Mr. Graves, of Stoneyford, so well known in antiquarian circles as one of their greatest enthusiasts, was deputed to undertake the supervision of the work, which he entered on last week, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Vignoles, the Rector of Clonmacnoise, and up to the present their labours have been crowned with great success in the discovery of a western entrance to the nunnery—situated some half mile from the Seven Churches—the base of the pillars or columns being as perfect as on the day they were first placed in their position; and some idea may be formed of the interest attached to this building, when we state that it is the ruin of the same erected by the faithless Devorgoil, the daughter of O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, and the wife of O'Rourk, Prince of Brefney, who is made to lament the unfaithfulness of his wife in the words of our national poet—

‘I flew to her chamber, ’twas lonely,  
As if the loved tenant lay dead—  
Ah, would it were death and death only,  
But no, the young false one had fled.’

Yes, here we have the threshold of the very sanctuary over which, probably, the erring one fled, laid bare after a lapse of some eight hundred years, furnishing food for the antiquarian, the historian, and the moralist. It is therefore we would ask all who take an interest in such subjects to rally round the Society of which we speak, in particular to aid by their subscriptions the section of it that is deputed to explore still further amongst the ruins of Clonmacnoise for the mementos of the glorious part of Ireland's history."

The "Dublin Evening Mail," having stated the nature of the operations which had been initiated at the "Church of the Nuns," as regards the searches amidst the heaps of rubbish formed by the falling of the choir-arch and west door, remarks:—

"Hopes are entertained that every stone may be recovered, and that in a few days this magnificent specimen of ancient Irish art will rise from its place of burial nearly as perfect as when it came from the cunning hands of Queen Dearvorgoil's master masons."

"Saunders' News-Letter" of the 6th of May contained a communication affording later and fuller details. It is dated from Clonmacnoise Rectory, and bears the initials G. V. D., which will be generally recognised as those of a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to give an opinion as to the value of the work which is being done at "The Seven Churches." The writer says:—

"As I take a great interest in all matters connected with Irish archæology, I



have been induced to visit Clonmacnoise, and I think that a few words regarding the most praiseworthy work which is being carried on there will interest those who think our ancient monuments are worth preserving. The original and most elaborately decorated doorway in the west gable of the Church of the Nuns, erected for Queen Dervorgoil in the year 1167, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, has been discovered and laid bare, and many of the singularly carved stones facing the semicircular arch over it have been disinterred from the pile of rubbish which for centuries have concealed it. The wolf's-head ornament of this arch is nearly unique in Ireland, and carved with a marvellous amount of skill and fancy. The choir-arch of this same building (which is one of the best-authenticated structures in Ireland) was perfect during the memory of the old people of the neighbourhood; it is now in total ruin, with the exception of the side cluster columns, and immediate steps have been taken to have the arch re-erected, and the stones which formed it have all been recovered from the rubbish which was partly formed by it, and in a few days we shall see this 'triumphal arch' once more reared aloft, and the antiquary will have a rare treat by studying its quaint and characteristic decorations, unsurpassed by any other *opus Hibernicum* which exists in the country. The ancient doorway in the west gable of the Chapel of MacDermott, commonly known as 'The Cathedral,' is also being restored, but as yet the missing carved stones of its arch have not been recovered. The old Church of St. Kieran is being propped up and cleared out of the rubbish of centuries, old windows built up or being opened in all the salient points, and the ruins restored and preserved with true antiquarian feeling and judgment. Amongst the other most needed improvements is the conversion of Teampul Douling into an al-fresco museum to receive all the scattered ancient Irish tombstones which are strewn about the graveyard, and thus save them from either ignorant or wilful desecration. Now, many of these inscribed slabs record names of persons who died in the ninth and tenth centuries, and one discovered during the excavations bears the inscription OR DO MAIL-MAIKE, and may be the monument of the Archbishop of that name, who met in solemn procession the dead body of Brian Boromhbe after the battle of Clontarf, and who died A.D. 1020. Such a collection as this would in a few years tempt the antiquarian student from distant lands, and throw much light on Irish ecclesiastical history and palæography. The last work contemplated, if the funds permit, is the restoration of the conical cap to the Round Tower of St. Finghin's Church, the stones of which have been dislocated by lightning, and thus the summit of the tower is endangered. Now, the masonry of this most singular structure consists of rows of well-cut stones placed diagonally, so as to form a zigzag pattern, known as herringbone masonry. I regret to say that the present funds do not suffice for this costly undertaking."

Since writing the above the following letter by the Rev. James Graves, giving an account of further operations, has appeared in a Dublin paper:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF 'SAUNDERS'S NEWS-LETTER.'

"SIR,—Your correspondent, 'G. V. D.,' having lately given you some account of what was then doing at Clonmacnoise, confining his observations chiefly to the excavations and repairs of the Church of the Nuns, and having dwelt on the value of that church as a dated example of Hiberno-Romanesque ecclesiastical architecture, you will, perhaps, allow me to report that the magnificent choir-arch, with its three concentric 'orders' or arches, one recessed within the other, and also its hood-mouldings on both faces—all, except on the east side, richly carved—is re-erected, and that we hope to strike the centres in a day or two. By

next week visitors from Dublin (access is easy in a day, by rail to Athlone and boat to Clonmacnoise down the Shannon) will have a rich treat, if all goes well. The great value of this example is shewn by the results of further excavations which have been since carried on at Temple Finghin, which, with its nearly perfect round tower, forms the chief attraction of the 'Seven Churches' group of ruins. We laid bare the base course of the tower, and, following the south wall of the body of the church from its junction with the tower, found the church and tower to have been here, as at other points, bonded into each other, and of masonry identically the same. But the most interesting result remains to be told: as the excavators approached the west end of the south wall, fragments of carved stone (injured by fire) began to turn up. Shortly the recessed jamb of a doorway appeared. It proved to be of four 'orders,' like the doorway of the Nuns' Church; but, what was still more interesting, on reaching the west jamb we found some of the carved stones *in situ*, proving that the two external orders of the arch were supported, one (the outermost) by a semi-octagonal pilaster, the inner one by an engaged round shaft. The base of this shaft bore a peculiar ornament all round, resembling the feathers of the Prince of Wales' plume. The two innermost members of the jamb were square, and one at least on each side identical in its zigzag surface carving with the corresponding members of the Nuns' Church. Amongst the *débris* was turned up a capital of this zigzag member, which must have been carved by the same hands that sculptured the door of the church last alluded to. One or two of the arch stones (similar in character with those of the Nunnery Church) were also recovered, and a very singular capital representing a male head with long hair and moustache, and a greyhound coiled round under the chin, literally forming the 'neck-mould' of the capital. Query, is this a portrait of the chieftain by whom this church is said to have been re-edified, accompanied by his favourite hound? Since the appearance of 'G. V. D.'s' letter the following subscriptions in aid of the works have been sent me:—Rev. Dr. Todd, £5; Lord Farnham, £2; General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B., £1; E. A. Conwell, Esq., M.R.I.A., £1; Dr. Newell, £2; Thos. F. Fay, Esq., £1; Dennis H. Kelly, Esq., £1; A. G. Geoghegan, Esq., £2; Robert Moony, Esq., £2; Right Hon. John Wynne, £1; Ben. L. Guinness, Esq., £2. The Round Tower of Temple Finghin still needs extensive and *expensive* repairs. We are excavating the east end of the cathedral or Temple McDermot, and have found some sculptured stones. When the entire eastern area is explored, I shall (with your leave) report results.

"JAMES GRAVES, M.R.I.A., Hon. Sec. Kilkenny and  
"S.-E. of Ireland Archæological Society.

*"Clonmacnoise Glebe, May 17, 1865."*

We have learned, whilst going to press, that the centres have been safely struck, and that the arches of the choir and doorway of the Nuns' Church again, after a lapse of seven centuries since their first erection, span the openings they so richly adorn.

Such operations as these, we need hardly say, involve an amount of expense that ought not to be allowed to fall on a single Society, and therefore we feel it incumbent on us to state that contributions will be received by the Rev. J. Graves, Stoneyford, co. Kilkenny, or the Rev. C. Vignoles, Clonmacnoise, Athlone. What they have already done is a very sufficient guarantee that any further funds entrusted to them will be wisely expended.

## NUMISMATICS.

THE British Museum has recently been unexpectedly enriched by the liberality of a private English gentleman, Mr. Edward Wigan, who, departing from the usual custom of collectors of antiquities, has abstracted from a rich cabinet of coins, the entire gold Roman series, and has presented it to the nation. When we consider that the intrinsic or market value of the gift may be estimated at some three or four thousand pounds, we can but feel proud in knowing we have a countryman who can afford to deprive himself of so costly a portion of his collections; and who, moreover, has the heart to make such a sacrifice to science. Mr. Wigan will find that his judicious and munificent donation will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged by the numismatists and antiquaries of Europe, or we may say, of the world, for the coins are now accessible to all; the exquisite electrotypes made by Mr. Ready, are, for all critical purposes, equal to the originals; and, we believe there is no difficulty in obtaining such as may be required.

But it is not the mere money value which gives importance to Mr. Wigan's gift. The coins are, more or less, individually rare, or remarkable, either for fine preservation or as works of high art. Some of them only occur now and then (when a collector dies), for competition in a sale-room; and up to the present time the national collection did not possess examples of a very considerable number. Mr. Edward Wigan was enabled to gather together the finest specimens of the Pembroke, the Devonshire, and the Thomas cabinets; and also the collection of M. Dupré, which afforded most of the greatest rarities. Of 223 of Mr. Wigan's coins retained by the British Museum, it appears there are no less than ninety-four only to be found in the Wigan collection; and of these, thirty-two are either unpublished, or of extreme rarity.

The Department of Coins and Medals in the national Museum has promptly shewn its sense of the treasure it has acquired, and its appreciation of the spirit of the donor. Mr. Madden, whose "Handbook of Roman Numismatics" alone would shew how well he is qualified for the task, has just given, in the "Numismatic Chronicle," a descriptive catalogue of a portion of the Wigan collection, which, when completed, will be of real value to the numismatist, for not only is it written with a full knowledge of the individual history of every coin, and with sound critical ability; but it is illustrated with no less than four plates, each containing the obverse and reverse of twelve of these golden monumental gems, drawn and engraved by Mr. Fairholt, who seems to ad-

vance nearer and nearer to perfection in this delicate and difficult art. Nothing can be more satisfactory than these beautiful plates of coins; and nothing less faithful and effective would have done justice to the description, which often is especially directed to details requiring scrupulous care in the artist. The Numismatic Society, as usual, alive to the objects of its institution, must not be overlooked, as, we infer, it contributes the plates. The Society is, perhaps, numerically the smallest of our numerous archæological bodies; but it is inferior to none in energy, in ability, and in singleness of purpose. To give our readers a notion of the Wigan collection we shall, with the aid of Mr. Madden's paper, describe a few of the more remarkable.

#### JULIUS CÆSAR.

*Obv.*—Head of Venus, with a wreath, apparently of oak, added to her usual head-dress, large ear-rings and necklace: behind the head TII, or LII.

*Rev.*—CÆSAR; the word divided by a trophy.

We have substituted the word *Venus* for that of *Piety*, given by Vaillant, as being more in conformity with other obverses of coins of the Julia family; and, irrespectively, more adapted; but the LII or TII cannot be so easily understood. Vaillant thinks them numerals referring to the trophy, *secundum trophæum*. Others, consider them as a mint mark, such as appear on coins of the Calpurnia family, the reversed T or L being very much the same. Borghesi suggests they stand for LII, fifty-two; and indicate the age of Julius Cæsar when the coins were struck. The reverse, however, admits of more satisfactory interpretation. Mr. Madden observes:—

“The type of these coins is worthy of a few remarks, and has nowhere, as far as I can ascertain, been properly illustrated or explained. It is certainly Gallic in character, and refers to the conquests of Cæsar in Gaul. The coin itself was struck in Italy in B.C. 49. The helmet on the trophy has horns, and is similar to that on the coins of Seleucus I., and other Syrian and Macedonian kings; and still more so to two represented in a painting of a trophy found in Herculaneum. Diodorus Siculus, in speaking of the Gauls, says, ‘that they wore brass helmets having large projections from them, and bearing an immense image; for either *horns are attached to them*, or the faces of birds or quadrupeds stand out on them in high relief.’ Plutarch also relates that the Gauls had upon their helmets the open mouths of terrible wild beasts, and the faces of animals of peculiar form, which, raised on high with winged crests, gave them a greater appearance. The axe, which it will be seen is surmounted with the grotesque head of an animal, is doubtless a pontifical emblem, as Julius Cæsar was, at this time, *Pontifex Maximus*. The curious-looking object in the left hand of the trophy is more difficult to describe. It appears to be a kind of tube slightly curved towards the end, which is ornamented with the head of an animal. The Roman trumpet known under the name of *lituus*, which differed from the *cornu* and the *tuba*, certainly partially answers to this description, but it does not appear to be anywhere described with a ‘monster-headed’ extremity.”

Mr. Madden proceeds to identify it with the *carnyx* of the Celts or  
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Gauls; and, we think, successfully. The long, narrow shield occurs on Gaulish and British coins, and may also be termed Celtic.

#### JULIUS CÆSAR and MARK ANTONY.

*Obv.*—CÆSAR DIC. Head of Julius, laureated; behind it, a sacrificial vessel.

*Rev.*—M. ANTO. IMP. Bare head of M. Antony; behind, the *lituus*.

This rare coin corresponds to No. 223 in Thomas's Sale Catalogue, stated to be from the Trattle collection.

#### BRUTUS.

*Obv.*—BRVTVS IMP. Bare head of Brutus within a wreath of laurel.

*Rev.*—CASCA LONGVS. Trophy between two prows of ships.

This coin appears to be No. 350 of the Pembroke sale, and if not unique, must be nearly so. There is a doubt to which naval victory gained by Brutus or his legate this coin refers. The Casca is the conspirator who took so prominent a part in the murder of Julius Cæsar.

#### CASSIUS.

*Obv.*—M. AQVINVS LEG. LIBERTAS. Head of Liberty.

*Rev.*—C. CASSI IMP. Tripod with *cortina*, and two branches of laurel.

#### MARK ANTONY.

*Obv.*—M. ANTONIVS IIIVIR. R. P. C. Bare head of Antony.

*Rev.*—L. REGVLVS IIIVIR. A. P. F. Anteon, seated upon rocks.

The figure of Anteon, or Anton, the son of Hercules, is here introduced in reference to Antony's pretended descent, in the same spirit of self-glorification as Venus is introduced in the coins of Julius Cæsar.

*Obv.*—ANT. AVG. IIIVIR. R. P. C. A Prætorian galley.

*Rev.*—CHORTIVM PRAETORIARVM. The Legionary Eagle between two standards.

"As this coin," Mr. Madden remarks, "must have been struck by Antony towards the end of his life, and during his quarrel with Augustus, it can only have been issued to gratify his vanity, and to emulate his troops. The same may be said of his numerous legionary coins, and of the one with the legend CHORTIS SPECVLATORVM."

#### AUGUSTUS.

*Obv.*—No legend. Head of Augustus, bare.

*Rev.*—ARMENIA CAPTA. Victory subduing a bull.

"This interesting coin was struck in B.C. 20, in which year, in consequence of the Armenians complaining of Artaxias, the son of Artavasdes I., and requesting that his brother Tigranes should be placed upon the throne in his stead, Augustus sent Tiberius to depose Artaxias. This latter, however, died previous to the arrival of Tiberius, and Tigranes ascended the vacant throne without opposition, though Tiberius, it would appear, did not hesitate to claim all the glory of the exploit. There is no doubt that the bull (*taurus*) alludes to the *Taurus mons*, which runs through Cappadocia and Armenia towards the Caspian Sea, and Victory conquering the bull gives a fit emblematical representation of the conquest of Armenia."

*Obv.*—CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Augustus.

*Rev.*—C. ANTIST. REGIN. FOEDVS P. R. QVM GABINIS. Two priests, veiled, sacrificing a pig upon an altar.

"The type recalls the origin of the family *Antestia*, from the towns of Gabii in Latium. It also records a treaty concluded between Rome and the Gabii in the time of Sextus Tarquinius, to which Horace (Epist. ii. l. 25) alludes:—

‘*fœdera regum*

*Cum Gabiis aut cum rigidis æquata Sabinis,*’

and which was preserved in the Temple of Jupiter Fidius at Rome. Dionysius relates that at this treaty a bull was sacrificed, but the coin represents a pig, which, as Livy informs us, was generally employed at ‘a treaty.’ A passage in Virgil partially illustrates this coin:—

‘*Post iidem inter se posito certamine reges*

*Armati, Jovis ante aras, paterasque tenentes*

*Stabant; et cæsa jungebant fœdera porcæ.*’—*Æn.* viii. 639.

One, struck by the triumvir Mescinius Rufus, refers to the Sæcular Games. Augustus seated, is represented distributing prizes. On the estrade is inscribed LVD. S. (*Ludos sæculares* [fecit]); and in the exergue AVG. SVF. P. (*Augustus suffimento populo* [dedit]). Another, struck by Q. Rustius, has the heads of the *Fortuna Antiates*, separate, and face to face, not jugated, as represented on the silver coins of the Rustia family. One by M. Sanguinius gives the laureated head of Julius Cæsar; above is the comet which appeared after his death, and which the people considered as the soul of Cæsar received into heaven. The reverse styles Augustus DIVI *Filius*, and commemorates the celebration of the secular games. No. 4, Pl. II., affords heads of Agrippa and Augustus, the former wearing both the rostral and the mural crown. The former was given him by Augustus for the defeat of Sextus Pompey; of the presentation to him of the latter, history appears to make no mention.

Among the following *aurei* are the PRAETOR RECEPT. of Claudius; the VICTORIA OTHONIS of Otho; the CONSENSVS EXERCITVVM of Vitellius; the IVDAEA and Quadriga types of Vespasian; Julia, daughter of Titus; several of Domitian and Trajan, including the PROFECTIO AVG. of the latter, representing the Emperor on horseback attended by three military figures; Marciana, Matidia, Plotina, and Trajan.

#### HADRIAN.

*Obv.*—HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P. Bust of Hadrian in the *paludamentum*.

*Rev.*—AEGYPTOS. Egypt reclining on the ground, holding a *sistrum*, and placing the left arm on a basket; before her, an ibis on a cippus.

The type of this coin is peculiarly appropriate to the country of Egypt. Equally so is that inscribed NILVS, with a personification of the Nile reclining and leaning upon a sphinx. The river and its fer-

tility are represented by the reed and cornucopia; while the country is further indicated by a crocodile and hippopotamus.

Mr. Madden remarks:—

“The Egyptian sphinx differed from the Greek, inasmuch as it is generally represented as an unwinged lion crouching, with the upper part of the body human, as also upon this coin. The crocodile, which has been identified with the Leviathan of Scripture, was a strict emblem of the Nile; and Pliny (iii. 9, 41) says, that when the famous painter Nealcēs (who flourished about B.C. 245) wished to represent this river, he drew an ass’s colt drinking on the shore, and a crocodile lying in wait for it (‘asellum enim in litóre bibentem pinxit, et crocodilum insidiantem ei’). The hippopotamus, identified with the Behemoth of Scripture, at one time frequented Lower Egypt; but is now confined to Upper Ethiopia.”

#### FAUSTINA THE ELDER.

*Obv.*—FAVSTINA AVG. ANTONINI AVG. P. P. Bust of Faustina.

*Rev.*—IVNONI REGINAE. A throne, upon which are placed a wreath and a sceptre; to the left, a peacock; to the right, a basket of fruit.

*Obv.*—*Idem.*

*Rev.*—CONCORDIA. A female figure seated, holding a *patera*, and leaning upon a statue of Hope; beneath the chair, a cornucopia.

Mr. Cohen thinks it is impossible to fix, positively, the date of any of the coins of Faustina the Elder, because reverses such as those given above are sometimes associated with DIVA FAVSTINA. But although CONSECRATIO, AETERNITAS, and such, unquestionably struck after her death, are appropriate to deification, such as the above, without the *Diva Faustina*, must be accepted as struck during her lifetime; while an association of DIVA FAVSTINA with CONCORDIA, IVNONI REGINAE, &c., may indicate the application of old reverse dies to the obverses executed after her death.

#### COMMODVS.

*Obv.*—M. COMM. ANT. P. FEL. AVG. BRIT. P. P. Laureated head of Commodus.

*Rev.*—APOLLINI PALATINO. Apollo, in feminine drapery, (the *stola*,) holding a *plectrum*, and placing a lyre upon a column.

The temple of the Palatine Apollo was built by Augustus, as not only Suetonius and Dion Cassius state, but also Augustus himself, in the Ancyra inscription. Ammianus Marcellinus states it was destroyed by fire in the reign of Julian the Apostate. An inscription given by Muratori associates the Palatine Apollo with Diana, as does Propertius, who also mentions the peculiar costume of the god:—

“Deinde, inter matrem deus ipse, interque sororem  
Pythius in longâ carmina veste canit.”

A fine and rare *aureus* of Pertinax follows the coins of Commodus; and then we have an equally rare and extremely interesting coin of

#### ALBINVS.

*Obv.*—D. CL. SEPT. ALBINVS CAES. Bare head of Albinus.

*Rev.*—SAECVLO FRVGIFERO. A bearded divinity, with the head covered with a tiara and veil, seated upon a throne between two winged sphinxes, standing,

with the Phrygian cap (?) on their heads. The divinity has the right hand raised, and holds a flower in his left. In the exergue, COS. II.

The reverse of this rare and beautiful coin is replete with interest; and although it has engaged the attention of M. Lenormant and others, can hardly be said to be yet fully explained. On brass coins of Albinus and Severus, *Sæculum Frugiferum* is illustrated by a male figure with radiated head, standing, and holding a trident in one hand, and a caduceus with ears of corn in the other. This, the celebrated Eckhel suggests, means the ripening of the fruits of the earth by the influence of the sun, while Mercury represents commerce; and the trident symbolizes the importation of corn which was introduced into Rome in the time of Severus in enormous quantities.

M. Lenormant considers *Sæculum* as the Phœnician *Æon*; and he accounts for this deity being introduced upon a Roman coin from the circumstance that Albinus was born at Hadrumetum, one of the chief cities of Africa Propria; and it may be assumed that Phœnician worship was introduced there from Carthage. The colony of Hadrumetum bore among other surnames that of *Frugifera*. M. Lenormant thinks that the surname did not arise so much from the fertility of the territory of Hadrumetum, as that the epithet related to the principal divinity of the town; and he refers to Philo of Byblus, who states that *Æon* first taught men to rear fruits.

#### SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

*Obv.*—L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. III. Laureated head of Severus.

*Rev.*—DIS AVSPICIB. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Hercules and Bacchus, with their emblems, standing.

Dion Cassius records that Severus built a magnificent temple to Bacchus and Hercules, who, as the coin shews, designates these divinities his especial protectors. On other coins of this emperor and his sons the same deities are styled *DI PATRII*.

*Rev.*—LEG. XIII GEM. M. V. TR. P.

The fourteenth legion, surnamed *Gemina Martia Victrix*, was, over a long period, stationed upon the Rhine; and its monumental history is rather copious. It probably took part in the wars of Severus, both against Albinus and the Northern Britons.

*Rev.*—VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory with wreath and palm.

This is one of the coins struck to commemorate the victories of Severus over the Britons, for which he took the title of *Britannicus*. Spartian states he adopted it from the wall he built, or rather fortified, for it is in the latter sense we must understand "*Muro per transversam insulam ducto, utrimque ad finem Oceani munivit.*" Here the practical researches of the antiquary have been of great service. They tend to prove that Severus largely fortified, but that Hadrian first constructed,



the wall of the Lower Isthmus. To the fortifications of this wall Severus made additions and reparations.

The Wigan collection contains several very interesting gold coins of the family of Severus, such as the IMPERII FELICITAS, with busts of Severus and Geta: the AETERNIT. IMPERI. of Domna, Caracalla and Geta, &c.

#### DIADUMENIAN.

*Obv.*—M. OPEL. ANT. DIADVMEIAN. CAES. Naked head; bust of Diadumenian in the *paludamentum*.

*Rev.*—PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. Diadumenian holding a standard and a sceptre: two standards by his side fixed in the earth.

Lampridius calls this ill-fated child of Macrinus, Diadumenus; but Dion Cassius and Herodian spell his name as it appears upon the coins, which is no doubt correct.

#### URANIUS ANTONINUS.

*Obv.*—L. IVL. AVR. SVLP. VRA. ANTONINVS. Bust laureated, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

*Rev.*—CONSERVATOP (*sic*) AVG. A conical sacred stone enveloped in a shawl, the ends of which are fastened in front with a brooch (?) and hang down: on either side a parasol.

We accept Mr. Madden's view of the reverse of this extremely rare coin to that given by M. Cohen, which is as follows:—"Pierre conique entourée de draperies; en dessous, un objet, qui paraît être la représentation des parties sexuelles de la femme; de chaque côté un parasol." Mr. Madden, after referring to the late M. Lenormant's account of this usurper, observes:—

"It appears that, according to Zosimus, two usurpers took up arms in the East against Alexander Severus, one named Antoninus, the other Uranius; whilst Aurelius Victor states, that a certain Taurinus having been proclaimed Augustus, was so horrified that he threw himself into the Euphrates. There is not much difficulty in identifying the Uranius of Zosimus with the Taurinus of Victor; and as the coin above also gives us the name of Antoninus, it is sufficiently evident that Zosimus has made two persons out of one usurper. Two other coins, struck at Emesa, seem to indicate that it was at this city Uranius first established his authority: a third, which has been recently acquired for the British Museum, was struck at Antioch, and has the usual eagle on the reverse."

On these Greek coins he is styled Sulpicius Antoninus; and there can be no doubt of the identification of this emperor with him of the more extended name on the Latin coins. The only other Latin coin, also of gold, of Uranius Antoninus, that has hitherto been recorded, is also in the British Museum. It bears on the reverse a figure of Fortune with rudder and cornucopia, and the somewhat inappropriate legend FECVNDITAS AVG., which caused Eckhel to doubt its genuineness; but, as M. Lenormant suggests, the value of Latin words could not have been well understood in the town in which this piece was struck.

## REMAINS OF THE ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF IRELAND.

IN the summer of 1864, Colonel A. Lane Fox, F.S.A., and Richard Caulfield, Esq., F.S.A., made an investigation of some remains of the aboriginal inhabitants of Ireland still existing in the neighbourhood of Cork; and on March 9 of the present year, the latter gentleman gave some account of their researches, at a meeting of the Bandon Young Men's Society (the Right Hon. the Earl of Bandon in the chair). As the subject is a new one, and may prove to be the opening of a promising field of investigation, we present an outline of the lecture:—

"If," said Mr. Caulfield, "I were asked what were the most ancient remains now existing in Ireland, I would certainly point out those earthworks which are so thickly scattered through some parts of the country, and known among the peasants by the name of Forts or Rath: many of these curious remains are now fast disappearing before the progress of railways, others have been sacrificed by the industrious and improving agriculturist. The supernatural agency which was supposed to lurk about them, and which for ages, like a guardian angel, preserved them, is fast losing its influence. And may I be permitted here to lift up my voice on their behalf, and request of those gentlemen on whose property they may exist, that when not absolutely necessary for some great and permanent benefit, the hand of man will spare those and other landmarks of ages perhaps for ever lost in the night of time. Last summer, in company with Col. Lane Fox, F.S.A., I had an opportunity of examining many of these remains, and after considerable difficulty in some instances, we got into the crypts and made accurate measurements and drawings of the subterranean chambers; from these investigations we came to the conclusion that there are, or where the earth has fallen in, were, crypts in all of them. The entrance into some was about the centre, into others from outside of the circumvallation, of which there are frequently two, and sometimes the remains of a third. They are mostly round, but occasionally one of square form is to be met with. A rath has been defined to be 'an ancient fortress of the Irish chiefs,' and is a very interesting specimen of certain Celtic modes of living. The rath, like the British *oppidum* described by Cæsar, was a large circular enclosure on elevated ground, and not unfrequently in the bosom of woods.

"About the beginning of May, having got permission from Horace Townsend, Esq., we turned our attention to one of the most interesting and perfect forts in this part of the county. About three miles north of Blarney is a fort called Lis-na-ratha; it is ninety-five paces<sup>a</sup> in diameter between the foot of the interior slope, and 21 ft. from the crest of the parapet to the bottom of the ditch. The ditch was 34 ft. wide, and the crest of the parapet is 11 ft. high above the level of the

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<sup>a</sup> A pace is 2 ft. 6 in. Cashel fort, near Inishannon, co. Cork, is perhaps the largest in Ireland; it is of oval form and in two lines, the outer being 900 ft. by 1,140 ft.; the inner line is at a distance of 150 ft. from the outer, which is quite exceptional. This fort is on the crest of a high hill, and commands the country for miles around.

interior. It has two openings, one to the south, the other to the north-east; it commands the country round it, and especially to the south and west. For two days we employed a strong labourer in making soundings by picking the ground with a long bar to the depth of four or six feet, but were rather unsuccessful, our labours being only rewarded by the discovery of a small earthen chamber 2 ft. 10 in. below the surface, and the bottom of it 5 ft. 9 in., in which spot an iron clinker was found. The chamber appeared to be 2 ft. wide at the part where it formed an arch. Among the *débris* was a quantity of charcoal and small fragments of bones, which had evidently been broken up. Mr. Galton tells us that some of the tribes of Africa, not content with the flesh of the animals which they kill, pound up also the bones in mortars, and then suck out the animal juices contained in them; so also, according to Leems, the Danish Laplanders used to break up with a mallet all the bones which contained any fat or marrow, and then boil them until all the fat was abstracted. A similar custom would seem to have prevailed here.

"Before quitting the locality I must not forget to notice the remains of what has all the appearance of having been once what is called a Druidical circle. About a quarter of a mile east of the fort are two large stones called Dallauns, erect in a field; one was 9, the other 11 ft. high, and 9 ft. 9 in. apart. We dug to a depth of about 6 ft. between these stones, but found no animal remains. On examining the immediate locality we found twelve others, some much larger, lying on the ground, partly buried in the boggy soil of the place; here were also two tumuli rising from the ground, twenty-one paces apart. These we excavated to the depth of 6 ft. The entire substrata was composed of burned stones and pieces of charcoal. These tumuli are common to all nations. In the annual report of the Smithsonian Institute (Washington, 1857), M. Guest, in an interesting article on 'Ancient Indian Remains,' says, 'On opening the tumuli they were found to be composed of earth, charcoal, ashes, and contained human bones, horns, and skulls of the deer, bones of the beaver,' &c. The mode of cooking adopted by those rude people, and which appears common to all nations in their infancy, was by heating a quantity of stones, and placing them upon the flesh or fish till half baked, and which they subsisted on.

"We next proceeded to the lands of Garraune, in the parish of Donoughmore, the estate of Jonas Stawell, Esq., who kindly permitted us to make any researches in the forts on his lands. The first fort we examined was called by the country people Luchlanic, or Luhulig; they say that this word in the old Irish tongue signifies 'the Danes,' giving some colour to the popular but erroneous impression that these earthworks were raised by the people; measured as Lis-na-ratha Luchlanic is fifty-seven paces in diameter, the ditch is 36 ft. wide, and an outer parapet without a ditch 15 ft. wide. We found no crypt in Luchlanic. Quite adjacent to it is a small fort called Lis-Dubh, or the Black Fort. It was so thickly covered over with brushwood, that it defied our picks and spades. At a distance it looked like a dark spot in the beautifully rich and verdant fields that surrounded it. We next visited Lis-Ard, or the High Fort. This rath stands up boldly from the ground, and is a conspicuous object all round that part of the country. It is twenty-three paces in diameter, interior slope 15 ft., exterior slope 24 ft. measured along the slopes, which are at an angle of about 45°. Another fort, called Jack Dick's fort, is near Mr. Stawell's farm. It is fifty-one paces in diameter. A very massive pillar-stone with an Ogham inscription stands just outside the gap on the north side. Further on is Lis-Anisky, or the Water Fort; it is surrounded with a deep moat full of water. This fort has been thickly planted, which has a pleasing effect. A brook flows at a short distance from Lis-Anisky, immediately opposite which is an ancient well called Tubber Lachteen, or



the well of Lachteen, containing a beautiful spring continually bubbling up. Smith says, St. Lachteen was the patron saint of Donoughmore. In the 'Martyrology of Donegal,' a calendar of the saints of Ireland, Lachteen is mentioned at July 26; there is another of the same name, May 1. Dr. Reeves, one of the learned editors of this 'Martyrology,' considers the 1st of August the most probable day.

"Not far from this locality we were pointed out the site of some subterranean chambers of a different nature, called by the country people 'Poul-fe-tallif,' which signifies a 'hole under the ground.' One on the grounds of Mr. Stawell; another in a field north of the well, but separated from it by the high road. Mr. Stawell kindly got some of his workmen to open the one on his farm; it was a crypt covered with large flags, but as the entrance was discovered a few days before, the labourers partly filled it with the stones collected from the field. On entering it we found a rude chamber constructed of loose stones, without any cement, kept in position by the immense flags that form the roof; it was 5 ft. 3 in. in depth; at the base of the wall, facing south, was a small passage about 1 ft. 8 in. square, leading into a little oval cell, about 2 ft. broad, in which were two small pillars of water-worn stones. Whether they communicated with any other crypt we were not able to ascertain. The one north of the well, however, afforded a better opportunity for examination; it was entered on one side of a broad earthen ditch by a small aperture which led into an apartment 9 ft. by 3 ft. 4 in., and 4 ft. high, similarly constructed; on the west was a narrow passage 6 ft. by 1 ft. 4 in.; they did not appear to lead further: on the east was another small passage covered with flags 3 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 6 in., and 1 ft. 2 in. in height, which we ascertained led into some other recess which we found on the other side of the ditch; it was covered with very large flags, insomuch that it took five men with bars to remove one of them so as to allow a small passage for the body to get through; here we found a similar chamber, 9 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft. 2 in., and 5 ft. in height. We explored another about a mile from this place. The chambers in the last two were oval in form. These all possessed the same characteristics, and were evidently constructed by the same people. There was no appearance of a mound having ever existed over them. The country people possessed no traditions respecting them; if they were places of sepulture no traces of burial remained. Several conjectures were made as to their use, such as cells for hermits, hiding-places for treasure, &c., but no satisfactory conclusion could be come at. In the mountain of Garrane is also a very interesting stone circle and fort on the slope of Knockencragh; there is also a cave. Giraldus Cambrensis appears to have been one of the earliest foreigners who mentions fortifications constructed by the Northmen in Ireland; but that the forts were in existence many centuries before the arrival of the Northmen in this country can be proved from the fact of their being mentioned in the very early Irish annals.

"We next turned our attention to the examination of the floors of some caves that came occasionally under our observation. This enquiry was mainly suggested by the discoveries lately made in certain of the caves in France, where, on digging into the floor, large quantities of breccias, flint-core, and bones of various animals have been found, shewing that these places once constituted the wild habitations of some barbarous tribes of the human family. We did not, of course, expect to reap so rich a harvest as Messrs. Christie and Lartet have in the caves of Les Eyzies, where the floor is overlaid with a continuous sheet of breccia, composed of a base of cinders and ashes, mingled with charcoal, fragments of bones, &c., forming one consolidated mass undisturbed since the period of their deposition. On the 21st of June we made a minute examination of the caves at the Ovens. On entering the cave we first penetrated the passage leading to the right, and dug into the ground in several places. Some branches were so low that we had



to creep into them. The floor of this part of the cave we found to consist of stalactite, on breaking through which we found several bones and some vertebræ in sequence; these bones were firmly imbedded in the stalactite floor. On examination they turned out to be the bones of the wolf, the boar, and some human remains. We next turned our course towards the main branch, and after wading about a furlong through a tortuous passage, with water varying from two to three feet deep and a muddy bottom, we eventually arrived at a large square chamber, like the passage, a natural excavation in the limestone rock. One side of this chamber was particularly smooth and well-shaped, but the whole was covered with soot, and bore evident marks of having been at some time subjected to the action of fire, and on which were the *graffiamentos* of former visitors. In the centre of this chamber is a square pile of stones about 4 ft. high, some of them large and water-worn, on the top a large flag. Around this structure we dug, and about a foot beneath the surface we found bones mixed with charcoal and lime deposits, probably formed from the dropping of the roof; we also found a mussel-shell among the *débris*. That this cave was inhabited at a remote period there can from these evidences be no doubt, and by a tribe of savages similar as to their mode of living, in all probability, to those which dwelt in the caves in France. On the right, before you enter the chamber, is a beautiful spring well in a natural basin of the rock; it appears to be of some depth. On each side of the main branch were other passages leading off, but on this occasion we did not consider it prudent to enter any of them.

"Before concluding this subject I may observe that it is not unusual to find an ancient church within the precincts of a rath. A few years ago on digging a grave in the churchyard of Dunbulloge, about four miles north of Cork, a crypt was discovered, which on excavating a few days after, I was rewarded by finding two bee-hive compartments, connected by a low passage. I could just stand up in the chambers, which were very regularly constructed of small stones placed endways in some kind of cement like soft earth, a long passage covered with flags ran upon a westerly direction from the inner chamber, which may originally have been the entrance; the ruins of the church stood just over the crypt. The Church of Kilbrogan in this town was built on the site of one of these forts, and was the first church built in Ireland for Protestant worship.

"Not long ago (says Morlot) we should have smiled at the idea of reconstructing the bygone days of our race previous to the beginning of history properly so called. The void was partly filled up by representing that ante-historical antiquity as having been only of short duration, and partly by exaggerating the value of those vague and confused notions which constitute tradition. But before the beginning of history there was life and industry, of which various monuments, like the raths, still exist, while others lie buried in the soil, much as we find the organic remains of former creations entombed in the strata composing the crust of the globe. The antiquities enact here a similar part to that of fossils, and if Cuvier calls the geologist an antiquary of the new order, we can reverse this remarkable saying, and consider the antiquary a geologist applying his method to reconstruct the first ages of mankind previous to all recollection, and to work out what may be termed pre-historic history."

## LETTERS OF EARLY AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

THE following letters of the eminent men who afterwards became the first three Presidents of the United States, Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, are addressed to M. Marbois, who was Secretary to the French Embassy during a large part of the American War. They are copied from the originals in the French Foreign Office, and will be found of interest, in relation to the early connexion between France and the revolted Colonies :—

“(I.) GEN. WASHINGTON TO M. MARBOIS.

“*New Windsor, 23<sup>d</sup> Mar. '81.*

“SIR,—I had the honour to receive your favor of the 1<sup>st</sup> at Newport upon a most agreeable visit to Count de Rochambeau and the gentlemen of the French Army.

“I shall most readily grant the certificate which the friends of the late La Radier desire, but as it will be necessary for me to see Gen<sup>l</sup> Du Portail to ascertain some particulars relative to the different ranks which he bore in the American service, I must defer transmitting the certificate until the return of the Gen<sup>l</sup> from Rhode Island.

“I am, With very great esteem, Sir,

“Y<sup>r</sup> most ob<sup>t</sup> & H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

“GEO. WASHINGTON.”

“*Head-Quarters, near Dobb's Ferry, 13<sup>th</sup> July, 1781.*

“SIR,—I have received your favor of the 9<sup>th</sup>. Such of the letters as were for the officers of the French army have been delivered to them. Some under the same packet were for the Minister and M<sup>r</sup> Holker, those I have returned by the same express.

“I cannot find that any packet will shortly sail either from New Port, or from Boston, I shall therefore send the European letters to Governor Hancock and request him to forward them by the first good private opportunity from Boston. I am much obliged by the communication of the intelligence from South Carolina. I fear that from the West Indies is without foundation, as a vessel in a short passage from Martinique to Boston brings a report that Count de Grasse had gone to Barbadoes, but makes no mention of an engagement between the Fleets.

“I am with perfect respect, Sir,

“Your most obedient Servant,

“GEO. WASHINGTON.”

“(II.) MR. ADAMS TO M. MARBOIS.

“*Braintree, Oct. 17, 1779.*

“MY DEAR SIR,—I had the Honour of yours of the 29<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> by Express, and I thank you for your kind compliments and Congratulations on my Election to the momentous office of Peacemaker. I am really, Sir, much af-

fectured with the unanimity with which the Congress have conferred this Honour upon me.

"I cannot be sufficiently sensible of the favourable opinion you express of me. But I feel, at this moment, my Heart agitated with too many Passions relative to myself and my Family, besides those which regard the prosperity of my Country, and the Conservation of the Alliance, to subscribe entirely to that opinion.

"My little Son, Sir, is very sensible of the Honour you have done him, in mentioning his Name upon this occasion, but I believe it will be my duty to leave him at home, that his Education may be, where his life is to be spent. He has already learned to esteem and respect the French Nation, and these sentiments will, I hope, never leave him.

"In whatever country I may be, I shall never forget the agreeable hours I have spent with Mr de Marbois, nor cease to hope for his Honour and Prosperity.

"I hope you have found everything at Philadelphia as agreeable as you could expect, and that all circumstances will become from Day to Day more and more so.

"I am very Ambitious of carrying with me to Europe, any Dispatches which his Excellency the Chevalier may think proper to entrust to my care, especially Letters to his Friends, among whom I have particularly in my eye Mr Malesherbes. I request also the same favour from you, Sir, and have the Honour to be with an affectionate Respect,

"Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

"JOHN ADAMS."

*"Paris, March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1780.*

"DEAR SIR,—You advised me to take my Son with me to Europe, and I followed your advice, and went further, and brought his Brother to bear him company, and went further still, and brought a Grandson of our Friend Dr. Cooper.

"I thought the more of our youth I brought here for Education, the more the Acquaintance between the countries would be extended, and the connections strengthened; they are all learning French as fast as possible at a Pension.

"These Young Gentlemen are likely to be under obligations to this Country for more than their Education. I reveal no Secrets of Government, I have none. But the Bruit of Paris is, that there is a strong Armament preparing at Brest which is to be employed in the best possible manner for our relief; God grant it. I had the Honour to dine this day with Comte Sarsefield, in company with the Comte de la Luzerne, the Viscount Sarsefield, and a great deal of other good Company; but I am very sorry I had not the Honour to bring letters from the Chevalier and you, to your friends.

"I presume, e'er this, you speak English like a Philadelphian, that is, with a great deal of Purity, Ease, and Fluency.

"My affectionate Respects to the Family if you please.

"I am, with great esteem, Sir,

"Your Friend and Servant,

"JOHN ADAMS."

“(III.) MR. JEFFERSON TO M. MARBOIS.

“*Richmond, Mar. 4, 1781.*

“SIR,—I have been honoured with your letter of Feb. 5. M<sup>r</sup> Jones did put into my hands a paper containing sundry enquiries into the present state of Virginia, which he informed me was from yourself, some of which I meant to do myself the honour of answering.

“Hitherto it has been in my power to collect a few materials only which my present occupation disable me from completing. I mean, however, shortly to be in a condition which will leave me quite at leisure to take them up, when it shall certainly be one of my first undertakings to give you as full information as I shall be able to do on such of the subjects as are within the sphere of my acquaintance. On some of them, however, I trust M<sup>r</sup> Jones will engage abler hands. Those in particular which relate to the commerce of the State, a subject with which I am totally unacquainted, and which is probably the most important in your plan.

“I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest esteem and respect,

“Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

“TH. JEFFERSON.”

“*Richmond, Dec. 20, 1781.*

“SIR,—I now do myself the honour of enclosing you answers to the queries which M<sup>r</sup> Jones put into my hands. I fear your patience has been exhausted in attending them, but I beg you to be assured there has been no avoidable delay on my part. I retired from the public service in June only, and after that the general confusion of our State put it out of my power to procure the information necessary till lately. Even now you will find them very imperfect, and not worth offering, but as a proof of my respect for your wishes. I have taken the liberty of referring to you my friend Mr. Charles Thompson for a perusal of them when convenient to you, particular reasons subsisting between him and myself induced me to give you this trouble.

“If his excellency the Chevalier de La Luzerne will accept the respects of a stranger, I beg you to present mine to him, and to consider me as being with the greatest regard and esteem, Sir,

“Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

“TH. JEFFERSON.”

“*Annapolis, Dec. 5, 1783.*

“SIR,—Your very obliging letter of Nov. 22, was put into my hands just in the moment of my departure from Philadelphia, which put it out of my power to acknowledge in the same instant my obligations for the charge you were so kind as to undertake of presenting a French tutor to my daughter, and for the very friendly dispositions and attentions you flatter me with. The same cause prevented my procuring her the books you were so kind as to recommend, but this shall be supplied by orders from hence. I had left with her a ‘Gil Blas’ and ‘Don Quickotte,’ which are among the best books of their class as far as I am acquainted with them.

“The plan of reading which I have formed for her is considerably different from what I think would be most proper for her sex in any other country than America. I am obliged in it to extend my views beyond herself, and consider her as possibly at the head of a little family of her own. The chance that in



marriage she will draw a blockhead I calculate at about fourteen to one, and of course that the education of her family will probably rest on her own ideas and direction without assistance. With the best poets and prose writers I shall therefore combine a certain extent of reading in the graver sciences, however I scarcely expect to enter her on this till she returns to me. Her time in Philadelphia will be chiefly occupied in acquiring a little taste and execution in such of the fine arts as she could not prosecute to equal advantage in a more retired situation.

"We have yet but four States in Congress. I think when we are assembled we shall propose to dispatch the most urging and important business, and putting by what may wait, separate and return to our respective States, leaving only a Committee of the States. The constant session of congress cannot be necessary in time of peace, and their separation will destroy the strange idea of their being a permanent body, which has unaccountably taken possession of the heads of their Constituents, and occasions jealousies injurious to the public good.

"I have the honour of being with very perfect esteem and respect, Sir,

"Your most obedient and most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

"TH. JEFFERSON."

### MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

A VERY favourable specimen of this class of commemorative objects has just been erected in the parish church of Kells, co. Kilkenny, as a token of the estimation and regret felt by his Captain and brother officers for Lieutenant Henry Izod, R.N., son of Lorenzo Nickson Izod, Esq., Chapel Izod, a promising young officer who died about a twelve-month ago.

"The window," says the "Kilkenny Moderator," "which is the work of Mr. William Warrington, of London, is an admirable specimen of modern stained glass, executed in the style of the fourteenth century, and very rich in colouring. The central subject consists of a representation of the incident related in the sixth chapter of St. John's Gospel, where our Lord comes walking upon the waters to His disciples, who are toiling in the working of the vessel in a storm, upon the sea of Tiberias. Above all is a figure representing Faith, and, on a scroll, are the words, 'In memory of Henry Izod,' while surrounding the subject is the legend, in Gothic characters, 'So He brought them unto the haven where they would be.' On a brass plate, under the window, the following inscription is engraved in Lombardic letters, 'In memory of Henry Izod, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who died at the age of 23 years on board H.M.S. "Medea," and was buried at sea, August 1, 1864. This window is erected by his Captain and brother Officers.'

"This memorial is erected in the window next the chancel-arch, on the south side of the church, over the seat of the Chapel Izod family. No one can behold it without being struck most forcibly with the much greater suitability and beauty of such a design for commemorating and doing honour to departed worth, than the putting up of mural tablets and cenotaphs, which, whatever be their cost, can never be so effective in design, and are liable to be knocked about, broken or lost in every alteration or reparation which churchwardens or Ecclesiastical Commissioners may choose at any time to deem convenient or necessary."

## PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

WE deem it incumbent on us to call the attention of our readers to the following paper, which gives the outline of a proposed scientific exploration of the Holy Land, from which most important results may fairly be expected.

“No country should be of so much interest to us as that in which the documents of our faith were written, and the momentous events they describe enacted. At the same time, no country more urgently requires illustration. The face of the landscape, the climate, the productions, the manners, dress, and modes of life of its inhabitants differ in so many material respects from those of the western world, that without an accurate knowledge of them it is not too much to say the outward form and complexion of the events, and much of the significance, of the records, must remain more or less obscure. Even to a casual traveller in the Holy Land the Bible becomes, in its form, and therefore to some extent in its substance, a new book. Many an allusion which hitherto had no meaning or had lain unnoticed, starts into prominence and throws a light over a whole passage. How much more would this be the case if by careful systematic investigation the modes of life and manners of the ancient Israelites were to be revealed at all in the same fulness that those of the Egyptians and Assyrians have been! Even supposing so complete a result unattainable, information of the highest value could not fail to be obtained in the process. Much would be gained by obtaining an accurate map of the country, by settling disputed points of topography, by identifying the ancient towns of Holy Writ with the modern villages which are their successors, by bringing to light the remains of so many races and generations which must lie concealed under the accumulation of rubbish and ruins on which those villages stand, by ascertaining the course of the ancient roads, by the discovery of coins, inscriptions, and other relics—in short, by doing at leisure and systematically that which has hitherto been entirely neglected, or done only in a fragmentary manner by the occasional unassisted efforts of hurried and inexperienced travellers. Who can doubt that if the same intelligence, zeal, knowledge, and outlay were applied to the exploration of Palestine that have recently been brought to bear on Halicarnassus, Carthage, Cyrene—places without a single sacred association, and with little bearing on the Bible—the result would be an enormous accession to our knowledge of the successive inhabitants of Syria—Canaanite, Israelite, Roman—and, in consequence, a flood of light over both Old and New Testaments?

“Hitherto the opportunity for such research has been wanting. It appears now to have arrived. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Mosque of Hebron has broken down the bar which for centuries obstructed the entrance of Christians to that most venerable of the sanctuaries of Palestine, and may be said to have thrown open the whole of Syria to Christian research.

“The survey of Jerusalem at present in progress under the direction of Captain Wilson, R.E.—a survey supported by the private liberality of a single

person,—has shewn how much may be done with tact, temper, and opportunity, without arousing the opposition of the authorities or inhabitants. Recent letters of Sir H. James and others in 'The Times' have borne testimony to the remarkable fitness of Captain Wilson for such undertakings, and have pointed out other places where explorations might be advantageously carried on.

"It is therefore proposed to raise a fund, to be applied to the purposes of investigating the Holy Land, by employing competent persons to examine the following points:—

"1. The Archæology.—Jerusalem alone would furnish an ample field in this department. What is above ground will be accurately known when the present survey is completed; but below the surface hardly anything has yet been discovered. The tombs of the Kings on Mount Zion, the course of the Tyropæon Valley, the real extent of the Temple enclosure, the site of the Tower of Antonia, of the palace of Herod, of Ophel, of the Pool of Bethesda, the position of the towers of Hippicus and Psephinus, the spring and conduit of Hezekiah are all awaiting excavation; and it is not too much to anticipate that every foot in depth of the '60 ft. of rubbish' on which the city stands will yield most interesting and important matter for the archæologist and the numismatist.

"Beyond the Holy City the country is full of sites which cannot fail amply to repay examination. Of these a few only may be enumerated:—Mount Gerizim, possibly the Moriah of Abraham's sacrifice, certainly the Holy Place of the Samaritans, containing the stones which they allege to have been brought up by Israel from the bed of the Jordan; the valley of Shechem, the earliest settlement of Jacob in the Holy Land, with his Well, and the tomb of Joseph; Samaria, with the traditional tombs of John the Baptist, and others, and with the extensive remains of Herod's edifices; the splendid Roman cities along the coast, Cæsarea of Herod and St. Paul; Antipatris; the once-renowned harbours of Jamnia and Gaza; the mounds and other remains of Jiljilieh, probably the Gilgal which contained the great college of prophets in the days of Elijah and Elisha; the fortress and palace of Herod at Jabel Fureidis; the tombs (probably those of Joshua) at Tibneh; the mounds at Jericho; the numerous remains in the Valley of the Jordan; Bethshean, one of the most ancient cities of Palestine, with remarkable remains of Roman, and probably still earlier date; Jezreel, with the palace of Ahab and Jezebel; the Assyrian mound, called Tell-es-Salhiyeh, near Damascus, &c.

"2. Manners and Customs.—A work is urgently required which shall do for the Holy Land what Mr. Lane's 'Modern Egyptians' has done for Egypt—describe in a systematic and exhaustive order, with clear and exact minuteness, the manners, habits, rites, and language of the people, with engravings, intended like his, 'not to embellish the pages, but to explain the text.' Many of the ancient and peculiar customs of the East are fast vanishing before the increasing tide of Western manners, and in a short time the exact meaning of many things which find their correspondences in the Bible will have perished. There are frequent references to these things in the books of travellers, and they have recently formed the subject of more than one entire work; but nothing sufficiently accurate or systematic has been done. It can only be accomplished by the lengthened residence of a thoroughly competent person.

"3. Topography.—Of the coast-line of Palestine we now possess an accurate

map in the recent Admiralty charts; but advance a few miles inland, and all is uncertain. What is wanted is a survey which should give the position of the principal points throughout the country with absolute accuracy. If these were fixed, the intermediate spots and the smaller places could be filled in with comparative ease and certainty. In connexion with the topography is the accurate ascertainment of the levels of the various points. The elevation of Jerusalem and the depression of the Dead Sea are already provided for by the liberality of the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society\*; but the level of the Sea of Galilee (on which depends our knowledge of the true fall of the Jordan) is still uncertain within no less than 300 ft., as are other spots of almost equal moment.

"The course of the ancient roads and their coincidence with the modern tracks has never been examined with the attention it deserves, considering its importance in the investigation of the history.

"The principle on which the modern territorial boundaries are drawn, and the towns and villages allotted between one district and another, would probably throw light on the course of the boundaries between the tribes and the distribution of the villages, which form the most puzzling point in the otherwise clear specifications of the Book of Joshua.

"4. Geology.—Of this we are in ignorance of almost every detail. The valley of the Jordan and basin of the Dead Sea is geologically one of the most remarkable spots on the earth's surface. To use the words of Sir Roderick Murchison, 'It is the key to the whole of the geology of the district.' Its Biblical interest is equally great. To name but one point. The decision of the question whether any volcanic changes have occurred round the margin of the lake within the historical period, may throw a new aspect over the whole narrative of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, which has hitherto been interpreted almost wholly without reference to the geological evidence of the ground.

"5. Natural Sciences.—Botany, Zoology, Meteorology.—These are at present but very imperfectly known, while the recent investigations of Mr. Tristram, limited as they necessarily were, shew that researches are likely to furnish results of no common scientific interest. Naturalist after naturalist will devote himself for years to the forests of South America or the rivers of Africa. Why should we not have some of the same energy and ability applied to the correct description of the lilies and cedars, the lions, eagles, foxes, and ravens of the Holy Land?

"It will perhaps be said that many of the points above enumerated have been already examined—that Robinson, Stanley, Rosen, and others have done much in the department of topography; that Hooker, and more recently Tristram, have reported on the botany; that Roth and Tristram have brought home shells, birds, and eggs; that the researches of M. Lartet on the geology of the Dead Sea, and those of De Vogué and De Sauley on archæology, are on the eve of publication. This is true: but without intending to detract from the usefulness or the credit of the labours of these eminent men, it is sufficient to observe that their researches have been partial and isolated, and their results in too many cases discrepant with each other. What is now proposed is an expedition composed of thoroughly competent persons in each branch of re-

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\* See Sir Henry James's Letter to "The Times," Jan. 28, 1865.



search, with perfect command of funds and time, and with all possible appliances and facilities, who should produce a report on Palestine which might be accepted by all parties as a trustworthy and thoroughly satisfactory document.

"It is hoped that an arrangement may be made by which Captain Wilson will be able to remain for a few months in the country after he has completed the survey of Jerusalem and the levelling between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, and it will not be difficult to find competent persons to undertake the other departments named above. The annual cost of each investigator may be taken roughly at £800 (including both remuneration and expenses).

"The fund will be under the general control of a committee, aided by a small executive council chosen by the committee from its own body.

"On the council will devolve the charge of administering the affairs of the fund, reporting periodically to the committee.

"The practicability of such an undertaking as that now proposed has been amply proved by the success of the 'Assyrian Excavation Fund,' formed in 1853, for prosecuting researches in the Mounds of Assyria, for which a large sum was raised by private subscription, and by which, during the short time it existed, much was effected. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with characteristic liberality, shewed his approbation of the project by becoming its patron and subscribing to the fund.

"The following noblemen and gentlemen have already consented to join the committee:—Archbishop of York, Duke of Argyll, Duke of Devonshire, Bishop of London, Bishop of Oxford, Bishop of Ely, Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir S. Morton Peto, M.P., Dean of Westminster, Dean of Christ Church, Rev. George Williams, Rev. Samuel Martin, Westminster, Mr. James Fergusson, Mr. Henry Reeve, Professor Owen, Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., Mr. William Tite, M.P., Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P., Rev. A. W. Thord, Dr. William Smith, Rev. Norman M'Leod, M. Antonio Panizzi, and Canon Ernest Hawkins. Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Grove."

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## Original Documents.

### EARLY CHARTERS RELATING TO THE CITY AND COUNTY OF CORK.

*(Continued from p. 452.)*

S. p. & f. qd' ego Will' Sarsfelde civis C. dedi Edmonde S. unum ortum in le Narde suburb' C. int' ter' Robt' Gowlle ex orient' et ter' predicti E. ex occid' et viam commun' ex boreali et aust'. Hend', &c., red' annatim xiv. denar'. Et Petrus Copinger meum balliv' instituo. Dat' apud C. xii. Junii, anno 1554. Test' Johan' Lombard et Dominico Skyddy.

S. p. & f. qd' ego Georgius Myaghe als' Mede civ' C. dedi, &c., Will' S. unum ortulum in Shandon juxta C. inter ter' Willi' Skyddy ex orient' et ter' Monasterii de Shandon ex occid' et int' viam com' reg' ex boreali ad gardin' Edmundi Clery ex aust' infer'. Hend', &c., sub conditione seq' quandocunque ego G. solv' W. xviii. marc' Ang' mon' potero reintrare pred' ort', &c. Test' Petre Copinger Notario ac Jacobo Anlene et Robt' Copinger. Dat' apud C. iii. Nov' anno 1554.

IN Dei nom' Amen. Visis, &c., circumstanciis causæ matrimonialis inter Eliciam lathe Yhwrowe parte ex una et Maur' McClense ex alt', &c. Nos Patric' Roche Archidia' C., &c., declaramus matrimon' int' predict' M. et E. verum et legit' esse; et matrimon' contract' int' predict' M. et Johan' ni Carroll irritamus; vero matrimon' predict' M. et E. confirmamus; lat', &c., in ecclesia S. Petri, Cork, xvii. Jan. MDLIV. Test' Mag' Will' Walsh, Rico' Thankard, Rogero Skyddy, Thoma Meyram, Jacobo Goull, Will' Tirri, Will' Sarsfeld, Will' Gowll, Geo' Skyddy, et multis aliis utriusque sexus.

S. p. & f. qd' ego Walterus Morwghe civ' C. f. et h. Thomæ M. dedi Will' Sarsfeilld civ' C. domum mansionis David M. quequidem dom' jacet in long' int' dom' meam ex occid' et muros dictæ civ' ex orient' in lat' int' ter' Willi' Tyrry ex boreali et ter' meam ex aust'. Sub conditione sequenti quandocunque ego predict' W. et hed' solv' W. S. x. marcas Ang' mon' poterimus reintrare, &c., ac Will' Myaghe civ' C. meum balliv' constituo. Dat' apud C. xvii. Feb. anno reg' Philippi et Mariæ quarto. Test' supradicto Will' M. Rico' Martell, Willo' Wyche, Dominico Branaghe civ' C. Rico' Tankard pub' not' et aliis.

\* S. p. et f. qd' nos parvi canonici et choresti Eccles' Cathedralis S. Patricii juxta Dublin ex unanimi consensu, &c., dedimus Patricio Sarsfeld de Bagottrath gent. omnia castra, ter', &c., cujuscunq' sint generis naturæ seu speciei in villis locis cognitis et campis de Lucan in com' Dublin, &c. Hend' prefato P. S. hed', &c., in perp' de capit' dnis' feod'. Red' nob' predictis parvis canon' et chorest' et succes' nostris l. solid'. Sciant insuper nos parv' canon' et chorest' ordinasse dilect' nob' in Christo Thomam Bryne et Johan' Richard

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\* This document, relating to the choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, occurring amongst the collection, it was deemed advisable to insert it here.

nostros attornat'. Dat' secundo die Sept. anno Eliz. quinto. Signed by me Sir Robert Mohun, by me Sir Richard . . .

THIS indent' made at C. viii. daie of June, 1563, betwixt Will' S. of C. Ald', and Edmond fitz Richard of same, and Johanna his wife. Witnesseth that said W. by the advice of Walter fitz Thomas Moroughe, hath given to said E. and J. a house in said Walter's mess', lying in length from Walter fitz Gefrey Galwey's mess' on N. to the king's wall on S., and in breadth from said W. M.'s land on E. to the land also on W. To have for xl. years, yielding yearly viiis. ivd.

THIS indent' made xx. June, 1564, between Will' S. of C. Ald' and Cornell Mc'Donoghe Mc'Henesye of same, labourer. Wit' said W. S. hath demised to C. a garden in Shandon, situated betwixt the garden of Will' Skiddies culder house on E., the void ground pertaining to Richard Roche on W., the king's high way on N., and the fall of the rock on S. To have for xiiii. years, yielding yearly half of all the fruit, &c., growing in said garden.

S. p. et f. qd' ego Will' S. dedi Mauricio f. Ricardi Roch unum mess' in civ' C. in quo Ricardus Mattheue nunc inhab' cum uno domo, quod' mess' jacet int' mess' Jacobi Roch ex aust' et mess' Willi' Tyrrie ex boreali et stratam reg' ex orient' et muros civ' ex occid' et dimid' unius acr' ter' juxta cursum aquarum de Loghuemabog ac etiam unum gardin' juxta cimiterium Eccles' Beatæ Mariæ Virg' in Shandon quodquid' gard' Johan' Omullawue calcearius tenet ad ter' annor'. Hend' prefat' M. R. hed' ad usum Helene Roch ux' filii mei T. S. et assignat' predict' H. Hend' de capit' dnis' feod', ac Johan' Roch fratrem predicti Maur' meum attornat' ordinavi. Dat' viii. Sept. anno reg' Eliz' octavo 1566.

P. U. p' p' me Walter Morrowgh civ' C. fecisse Ricardum Mathewe, meum balliv' recuperand' posses' domus mancionis meæ in prefata civ' quequid domus jacet in long' int' dom' mancionis David Morrowgh ex orient' et dom' mansi-onis Edmundi Ricardi ex occid' in lat' inter ter' predicti W. ex aust' et mess' Willi' Tyrrie ex boreali et post posses', &c., deliverand' seisin' Adamo Gowll ejusd' civ' mere'. Dat' apud C. vii. Julii anno M D LXVII.

HÆC indent' facta apud C. xviii. Jan. M D LXVIII. Inter Will' S. civ' C. et Will' Mc'Clanse suamque uxorem. Test' qd' ego predict' W. dedi, &c., W. Mc'C. unum ortum cum pert' in tenemento de Sandoun juxta C. in long' a via com' regali ex orient' et via com' ad cimiterium sanctæ Katerinæ ex occid'. In lat' a via com' reg' ex boreal' et ortum Maur' Roch ex aust'. Hend' ad ter' xvi. an'. Red' dimid' omnium fructuum ibi crescen' &c.

INDENT' made 3 Nov. 1573, betwixt Thomas S. of C. and John Thyckpeny. Wit' that said T. S. hath demised to J. T. the newe house with a small cloase or backsyde, in length from common strete on W. to the kyll house on E., in breadth from Andrew Galwey is land on S. to the land lately belonging to Edmond Whyt on N., excepting the taverne and two sellars of said house. To have for one year, yielding fyve pounds.

THIS indent' made viii. day of Aug', anno 1573, betwixt Will' Artor of C. and Will' S. Wit' that whereas the Maior, baylefs and Commonalty of C. by indent' dated vii. Sep' 3<sup>o</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup> VI. did demise unto said W. A. a lytle high castell by the key on S. side, with the appurt' for 11 years, yielding yearly

three pounds of wax. I said W. A. have, &c., sett, &c., unto said W. S. all right which I had by same indent'. To have said lyttle castle with all the appurt' to said W. S. (Seal, A rose.)

INDENT' made x. Aug. 1575, betwixt Will' S. of C. Ald' and James f. Joh. f. James Barry of Pollykerry, gent. Wit' that said W. S. hath devised to said J. B. a water myll and eight acres of land in Gleanmeyr by Sarsfields court, lyeing between the way of Castlekyrky on N. to water of Gleanmeyr by Pollykerry on the S., and the water of Gleanmeyr on E. and W. To have said myll for xx. years, yielding yearly xls. v $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

S. p. & f. qd' nos Ricardus Myaghe de Kynsale et Robertus Myaghe de eadem mercat' pro quadam summa pecuniæ nobis pifat' Rico' et Robto' per Thomam Sarsfeld de civ' C. solut', concess' pifat' T. S. omnia, &c., Castell ny parky juxta K. Gnockneheily, Cullbalynanebeg, Lyskahane et Gullkarne in com' C. Hend' in perpet'. Insuper Patrie' Powneche nostrum attornat' ordinav'. Dat' 2 Nov. 1576.

Indent' 2 Dec' 1577, should afsd' Ric' et Rob' pay said T. S. xx*li*. xiiis. before last day of Oct. in Spanish ryalls, called ryalls de platt, at the rate of a ryall de platt to every syx pence of said xx*li*. xiiis., said lands to be to behoufe of said R. and R.

ELIZABETH, &c., Inspeximus quendam special' clam' posit' per Thomam S. de C. Ald', Will' S. f. et h. predicti T. et Jacob' S. f. predicti T. sup' quend' finem levat' int' Nich' Walsh armig' et Johan' Bayes gen' quer' et Ricard' Power Baron de Curraghemore et Dominam Caterinam Power als' Barry ux' ejus defore'. Mem' qd' T. S. de C. Ald', Will' S. et Jacob' S. predict' term' S. Trinit' vid' xiv. Junii anno Eliz. xxxviii. pred' T. pro tenem' in Sarsfild's courte et Thowe Tarsselagh, pred' W. pro Barry's court et pred' J. pro tenem' in Killehorie et Ballyshangbarve in eod' fine specificat' omnia, &c., ad requisit' pred' W. S., &c., duximus exemplificand'. Test' Nicho' Walsh milit' cap' Justic', &c., apud Dublin xxiii. Maii anno reg' xxii.

N. U. p' p' me Edmund' S. de C. Ald' teneri, &c., W. S. de ead' Ald' in cc. *lib'* solvend' eid' W. ad voluntat' pred' W. Dat' v. Dec. 1577. Where a controversie dependeth betwixt the above E. S. and his uncle W. S. concerning the profits of said E.'s tenem', weares, and fishings during the time said E. alledged that said W. received the same for said E.'s father and grandfather's goods, &c., for ending which said W. and E. have submitted themselves to the awarde of George Miagh f. Robt' of C. Ald', and Patrick f. Piers Gould of same, merch'. (Seal, E. S.)

INDENT' made 3 Feb. 1578, betwixt Will' S. and his son Thomas of C. Ald', and David Morough of same, fyssher. Wit' said W. and T. have let unto said D. M. a house cont' foure bays in said cittie lyeing from the cittie wall on E. to Walter Morrogh's house on W., in bredth from Patryck Gowll f. Piers land on N. to Andrew Galwey's land on S. To have to D. M. for xxxi. years, yielding yearly vis. viiiid.

INDENT' made 21 Feb. 1578, betwixt Will' S. and his son Thomas of C. Ald' and Edmond Verdon of same, carpenter. Wit' that said W. and T. have demised to said E. a corne myll and 8 acres of arable land lyeing betwixt the way of Castellkirby by Curryhullagh, said W.'s land, on the N. the water of Gleanmeyr by Pollykerry on S., and said water on E., &c., during one year and so



on at the will of W. S., yielding yearly *ivs. vid.*, also three parts of such corn as shall be ground in said mill toll free and to hopper free. (Seal, A stag.)

INDENT' made viii. Dec., 1581, betwixt Thomas S. of C. Ald', and David Mya, weaver. Wit' that said T. hath demised to said D. a garden in Shandon, between the garden of Arthur Skiddy's culver house on E., the royal ground pertaining to Maurice Roch f. Rich<sup>d</sup> on W., the Queene's high way on N., and the fall of the Rock on S. To have during xii. years, yielding yearly the moytie of all the fruits growing in said garden.

WE hear variance, &c., dependeth long time between Thomas S. of C. Ald'. son and heir to Will' S. dec', and James S. of C. merch', second son of said W., for the right of a stone house in the mes' of said W., situated in breadth between Stephen Cockvey f. Andrew land on S. and Edmond White's land on N., in length between the Queen's street on W. and the land of said T. on E., and like variance, &c., concerning a park within the franchysse of said citie called Parckyhoolichane and Hore's land in Barryes country, all which land, &c., T. claimed by the last will of his father W. S., which otherwise should descend to said T., son and heir of W., and now claimed by said T. by reason of a former conveyance duly performed. For that said parties have submitted to the determination of us John Water, Christopher Water, and Edmond Sarsfild of C. Ald', We having called both parties before us, and having examined will, &c., we order that said J. after Michelmas next shall enjoy said stone house, &c., from the kyle house on E. and on W. with the taverne sellars, and also Parckyhoolichane and all Hore's land, being two plowelands. To have to J. S. his heirs, &c., rem' to said T., and that said J. do pay T. viiis. yearly, and further that said J. S. shall pay T. S., &c., 40*li*. Dated 5 Sep. 1583.

INDENT' made vi. Jan., 1584, between Thomas S. of C. Ald' and Will' O'Brughly of same, fisher. Wit' said T. hath demised to W. a garden late in occupation of Will' OKyfe, smyth, near C., by West Shandon Abbey, more and near the well called Tuburyvrianogh. To have for xx. years, yielding yearly iiis. *ivd*.

WHEREAS M<sup>r</sup> Thomas S. of C. Ald' and meself have been appointed for the cittie of C. Burgeses to this last parliament, and for want of sufficient money to furnish us Stephen Tyrry Mayor of C., the Bailiffs, Counsell, and Commons of same have given us a bill of xxviii*li*. xis. viii*d*. subscribed by Henry Saunders, Ensigne bearer to Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Norreis, Esq., Vice-President of Mounster, bearing date ... Nov. 1585, with auctoritie to sell said bill in Dublin for xviii*li*. ster., which was done. Therefore I do confess by these presents to have received by the hands of T. S. my portion of said bill, that is nyne pounds. Therefore I do acquit said T. S. his heirs, &c. Witness my seale and name, JOAN MYAGHE. (Seal, A rude shield with a chevron charged with four crosses.)

Endorsed.—Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Stephen Creaghe, Rich' Arthour, Warram Miaghe. M<sup>r</sup> Justice Miaghe is acquittance for his part being £9, sould for M<sup>r</sup> Saunders' bill of 28*li*. 11*s*. 8*d*. due to the cittie for diet of soldiers.

(To be continued.)

## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

*March 23.* SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., V.-P., in the chair.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited a Saxon spear-head found at Shepperton, Middlesex.

W. J. THOMS, Esq., exhibited two Chinese vessels of very uncertain date, so great is the conservation in the forms of Chinese works of this nature. Mr. John Williams, F.S.A., stated that he had decyphered the inscriptions, but they were totally devoid of interest, and furnished no clue to the date.

The DIRECTOR then proceeded to give a most interesting account of the acquisitions made to his own department in the British Museum. There are probably not more than one or two men in this country who could read such a paper as Mr. Franks laid before the Society on this occasion—not more than one or two, that is, who could combine with so wide a range of antiquarian lore so much depth and accuracy. It would be hopeless for us to attempt to give any idea of the great fertility of illustration which the Director brought to bear upon this subject. The paper will we presume be published in the Society's proceedings. We are glad to find that the Director contemplates making an annual contribution of this nature. It would be difficult to give the Society a more entertaining or more instructive evening. The paper was illustrated by drawings which the Director had executed himself.

*March 30.* FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

Notice was given of the Anniversary Meeting.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a letter relating to jewelled ornaments on the Garter of the Sovereign Order.

Captain A. C. TUPPER, F.S.A., exhibited some interesting flint implements which had come from the neighbourhood of Prince Edward's Island.

Captain A. G. DUFF exhibited a curious worked stone implement of peculiar shape from Burmah. Fragments of it ground to powder, and of similar implements, were held by the natives, as Captain Duff was informed, to be an infallible specific for ophthalmia.

H. LITTLEDALE, Esq., exhibited through C. S. Percival, F.S.A., LL.D., a very beautiful Saxon fibula, from Kempstone, Bedfordshire. It will be remembered that last summer some interesting objects from an Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the same site were laid before the Society by Mr. Percival.

G. G. FRANCIS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Charter of Confirmation of Henry III. to the Burgesses of Sweyneshie, i.e. Swansea, dated at Northampton, 8th March, 1234.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq., M.P., exhibited the original portrait of Sir Michael Stanhope, of which a copy had previously been exhibited by Earl Stanhope. The interest of the portrait resides in a curious inscription, which has hitherto defied all attempts at solution; for the solutions hitherto proposed can scarcely be held to satisfy any one but their authors.

FELIX SLADE, Esq., exhibited a glass vase which Mr. Franks had decided was Roman, from its close resemblance to a vase from the Pourtales collection, recently bought by the British Museum, and which had been found with other Roman remains at Amiens, the ancient Samaroboria.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A., communicated two documents, one, illustrating the tyrannous rule of Cromwell's army in Ireland, and the other, shewing that the Protector's uncle, Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchinbrooke, held a Patent place of "Master of His Highnes Game."

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., Secretary, read a paper on the Island of Lady Holm, Windermere.

*April 6.* J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting. The Auditor's report was read, and thanks were returned to the Auditors, and especially to the Treasurer, for his zealous and faithful services.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited eight miscellaneous volumes of theology, from an old monastery at Erfurt.

The Rev. E. E. ESTCOURT, F.S.A., communicated a copy of a Warrant in the Lord Chamberlain's office, illustrative of a lady's costume in the sixteenth century, and bearing especially on the meaning of the word "byliments," which would appear to have been a kind of border on the hood.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Director, exhibited a bronze head from Thaxstead.

J. C. ROBINSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of my Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, a Limoges tazza and cover, and a crystal-hilted spoon and fork from the Pourtales collection; also a series of four silver dishes and four silver spoons, and a gold coin discovered in pulling down a house at Rouen. On this very interesting

exhibition the Director read a paper, and Mr. Robinson made some remarks. The Director was the first to discover that the arms on the tazza were those of Antoine Sanguin Cardinal de Mendon, uncle to the famous Duchesse d'Estampes. The tazza was painted by Pierre Raymond. Its date may be inferred from the fact that Cardinal Sanguin was born about 1497.

The silver dishes were of extremely beautiful workmanship, of a Gothic character. The coin along with which they were found was one of Philippe of Valois, who reigned from 1328 to 1360.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., F.S.A., LL.D., communicated a paper on two Rolls of the fifteenth century.

*April 24.* St. George's Day falling this year on a Sunday, the Anniversary was held on Monday the 24th, at 2 p.m., FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, and subsequently EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

Mr. William Chappell and Mr. William Smith were nominated scrutators of the ballot.

At half-past two the PRESIDENT took the chair, and proceeded to deliver his annual address, consisting in the main of obituary notices of the Fellows deceased during the year ending April 5th, 1865. The President also expressed his regret that it was not in his power to announce the fulfilment of the hope to which he had given utterance on the anniversary of 1864, namely, that the Judge of the Court of Probate would accede to the request made to him by this Society in unison with the Camden Society, praying for increased facilities to literary inquirers desirous of consulting ancient wills. The President enlarged on the services rendered in the matter of the Printed Books and the manuscripts respectively belonging to the Society by C. Knight Watson, Esq., Secretary, and by C. S. Perceval, Esq., F.S.A., LL.D., and proposed that the minute of Council recording thanks to those gentlemen (Nov. 15, 1864) should receive the concurrence of the anniversary meeting, which was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., then proposed that the meeting should record its sense of the great services which Mr. Franks was ever rendering to the Society by his ample knowledge, and readiness in imparting the same. A proposition which we need scarcely say did not meet with a single dissentient voice.

Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., proposed, and LORD HENNIKER seconded, a vote of thanks to the President for his address, coupled with a request that he would allow it to be printed and circulated among the Fellows forthwith. This request was acceded to by the President.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the council and officers for the ensuing year :—



*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*—The Earl Stanhope, President; John Winter Jones, Esq., V.-P.; Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., V.-P.; William Tite, Esq., M.P., V.-P.; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer; Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., M.A., Director; Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., Auditor; Thomas Lewin, Esq., M.A., Auditor; Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D.; John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.; Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*—Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P., M.A., Auditor; Clements Robert Markham, Esq., Auditor; John Bruce, Esq.; Henry Christy, Esq.; Benjamin Ferrey, Esq.; Edward Basil Jupp, Esq.; Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.P., M.A.; Edmund Oldfield, Esq., M.A.; Sir James Sibbald David Scott, Bart.; Lord Talbot de Malahide.

*Secretary.*—C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.

May 4. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

EARL STANHOPE exhibited a very interesting broadside, giving an account of the Highland army at Derby in 1745.

CHARLES FAULKNER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two sketches of tombs of infants, dug up in Bloxham Church, Oxon, some few years ago.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, communicated a note on the portrait of Sir Michael Stanhope, in which he had, beyond all rational doubt or cavil, succeeded in decyphering the enigmatical inscription. Mr. Franks's ingenuity in efforts like these amount, as is well known, to genius. The inscription must henceforth be considered to be as follows: ΠΙΣΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΑΛΑΝΟΣ. The termination ΟΣ for ΗΣ in the latter word might excite obloquy, but Mr. Franks shewed there was no reasonable ground for it by comparing similar blunders in the same word at that period. The word *ἀπλανος* is used in that sense in the motto of the Montmorenci family. The puzzle against which Lord Macaulay and others knocked their heads in vain is now solved.

Mr. FRANKS also communicated some notes on a Roman coffin recently found at Bow.

JOHN BROWNE, Esq., exhibited a silver-gilt watch in the shape of a death's-head, which gave rise to considerable discussion. An inscription on it gave out that it was a gift of Francis II. to Mary Queen of Scots; but both the Latin and the letters of this inscription were open to much criticism as to date and genuineness. It was not pretended for a moment that the face or works were other than comparatively modern. All the interest of the watch resided in the very curious death's-head case. Whether it belonged to Mary Queen of Scots or not, it was unquestionably a very beautiful piece of workmanship. It would have been interesting to compare Mr. Browne's watch with that in the possession of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., and which descended to his family from Mary Seton.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated to the Society a most valuable paper on a dial of the Earl of Essex, exhibited by Edward Dalton, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. This paper brought out fully all the best qualities for which Mr. Bruce's pen is ever conspicuous. Accuracy in research, shrewdness in divination, elegance of style, liveliness of narrative—all these rendered this paper one of the most valuable which has for a long period been laid before the Society, and which will no doubt win for it a place in the *Archæologia*.

May 11. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

EARL STANHOPE informed the meeting that at the first meeting of the Council after the news of the assassination of President Lincoln had reached this country he had submitted for approval an address of condolence to the American Minister in London, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, which had met with the unanimous assent of the Council, and was sent to the Legation on the 3rd of May. A reply had been received from Mr. Adams on the 5th, and both the address and the reply were read to the meeting by the Secretary. They are worded as follows:—

“Somerset House, May 2, 1865.

“SIR,—We the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries held this day at Somerset House—a Society which has the gratification to comprise among its Honorary Members several of the most distinguished citizens of the United States—desire to express to you in the name of the Society the deep concern and horror which we feel at the tidings of the atrocious crime which has recently been perpetrated.

“Impressed as we are with the vast importance on every ground that pacific and friendly relations should always continue between England and the United States, we feel the full extent of the loss sustained in the late President who, as we are well convinced, had that object sincerely at heart.

“We desire to offer to you, Sir, and to your fellow-countrymen now in London, the expressions of our sincere sympathy and condolence, and we hope that you may be inclined to accept these expressions in the same spirit in which they are tendered.

“We have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your very obedient servants,

“STANHOPE, President,” &c., &c.

To this address the following is the reply:—

“Legation of the United States,  
May 5, 1865.

“SIR,—I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 3rd instant, and of the address of the President and other officers of the Society of Antiquaries, made to me upon the late mournful event which has happened in the United States.

“That it should have been drawn up, as you say, by the President, is only in consonance with many earlier acts of kindness and courtesy toward me since I have been in this country.

"I feel very sensibly the friendly interest taken by the gentlemen who sign this address in the situation in which the people of the United States have been placed by this fearful catastrophe, as well as the sympathy extended to myself. I pray them on behalf of my fellow-countrymen in London, to be assured of their cordial reciprocation of the sentiments which they so honourably express in regard to the preservation of amity and regard between the two nations.

"I am, your obedient servant,

"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a lengthy paper on the "Use of the Nocturnal" in illustration of the Dial of the Earl of Essex exhibited at the previous meeting.

With the same object, Mr. MORGAN exhibited five astronomical instruments of German workmanship from his own valuable collection of contrivances for the measurement of time.

The DIRECTOR also exhibited a square dial.

W. L. LAWRENCE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some iron shackles, a bit, and a pruning-hook found in clearing Whittington wood on his property in Gloucestershire. The presence of some Roman coins in the immediate vicinity, together with the close resemblance of the implements to those found at Wycomb, (also on Mr. Lawrence's property,) led to the inference that these were of Roman work.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a portrait of a lady which Mr. Scharf had identified as that of Margaret, wife of Philip III. of Spain.

M. H. BLOXAM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a remarkably fine bronze celt found at Wolvey, Warwickshire; a small bronze hammer from Rugby, and two drawings of post-Reformation frescoes formerly at Nuneaton Church, Warwickshire.

G. G. FRANCIS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some very interesting drawings of ancient helmets found at Ogmores, Glamorganshire, and executed nearly forty years ago. The story goes that these helmets were sent up to London for exhibition before this Society as far back as 1818, but that they were lost in the transit. Certain it is that they never came before the Society. They appear to have been extremely interesting remains, and as the Director stated, unique in this country, being specimens of Roman work of a very curious character. The Society was all the more indebted to Mr. Francis for ferreting out the original drawings of them.

Mr. FRANCIS also exhibited two Egyptian *shabtis* or sepulchral figures of blue porcelain, a polychrome Phœnician glass bottle found at Mēlos or Milo, closely resembling one for which the Society was indebted to the liberality of Dr. Lee, and three charters granted to Swansea by William de Breosa in 1305, by Edward II. in 1312, and by Edward III. in 1332.

W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a very interesting paper

on certain documents illustrative of the history of magic in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

A paper by Mr. Lewis on "Roman London" was ordered to be considered as read, having already, in substance, been laid before the Society.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

*May 5.* The MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the chair.

A memoir by Mr. Frank Calvert was read, on the site and remains of Cebrene, in continuation of his interesting contributions relating to the ancient geography and antiquities of the Troad. The territory of Cebrenia has been assigned by all modern writers to the northern or right bank of the Scamander, their conjectures having been based chiefly on certain passages in the writings of Strabo and Xenophon. On careful examination, however, of the evidence thus afforded, Mr. Calvert, whose minute personal investigations of the localities have thrown much light on the topography of the Troad, had arrived at the conclusion that Cebrenia lay to the south of Ilium, on the left bank of the Scamander, and that the plains of which it consisted, according to the account given by Strabo, are to be identified with the fertile valley of the Menderé; and, guided by some incidental mention of its metropolis in the history of Xenophon, Mr. Calvert proceeded to make search for the site, and ascertained that extensive remains of a fortified city of great antiquity exist on the hill of Tchali-Dagh, (Bush Mountain,) near the village of Turkmanli, which appear to have been wholly overlooked by Leake, Webb, and other writers. They probably mark the position of Cebrene. The walls are of great strength; five gates are to be traced, with extensive vestiges of ancient edifices of massive masonry. Tombs are found all around the city walls; they have mostly been opened, but in a few hitherto intact Mr. Calvert discovered relics of early character, such as vases, a terra-cotta head, ornaments of gold and silver, &c. In one of the tombs excavated an inscription of considerable importance was found on the inner face of one of the side slabs. Mr. Calvert obtained likewise numerous coins of Cebrene in silver and bronze, the device on the former being a ram's head, on other coins the head of Apollo appears. The origin of the city seems to have been purely Phrygian. After the Greek immigration into Asia Minor, a colony was sent to Cebrene by the Æolians.

The Rev. W. Greenwell, President of the Tyneside Archæological Club, related the results of his examination of several remarkable barrows in the North Riding of Yorkshire during the previous summer. The numerous grave-hills in the elevated district between the Tees and the Derwent are locally known as "houes," the vestiges of tribes of kindred origin doubtless with those settled further north, as far as Northumberland; the mode of burial, the fashion of arms, weapons, &c., are the same, and the crania indicate the like physical peculiarities. There are, however, marked differences which it is essential to the ethnologist to analyse, and Mr. Greenwell's careful researches have thrown much light on the early occupation of the north-eastern parts of Yorkshire. Besides the "houes," the traces of habitations occur, as in Northumberland, usually termed "hut-circles," which



abound on the Cheviots; nor are there wanting in Yorkshire some examples of the mysterious rock-markings which have of late excited so much interest in the more remote northern district, and had been brought under the notice of the Institute by the late Duke of Northumberland. The small hill-forts are very numerous in the north, indicating occupation by many small tribes living in constant warfare, probably near hunting-grounds or pasturage; but in Yorkshire the strongholds are rare and far apart, whilst several long lines of embankment occur, which may have been divisions of territory, or have served as enclosures for the cattle. A very singular fact is presented to us in Yorkshire in the profusion of implements of flint, arrow-heads, knives, saws, &c., found scattered over the surface, in some places by thousands, and evidently made on the spot, as is shewn by the abundance of waste chippings, &c. The material had, however, been obtained from a distance, no flint existing in the strata of the district. The peculiarities in the mode of burial were next fully detailed by Mr. Greenwell, the grave-mound first noticed being one of the remarkable "long-barrows," very rare in Yorkshire, and situated near Ebberston and the Scamridge Dikes. Here some unusual facts were brought to light, and the interments were without cremation. The remains were those of about fourteen bodies, and they were scattered in much disorder, the bones broken and dislocated, and in no instance found in their relative positions; the flesh, as it seemed, must have been removed previously to interment; the skulls were broken, and the general appearances had irresistibly suggested the notion that the grave-mound belongs to a period when slaves or captives were actually slain and eaten in the funeral feasting. Mr. Greenwell cited the statements of Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, and Pliny as corroborative of the supposition that anthropophagism may have been practised by the early occupants of the British Isles. The next field of his investigations was in the Wolds, north of Driffield, where nearly two hundred barrows exist, called the "Danes' Graves." The mound in this instance was of chalk rubble, the deposit having been placed in an oblong cavity in the natural surface of the ground; the body was closely doubled up, and the hands placed upon the chin; occasionally an urn of plain fashion was placed behind the head. In one remarkable instance two goats had been deposited with the corpse. The crania in these graves are pronounced by the skilful comparative anatomist, Dr. Thurnam, to be of the "brachycephalic" type, distinctive of the race which interred in round barrows and stone cists, but approaching nearer to the Scandinavian type. Objects of iron occasionally occurred. Mr. Greenwell proceeded to describe some of the "houes" on the moors near Whitby. Here traces of burning appeared; a number of jet beads were found, which had been scattered over the remains, probably of a female, after cremation; and accompanying a second interment there was an urn ornamented with numerous impressed lines in herring-bone fashion. In the course of further explorations, of which a minute relation was given, Mr. Greenwell collected a mass of curious evidence, which will be fully detailed in his memoir in the *Journal of the Institute*. Numerous sketches of highly-decorated urns and other relics were submitted to the meeting, and also of objects of flint, including arrow-heads of the most skilful workmanship. In some instances flint chippings occurred in the mounds, with broken pottery in abundance, and rarely

any relic of bronze or other metal. Mr. Greenwell closed this valuable memoir by some remarks on the curious facts elicited in regard to the mixed interments by cremation and inhumation. He had arrived at the conclusion that the "houes" are the burial-places of one people, and were raised during a period which, ending some centuries before our era, goes back to times very long prior to that date.

Mr. Greenwell's opinion that some of the Yorkshire grave-mounds disclosed evidence of cannibalism in remote British antiquity, gave occasion for an animated discussion, and was strongly controverted by several members. It may be remembered that certain indications of such barbaric usages were obscurely noticed by Mr. Cardew in the extensive deposits of human remains discovered at Helmingham, as related by him at a meeting of the Institute in the previous session.

Amongst objects exhibited there was a glass dish brought by the kindness of Mr. Jeremie, and viewed with much interest as a relic associated with the infancy of Queen Elizabeth. It was briefly noticed in this Magazine in 1800 (vol. lxx. pt. 2, p. 615) as preserved in Dr. Williams' library in Queen's-square, to which it was presented in 1745 by Mr. Anderson. According to tradition it had contained the water for the christening of the royal infant, which took place in the Church of the Friars at Greenwich. It was long preserved in possession of the descendants of Simon Smith, harbinger to Charles II. There are some traces of gilding upon the margin, and also, as supposed, of coats of arms. Mr. Albert Way pointed out that according to the minute relations of the chroniclers, the baptism of the princess had been by immersion, with all the usages of the ancient ceremonial; costly gifts were presented by the Primate and by the other sponsors; the rites were conducted with unusual state, amidst a numerous assembly of the court of Henry VIII.

Canon Rock suggested that this basin, traditionally associated with the history of Elizabeth, may have been used as a laver ("*pelvis ad lavandas manus*"), in which, according to usage, the sponsors washed their hands. The child, after being immersed in the consecrated water in which holy oil blessed on Maundy Thursday is mingled, was delivered by the priest to the sponsors; and as some of the oil might remain on their hands it was ordered, as appears in a Sarum manual cited by Dr. Rock, that they should perform ablution before leaving the church.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sent several personal ornaments of gold, enamelled, and elaborately wrought in the style of the cinquecento period. The Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., brought a silver horn, such as are worn by the Syrian women to raise their veils from their faces; it was obtained at Beyrout; amongst the ornamental work upon it is introduced the double triangle, or mystic "Seal of Solomon." His Excellency the Italian Minister contributed a curious heraldic drawing. Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., brought several miniature portraits; one, in oils, of Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely; a portrait of James II., and one of Alice, Lady Lisle, beheaded in 1685, amongst the victims of Jeffreys' bloody assize after the failure of Monmouth's invasion. No other portrait of the ill-fated lady is known. Mr. Morgan exhibited also an official master-key, from Nuremberg; two chamberlains' official keys; and a curious portraiture in wax of Siefried von Henfenfeld, in 1596.

Mr. Warwick King exhibited, by permission of the Rev. F. Lee, a sepulchral brass of a priest (*ob.* 1520) in the eucharistic vestments and holding a chalice, the right hand raised in benediction; also a portion of one of the memorials in the chapel of the Fromond family, at Cheam Church, Surrey; it represents the Holy Trinity, and the plate, having been detached, proved to be a palimpsest, which presents on the reverse a pair of hands holding a heart, inscribed *HIC EST AMOR MEUS*. Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., brought a bronze implement found near Oswestry, a kind of hammer-head of unusual type. A novel example of the large class of fictitious antiquities of metal stated to be found in railway and other works in London, a dagger inscribed *VIVROS. C.*, was shewn by Mr. Robert Ferguson: the deceptive castings in brass and imitations of antique ornaments are vended in the metropolis with increasing effrontery. Mrs. Short sent a small watch made by Edmund Gilpin, who, as Mr. Morgan remarked, was admitted in 1632 a member of the Clockmakers' Company, founded in the previous year, and of which accordingly he was one of the earliest associates. Mr. Bernhard Smith brought a martel, of German or Italian workmanship, intended to be carried at the saddle-bow, and furnished with a hook for the purpose; also a pole-axe of the kind carried by officers of infantry in the time of Elizabeth. The haft contains a four-sided blade, which can be projected and secured by a spring, so as to double the length of the weapon. Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., brought a painting in oil on alabaster, a curious production of art, in the manner of Bronzino, representing the Ascension. Professor Rogers contributed a singular parchment-roll, 9 ft. in length, lately purchased at Oxford, and consisting of numerous legal forms, directions for the preparation of wills, inventories, &c., the proceedings in the County or Hundred Court, and the like. This unique formulary appears to have been written about 27 Edward I., 1299. Mr. Tregellas brought, by permission of Mr. R. Glover, an hexagonal dish or strainer of glazed earthenware, purchased in Paris, the sides and bottom perforated throughout, and ornamented with numerous impressed roundels, bearing the monogram *IHS*, and a pierced heart. Dr. Rock was of opinion that it might have been of ecclesiastical use, a strainer in which certain cloths might be placed after being employed for sacred purposes. A few small relics found at Widcombe, near Bath, one of them apparently a bronze weight, were sent by Canon Scarth.

At the ensuing meeting, June 2, a notice will be given of a recent discovery of Roman remains at Old Ford, Stratford-le-Bow; the circumstances had been speedily made known to the Society by Mr. H. Peters. An account of some unusual features in the peculiar structures on piles in the lakes of Switzerland will be given by Mr. J. E. Lee, of Caerleon. The preparations for the meeting at Dorchester, to commence on August 1, are satisfactorily progressing. Professor Willis has undertaken to give the architectural history of the noble Abbey Church at Sherborne.



## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*May 10. Annual General Meeting.* DR. JAMES COPLAND, F.R.S., V.-P., in the chair.

The report of the Auditors, the balance-sheet of the Treasurer's accounts, and the lists of associates elected, withdrawn, deceased, and proposed to be removed from the list of associates for non-payment of their subscriptions, were read and adopted. The state of the Association was pronounced to be very satisfactory, an increase of fifty-five members in the year, fifteen withdrawals, thirteen deaths, and six to be removed. A balance of 26*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* in favour of the Society, and every amount discharged.

Thanks for services were voted to the President, Officers, Auditors, &c., and agreed to, and a ballot taken for the executive for the session 1865-66, when the following were reported to be elected :

*President*—The Duke of Cleveland, K.G.

*Vice-Presidents*—The Earl of Effingham; the Lord Boston; the Lord Houghton; Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, Bart.; George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Nathaniel Gould, F.S.A.; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.; J. R. Planché, *Rouge Croix*; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A.

*Treasurer*—T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.

*Sub-Treasurer*—Gordon M. Hills.

*Secretaries*—H. Syer Cuming; Edward Roberts, F.S.A.; Edward Leven, M.A., F.S.A.

*Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*—Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A.

*Palæographer*—Clarence Hopper.

*Curator and Librarian*—George R. Wright, F.S.A.

*Draughtsman*—Henry Clarke Pidgeon.

*Council*—George G. Adams; George Ade; Thomas Blashill; James Copland, M.D., F.R.S.; Augustus Goldsmid, F.S.A.; W. D. Haggard, F.S.A.; J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., F.S.A.; James Heywood, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; George Vere Irving, F.S.A. Scot.; Thomas W. King, F.S.A., *York Herald*; John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; William Calder Marshall, R.A.; Richard N. Philipps, F.S.A.; J. W. Previté; Samuel R. Solly, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; George Tomline, M.P., F.S.A.; C. F. Whiting.

*Auditors*—John Kirke; Charles H. Savory.

The Chairman announced that the Congress would be held at Durham, Aug. 21 to 26, inclusive, His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., President. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

## ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

*April 24.* CHARLES C. NELSON, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The Silver Medal of the Institute, with Five Guineas, the Medals of Merit, and the other prizes, were presented by the Chairman, as under :—

To Mr. John Tavenor Perry, John-street, Adelphi, Associate—the Silver Medal of the Institute, with five guineas.



To Mr. Harry G. W. Drinkwater, Cornmarket-street, Oxford—a Medal of Merit.

To Mr. William Mansfield Mitchell, Clapham Villas, Roundtown Road, Dublin—a Medal of Merit.

To Mr. James Radford, St. Peter's-square, Manchester—a Medal of Merit.

To Mr. R. Phénè Spiers, St. Giles's-street, Oxford, Associate—the Soane Medallion.

To Mr. J. Stacey Davis, Lambe's Buildings, Temple—the late Sir Francis E. Scott's prize of Ten Guineas.

To Mr. Thomas Brown, William-street, Sheffield, Student—the Student's prize in books.

To Mr. James Howes, Jun., Craig's Court, Charing Cross, Student—the Student's prize in books.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, the presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to James Pennethorne, Esq., Fellow, was postponed.

In the course of his remarks on the presentation of the medals, the Chairman mentioned that Mr. J. Tavenor Perry had also been the successful competitor last year for the prize given by the late Sir Francis E. Scott, and had obtained the Pugin Travelling Studentship, which had been awarded for the first time this year. To Mr. R. P. Spiers, he said, had been also awarded a prize in books in 1862, a Medal of Merit from the Institute, and the prize of Ten Guineas given by Mr. Tite, M.P., past President, in 1863; while he had also obtained the Travelling Studentship in 1863, and the Gold Medal in 1864, from the Royal Academy.

*May 1.* GEORGE E. STREET, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair, the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year.

*President*—Alexander J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A., Honorary Fellow.

*Vice-Presidents*—Messrs. C. C. Nelson, F.S.A., G. E. Street, F.S.A., T. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A.

*Honorary Secretaries*—Messrs. J. P. Seddon and C. F. Hayward.

*Honorary Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*—Mr. C. C. Nelson.

*Ordinary Members of Council*—Messrs. A. Ashpitel, F.S.A., E. M. Barry, A.R.A., James Bell, W. A. Boulnoi, Raphael Brandon, J. Gibson, E. P'Anson, Edwin Nash, Wyatt Papworth, S. S. Teulon, J. Whichcord, W. White, M. Digby Wyatt, F.S.A.

*Country Members of Council*—Messrs. J. H. Chamberlain, of Birmingham, and R. K. Penson, of Kidwelly, South Wales.

*Treasurer*—Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.

*Honorary Solicitor*—Mr. Frederic Ouvry, F.S.A.

*Auditors*—Messrs. F. P. Cockerel, Fellow, and R. H. Carpenter, Associate.

The annual report and balance-sheets were read, discussed, and adopted. Thanks were voted to the past President, F. L. Donaldson, Ph.D., on his retiring.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*April 20.* W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. W. Stavenhagen Jones was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Evans exhibited a small collection of Roman gold coins in fine preservation. Among them were *aurei* of Vitellius, Plotina, Lucilla, Pertinax, Severus, Elagabalus, Tacitus, and Maximinus Daza. The most remarkable was a coin of Geta, with the reverse *NOBILITAS*, which, though well known in silver, had not before been observed in gold.

He also exhibited a very fine specimen of the rare *Felicitas Britanniae* medallion, struck in honour of the Restoration of Charles II., May 29, 1660; and a bank-note of the New United States Fractional Currency, for three cents.

Mr. Wintle exhibited a square silver rupee of Akhbar, struck A.H. 987, and an early Indian coin, probably struck in imitation of a Greek coin, of the period when the square lower die had usually a cruciform ornament upon it.

Mr. Vaux, referring to the discovery at Peshawur of a number of milled sixpences of Elizabeth, some of which were exhibited at the last meeting of the Society, mentioned that General Sir Thomas Phillips had in his possession a model of the tomb of the Englishman who was murdered at that place early in the seventeenth century, and who was probably the original owner of the coins.

Mr. Edward Rapp, of Bonn, communicated some remarks upon the denarius bearing the head of Sertorius, and on the reverse, his fawn, with the legend *PROVIDEN. MILITAR.*, a coin which, though usually considered a modern fabrication, he was inclined to regard as possibly genuine, notwithstanding the apparent anachronisms in its types and legends.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen communicated a letter from Mr. Lindsay, of Cork, accepting the proposed attribution of certain coins to David I. of Scotland, which had been engraved in Mr. Lindsay's "*Coinage of Scotland*" as being of Alexander I., a mis-attribution, such as the barbarous character of the legends on the Scottish coins of that period renders most excusable, when but two or three specimens of the type are known.

## OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

### FIRST MEETING, LENT TERM, 1864.

*March 1.* The first meeting was held, by kind permission, in the New Museum, PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, President, in the chair.

The following presents were announced:—

"Sessional Papers of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1863—1864, Part ii. Nos. 1 to 6."

The Rev. H. ESTRIDGE then gave a lecture on "*An Ancient Tumulus at New Grange, in Ireland.*"

"This curious tumulus stands in the middle of a field, about 100 yds. from the road. It is surrounded at its base, at about 16 ft. from it, by a circle of monoliths standing at equal distances along its whole extent: some of these are very large, especially those near the entrance of the subterranean passage, some of which are as much as 9 ft. high, and about the same in circumference. Many of these stones, however, have been sadly mutilated and broken, and some thrown quite down.

"The circumference of the mound at its base is about 380 yds. It is covered with long coarse grass, and some small thorn-trees. The summit is in the form of a basin or amphitheatre, sinking to the depth of about 10 ft. below the rampart or edge. From this rampart to the ground at base must be about 40 ft. This form seems to suggest

the idea that the mound has at some time been used as a place of defence.



General External View of the Mound (looking North).

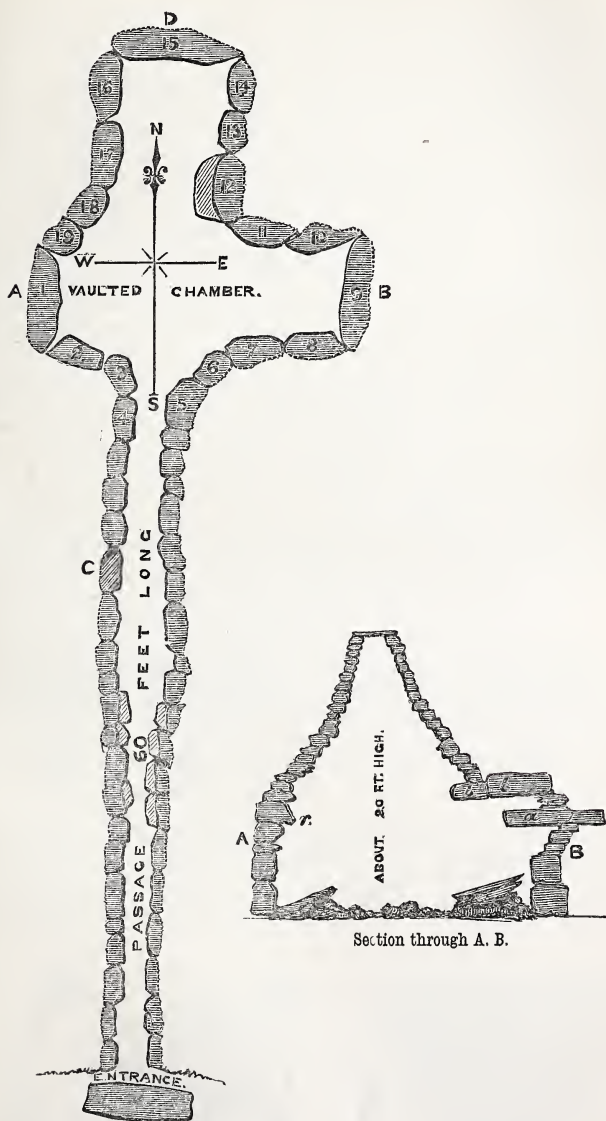
“In the lower part of the embankment, on the south side of the mound, is the entrance to the subterranean chamber. In front of this



Entrance to Subterranean Chamber.

stands the large stone of which I have given a rough sketch on the accompanying Plan. It is partly imbedded in the earth, and forms





PLAN OF SUBTERRANEAN STRUCTURE AT NEW GRANGE, co. MEATH, IRELAND.



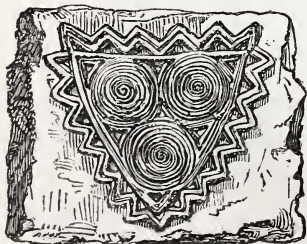
a steep step or threshold about 10 ft. long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide. It is carved, as I have endeavoured to shew, into a series of spiral coils about  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. deep, bordered and filled up in the interstices with curves and zigzags, one end having in addition an extra border of interlaced zigzags. Immediately behind this is the entrance—a small aperture in the embankment, formed by two upright stones, with a third placed on the tops of them. The passage is at first about 4 ft. high, and 2 ft. wide; it is built throughout its whole extent in the same way, i.e. with side stones, having flat ones resting upon them to form a roof. About 19 ft. in, you can no longer advance without stooping very low, or (which indeed is much the easier plan) crawling on your hands and knees. The reason of this is that the side stones are not so upright as at the entrance, but slope inwards till they almost touch at the top, (see Plan). This inconvenience, however, does not last very long. After about 8 ft. of very narrow passage, it again widens so much that you can almost walk upright to the end. Only one of the stones in the passage was carved, as far as I was able to make out; it is the one I have shaded and marked C in the Plan. The pattern of the decoration was of precisely the same character as that on the large stone at the entrance; but it was not so completely covered: it consisted of a few spirals, I think three or four, grouped together with zigzags; something like No. 1 on the Plan, but not so elaborate. The whole passage from entrance to the vaulted chamber is 60 ft. long.

“The chamber itself is a cruciform domed structure, about 20 ft. high. Its two widths (measuring, so to speak, from the extremity of the arms of the cross) are from north to south 26 ft., from east to west 21 ft. The walls are formed by nineteen large monoliths, many of them as much as 8 or 9 ft. high. I have numbered them in the Plan. Their relative size is not correct, but I think they are placed as nearly as can be in their exact position. Above these, as can be seen from the sectional drawing, are placed several large flat stones, overlapping each other, till they reach the edge of the dome, when the stones become much smaller, and are arranged in layers with much more regularity. The flat stone at the extreme top is about 3 ft. across.

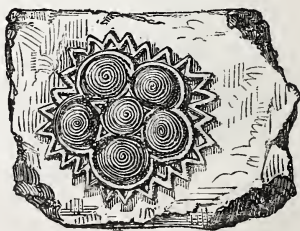
“The arms of the cross are formed by three recesses, varying in depth and height, which I have marked A, B, D in the Plan.

“Recess A, it will be observed, is much shallower than either of the others; indeed, it is so very nearly a continuation of the side of

No. 1.



No. 2.



Specimens of Carved Decoration.

the dome that it can scarcely be called a recess at all. The stone r,

which seems to define a roof more than any other, is about 7 ft. from the floor. On stone 1 occurs the same style of decoration which I observed on stone C in the passage; viz. groups of spiral coils, some of them having one, some two, and some as many as three central points, the intervals being filled with curved or zigzag lines. On the floor of this recess is a curious circular flat stone, slightly hollowed into a basin-like form, very similar to the one in recess B, which I shall presently have to notice. I did not notice that any other stones in this recess were carved or decorated in any way.

"Recess B is far more defined in form and elaborate in ornamentation than either of the others. It is 9 ft. deep; the walls are upright; it has a perfect flat roofing-stone *bb* (originally entire, but now cracked in the place indicated by the dotted line), and under this another large block, *a*, which overhangs the recess like a canopy. In this recess is the large round concave stone before referred to. It is larger and more hollowed out than the one in recess A, and instead of resting on the floor, is placed on another flat stone serving as a base for it. Its dimensions are 41 in. by 36 in., and 9 in. deep (dotted line *a, b*). The carvings in this recess are most beautiful, and require particular notice. The under surface of stone *bb* (see Sectional Plan) is almost entirely covered with the same curious spiral decoration as occurs on other portions of the chamber; some groups resembling the pattern on the large stone at the entrance, and others being like No. 2 of the specimens I have drawn on the Plan. Stone *a* has no ornament underneath, but its edge is carved with great regularity into a very pretty zigzag. I have given some idea of it on the Plan,

No. 3.



Zigzag Ornamented Edge.

No. 4.



Lozenge Pattern Edge Decoration.

No. 3. A third pattern occurs on the edges of the flat stones which cover stones 8 to 10. It consists of a line of lozenge-shaped figures, like No. 3 on the Plan. All the carving in this recess is very regular in its design, and the whole effect is very graceful and elegant, in spite of the huge size of many of the stones.

"The external surface of the stones which form recess D is entirely without carving. But I accidentally discovered some in a place which must have been quite out of sight when the chamber was built. Stone 12 has fallen forward, and by crawling behind it you can see the under surface of the flat stones whose outer edges rest on No. 13 and 14. Here was by far the most perfect piece of carving which I saw in the chamber. Its pattern was like No. 1 of the specimens on the Plan. I think there were three such groups as I have there represented; beautifully regular, and as deep and fresh-looking as though they had been cut yesterday. Its position shews that it, and most probably all the decorated stones, were carved before they were built in: but it is very difficult to understand why so much pains should be bestowed on ornamenting a stone which could never be seen. It is possible that another recess might have once existed

behind 13 and 14, which has since been filled up, but this seems rather to interfere with the manifestly regular design of the entire structure.

"It would be solving a point of great difficulty and interest if we could arrive at anything like a definite idea as to the use for which such a chamber was originally constructed; but antiquaries differ so much in their opinions, that this it is almost impossible to do. Some imagine that it has some connection with Christian religious worship; and this idea would seem to be borne out, to a certain extent, by the cruciform shape of the structure, and the elaborate decoration of the eastern arm of the cross, recess B. Some again, I believe, think they can trace a resemblance, in some degree, to the features of Buddhist antiquity, but on what particular grounds this supposition is founded I have not at present sufficient information to say. I think I cannot do better than quote the following passages on the subject from Wright's *Louthiana*, a highly interesting work on the Antiquities of Louth, published in the year 1758. In speaking of grass-covered mounds, it says:—

"Some of the very largest of this sort I have seen encompassed with a circle of stones pitched on one end, particularly one at Grange, near Drogheda, in which there is a vaulted cave in the form of a cross, with a gallery leading to it 80 ft.<sup>a</sup> long<sup>b</sup>."

"After going on to say that such mounds are of Danish origin, and that their intention was sepulchral, he adds:—

"A remarkable one of this kind' (i.e. with a long narrow gallery leading to the vaulted chamber) 'is that of New Grange, into which I myself, first creeping upon my hands and knees, afterwards walked upright for about 80 ft. to the centre, where I took several drawings of the different cells in it, which are supposed to have been dedicated to the three prime deities of the northern nations, Thor, Odin, and Frega; to whom, 'tis presumed from the stone basins in the niches, they used to offer sacrifices in favour of the dead. This curious cave is fully described in Dr. Molineux's "Natural History of Ireland," pp. 202 to 206. In this cave, when it was first entered, the bones of two dead bodies entire were found upon the floor<sup>c</sup>."

"And again:—

"Thus to the Ostmanians, or Danes, who were constant inhabitants and masters of Ireland from about the year 770 to the time of the English settling there in the time of Henry II. (agreeing with a constant tradition), we may safely attribute the raising of these vast pyramidal hills."

"January, 1862.

T. R."

"P.S. Since writing the above, through the kindness of Col. L——, I have been enabled to insert the following extract from a letter of Mr. Fergusson, an antiquary of considerable research. He says:—

"Your letter 'does not confirm the Buddhist theory further than this—that at Bilsah, at Myeena, at Gozo, and at New Grange, you have similar chambered tunnels, and all accompanied with the convolute scroll as their principal mode of decoration. My *hypothesis* is that New Grange came from the East, along the line indicated, and was erected between the Christian era and the introduction of Christianity into that part of Ireland: but I must look carefully into this again, now that I have a new datum to go upon, as soon as I have a little leisure."

"T. R."

<sup>a</sup> This is a mistake, it is only 60 ft. exact measurement.

<sup>b</sup> *Louthiana*, p. 11.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 15.



The PRESIDENT in a few words summed up the evidence which had been brought forward. He thought it tended to shew that the tumulus belonged to the Christian era, or rather to that era in which a sort of Christianity mixed with paganism existed. He added, that the tumuli might well be of the same date as some of the round towers. As to their purpose, it was not easy to come to any conclusion: possibly they might have been used for the concealment of treasure.

Mr. ESTRIDGE said that this plan of barrow was not confined to Ireland, and referred to another somewhat similar to that described in the paper, on the banks of the Severn, and to which tradition assigned the existence of a long subterraneous passage.

Professor WESTWOOD said he had visited the tumulus just described. He had arrived at Drouth once, through the mistake of the carman who was driving him. He referred those who were interested in the subject to Mr. Wakeman's book, and he called especial attention to the ornamentation on some of the stones belonging to the structure. He had taken careful rubbings, and he had found the patterns very similar to those which he met with in some of the early Irish manuscripts. Hence he thought the sculptured stones were probably of the same date, and he differed in this respect from the view of the President, that they were coeval with many of the round towers. He thought no round towers were earlier than the ninth or tenth century, while these sculptures, he contended, might well be of the sixth or seventh century. This would not be any argument against their being Christian monuments. He considered, finally, as to their purpose, that they were gigantic tombs to kings. The great cromlechs which had been so long considered places of sacrifice, were now admitted by archæologists to be simply burial-places.

Professor PHILLIPS observed that great importance ought to be attached to geographical position in considering these matters. This kind of structure was not found except in the north of Britain, in Ireland, Scotland, and the Shetland Isles—in fact, the country inhabited by the Northmen. In Wiltshire, for instance, although we had the relics of British as well as of Saxon occupation, we found no similar structures to these described. With respect to the number of the stones, it had been found that there were several cases in which the numbers fifty-two, twenty-six, and thirteen occurred. Hence it had been conjectured that these stones, like those of Stonehenge, were arranged for the purpose of some astronomical calculation.

Mr. BOASE mentioned a case of a similar cave in Cornwall. He considered them both rather as dwelling-places of the early Celtic races than as tombs.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Estridge had been agreed to, the PRESIDENT made the remarks which he had promised, on the "Old College Statutes."

He said that the old College Statutes were a very interesting study. Merton was the oldest college, and the statutes were original, embodying the conceptions of Walter de Merton, a really great man. In his preface he alludes to the barons' wars during the reign of Henry III. Merton and Grostête were friends, and acted together in ecclesiastical and political reform. No doctrinal reform was intended, but it was a Teutonic struggle against Latin domination. The University was at that time in some sense at its zenith. It was



very full of students, and a centre of intellectual life. Walter de Merton was a great opponent of the monks. He wished to adopt the order and regularity of the monastic houses, and to introduce it into the Universities. His college became eventually the type of all succeeding colleges. His statutes form a document of great simplicity, but at the same time display great ability, and as contrasted with subsequent statutes, are marked by great liberality. He trusted the members of his foundation, which was intended to be distinctly for secular learning, and non-ecclesiastical, and with distinct reference to the University. It was not to be a University in itself. Yet still in many respects it was cast in the form of a monastery, inasmuch as all members were to be unmarried, and to live in common. His scholars would all belong to a celibate clergy. This, as the Reformation drew on, placed it at a disadvantage. It produced, however, Wickliffe, and was very eager in recognising Edward IV., whose side was the popular one.

Merton, then, was the great type of all the colleges. Queen's and Oriel were both founded by court chaplains to encourage courtly learning, and Norman French,—the court language. The statutes of Queen's College are a very confused performance, and very wanting in ability as contrasted with those of Merton.

New College was more like an abbey, the warden being the abbot; its tone was much more ecclesiastical. Wykeham was brought into collision with Wickliffe. Its connection with Winchester marks the rise of public education. The stress which he laid on *Grammatica* marks the dawn of the Renaissance. Its statutes were much more strict and tyrannical, with fearfully stringent and elaborate oaths, marking a declining period of morality, and the decay of the Catholic faith in Europe. Wykeham was a very respectable statesman, but still in him there are signs of a declining morality.

The later colleges bear marks of the struggle which led to the downfall of the Catholic theocracy of the Middle Ages.

Lincoln was founded against the *Novella Secta* of the Lollards.

In Brasenose was shewn a strong desire to maintain the peculiarly Catholic characteristics of the old worship.

All Souls was founded to fulfil the office of a chantry, not for rudimentary education, but for cultivated society. *Devote pro animabus, &c.* . . . *orare*, was also one of the prescribed duties of its fellows.

Magdalen was founded closely on the model of New College, with a grammar school attached as a department of the college. Three professorships were attached to it, indicating that the independent University teaching was on the decline.

In Corpus we see the result of the two great movements which were going on, the Renaissance and the Reformation, the former among the upper, the latter among the lower classes. As is usually the case when a new faith is wanted, a moderate party between the reactionary or Catholic party and the Reforming party was formed. Amongst them were such men as Erasmus, More, and Pole. To these may be added Bishop Fox, the founder of Corpus. As the statutes of the foundation shew, he was a great Classicalist.

Christ Church was intended by Wolsey to be the same thing as Corpus, on a grander scale. He also attached professorships to his

college, and meant to found Grammar Schools up and down the country in connection with it. He allowed his professors to be married men, provided they lived in the town; which shews that the class of learned laity was arising. His college was speedily invaded by the Reformation. The college system was uncongenial to the post-Reformation period, being essentially cœnobitic, clerical, and celibate.

Trinity and St. John's were founded during the reaction of the reign of Philip and Mary. After that, two more colleges were founded—that of Jesus, quite on the old model; and Wadham, which was the last foundation of the Middle Ages, colourless as to opinion, but mediæval in structure.

PROFESSOR ROGERS said he had little acquaintance with the statutes of the colleges, but had had through his hands the records of Merton, New College, Exeter, Queen's, and All Souls. The fellows of Merton were all employed in college work in Oxford, or at a distance. The wardens of Merton were great politicians, and often in Parliament. Exeter was intended to be on the model of Merton, but left incomplete on account of the murder of Stapleton by a mob. Queen's was enriched by the appropriation of estates of the hospital of Godshouse, at Southampton. He also remarked upon the fact that special allowances were made to fellows of Merton for travelling abroad.

After some further discussion the meeting separated.

#### SECOND MEETING, LENT TERM, 1864.

*March 8.* The second meeting of the Term was held, by permission, in the New Museum, the Rev. S. WAYTE in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—

C. Morris, Esq., Corpus Christi College.  
George Mallam, Esq., Oxford.  
Rev. C. J. Abbey, M.A., University College.

After the names of the gentlemen to be proposed at the next meeting had been read, and other business, the Chairman called upon the Rev. Professor Shirley for his remarks upon “Asser's Life of Alfred.”

“He said his main object that evening was to point out the curious literary history belonging to the book which we accepted as ‘Asser's Life of Alfred;’ it had always received more or less attention, partly from its being the most interesting and important amongst our early biographies, and partly from its relating to the greatest of our early monarchs.

“In considering this work, naturally the first question to be considered was, Who was Asser?

“Asser, the biographer of Alfred the Great, is himself our chief informant as to the few facts known of his life.

“He was by birth a Welshman, and a relation of Novis, Archbishop of St. David's, where he was himself ‘educated, tonsured, and eventually ordained<sup>d</sup>.’

“That he held some important ecclesiastical office at St. David's is clear. He speaks of himself together with Archbishop Novis, as

<sup>d</sup> De Gestis Alfredi, p. 487, C.

among the *antistites* of that place who had been from time to time expelled by the violence of King Hemeid of South Wales. He speaks also of himself as urged by Alfred to leave all that he possessed on the western bank of the Severn<sup>e</sup>, and mentions his feeling bound to consult his clergy as to the propriety of accepting the royal offer. But whether he was abbot, or archbishop, or, as conjectured by Dr. Lingard<sup>f</sup>, chorepiscopus of St. David's, it seems impossible to determine. Later Welsh writers, from the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, certainly claim him as archbishop; his own narrative, though far from decisive, seems rather to suggest that he was Abbot of the great Monastery. However this may be, in or about the year 885 he came, at Alfred's invitation, into 'Saxony,' under an arrangement by which he was to reside six months of the year with the king, and six with his Welsh clergy. Probably this division of duties did not last long. Asser received from his new patron the monasteries of Congresbury and Banwell, and, not long after, the Church of Exeter, 'with its diocese (*parochia*) in Saxony and Cornwall;' a gift, the meaning of which appears to be that he became Bishop of Exeter as suffragan to Wulfsgie, Bishop of Sherborne, whom he eventually succeeded, and in which see he died in the year 910<sup>g</sup>.

"The Life of Alfred, by which he is chiefly known, is in some respects an extremely perplexing book. The basis of it appears to be a translation of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the years 851—887; corrected however throughout, and in the later years considerably enlarged. Interspersed with this history at intervals, especially under the years 866 and 884, and at the conclusion of the work, is a mass of personal anecdote, and other strictly biographical matter. The whole of this new material is singularly wanting in arrangement; nor does any good reason appear why the long digressions should be placed under the particular years 866 and 884. When we add to this, that the narrative, which terminates in the year 887, bears internal evidence of having been written six years later, and that it appears never to have been continued, though the writer survived till 910, it cannot appear surprising that Asser's work has been found unusually fertile in critical difficulties and discussions. It was first published in 1574, by Archbishop Parker, with a preface, in which he says that he had deposited the very ancient copy from which he had taken his text, without diminution or addition, in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. This statement, strange to say, is plainly at variance with the facts. Mr. Wise, who in 1722 published an edition of Asser, and subsequently Dr. Petrie in his preface to the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*<sup>h</sup>, have shewn that the MS. from which Parker's edition was really taken was MS. Otho A. xii. in the Cottonian collection; and that far from printing his original without diminution or addition, as he professes in his preface, the Archbishop had inserted several passages from a book of Annals, falsely ascribed to Asser, of which a copy is known to have been in his possession. Since this

<sup>e</sup> "In *sinistrali* et occidentali Sabrinæ parte," p. 487, C. Lingard, Wright, and others have translated this "on both sides of the Severn;" but the expression used immediately before, "*regionem dexteralium* Saxonum quæ Saxonice South-seaxum appellatur," seems to shew that *sinistrali* is synonymous with *occidentali*.

<sup>f</sup> A.-S. Church, ii. p. 421.

<sup>g</sup> A.-S. Chron., *sub anno*.

<sup>h</sup> p. 80.



discovery it has been generally admitted that Parker's additional passages are spurious.

"A wider question has however been raised of late years by Mr. Thomas Wright<sup>1</sup>, who has maintained the 'Life of Alfred' to be altogether spurious.

"His chief reasons are these:—

"1. It is not easy to conceive for what purpose it could have been written at all; but it is more difficult to imagine why, if Asser the biographer and Asser Bishop of Sherborne be the same, its author, who lived for some years after Alfred's death, did not complete it.

"2. The historical part of the work is a mere translation from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which was probably not in existence until long after Alfred's death.

"3. There are several things in the book which are not consistent with each other.

"4. It evidently contains legendary matter which could not by possibility have been written in Alfred's time.

"5. The mention of the diocese of Exeter makes it most probable that the book was not written until late in the eleventh century, after that see had been really created.

"6. The reference to St. Neot's Life, which was probably not written until after the translation of his remains to Huntingdonshire, points in the same direction.

"The true answer to the first and most important of these criticisms has been partly given by Dr. Lingard, who has pointed out, as an evidence of the genuineness of the book, that it is clearly written by a Welshman, and for the use of his countrymen; that the author writes throughout as one to whom the Anglo-Saxons are foreigners, and frequently translates the names of their towns into Welsh. He might have added, that the only important correction of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle made by Asser in the earlier years of his 'Life,' is in a matter relating to Wales<sup>k</sup>.

"This remark of Dr. Lingard's goes far towards clearing up the enigma of the plan and structure of this singular book. It was written, beyond a doubt, at the request of the clergy or monks of St. David's<sup>1</sup>, at or soon after the time at which Asser became permanently attached to the court of Alfred. This explains why the writer, a comparative stranger to Wessex, should prefer to send his friends the official chronicle of the kingdom rather than any narrative composed by himself, and generally to quote the authority of natives for such facts as he ventures to add. It explains the inartistic form of his additions, which were only intended, so to speak, for private circulation. It explains, finally, one great difficulty of critics, why the work was never continued. The object of the writer was not to compose a biography of his patron, but to inform his Welsh friends of the facts of Alfred's life, and the origin of Asser's own connection with him *up to the time at which the connection between St. David's and the court of Wessex had begun*. Everything which had passed subsequent to that date was necessarily familiar to them; and at that date therefore the work naturally comes to a close.

<sup>1</sup> Biogr. Britann. Literaria, A.-S. Period, p. 405.

<sup>k</sup> p. 469, D.

<sup>1</sup> "ut promisi," p. 484, C.



"Mr. Wright's other objections may be answered more briefly.

"2. To the second it may be replied that there is good ground for believing that the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle dates from the time of Alfred. Our earliest MS., with which the text of Asser most closely agrees, terminates with the year 890. His own copy probably ended with the year 887.

"3, 4. The legendary matter, and the inconsistencies of the book, are all derived from Parker's spurious additions to the text.

"5. The notice of the diocese of Exeter is scarcely insisted upon by Mr. Wright himself. The Saxon dioceses were in a state of continual flux, and Asser's own diocese of Sherborne was subdivided immediately after his death. Probably, moreover, the Cottonian MS. of Asser which contained the passage, was itself older than that erection of the see to which Mr. Wright conceives it to refer<sup>m</sup>.

"6. The reference to St. Neot is a more valid criticism. Although, perhaps, the facts are somewhat overstated by Mr. Wright, yet the probability may be conceded that the two clauses in which St. Neot is named, are more recent than the time of Asser. But it may be doubted whether it would be possible to produce a copy of any English Chronicle transcribed a century after the composition of the work, into the text of which marginal notes of this kind have not been interpolated. Their presence, therefore, proves nothing against the general genuineness of the book, especially where, as in this case, the text is otherwise far from pure.

"It still remains for us to notice the most celebrated question connected with the text of Asser, namely, the genuineness of the famous passage concerning the University of Oxford.

"This stands wholly upon grounds of its own. It did not appear in Parker's edition of Asser. It was originally produced by Camden in 1600, in the fifth English edition of his *Britannia*, and printed, he tells us, 'ut legitur in optimo manuscripto illius Asserii exemplari'; and in 1603 he silently inserted it in his edition of Asser, which he professed in his preface to be a reprint of Parker's text. At the time, and even before the clause actually appeared in print, it excited considerable discussion, and Camden was strongly pressed to produce the MS. from which he had taken it. This he never did, but a story was circulated, some years after, that the MS., which had belonged to Savile, was lent by him to one Nettleton, by whom it was never returned. The fullest explanation ever given by Camden, was extracted from him by the importunities of Brian Twyne, whose affidavit to the truth of his report of the conversation is still preserved in the Oxford Archives, a memorable relic of an ancient feud. Camden is reported by Twyne to have said that his edition of Asser was taken *verbatim* from a MS. then in his possession, of about the time of Richard II., and in which the clause occurred. Unsatisfactory as this explanation is in itself, it is also in direct contradiction to the statement of Camden's own preface, where he says, and says truly, that his text is a reprint from Parker.

"On external evidence alone few people would now accept a passage

<sup>m</sup> The MS. has perished by fire; but to judge from the facsimile given by Mr. Wise, it would seem to have been of the tenth century. " p. 331.

so feebly vouched. But the internal evidence is conclusive. It not only presupposes an academical organization which we can trace in course of formation in the thirteenth century, but it seems to bear marks of having been written in the light of those disputes between the old and new learning which filled the period of the Reformation. If this should be an error, a large charity may refer back the passage to the fourteenth century; but most people will conclude that it was forged by Camden himself, or by a friend whose secret he would not betray.

"The history of the long and bitter controversy which raged between Oxford and Cambridge as to the genuineness of the passage, is well and shortly summed up by Wise, its last academical champion, in his *Apologia Asserii Camdeniani*°. The evidence on the point is admirably given in the preface to *Monum. Hist. Brit.*, p. 79, n. 8.

"The text of the 'Life of Alfred,' even when shorn of Parker's and Camden's spurious additions, is far from being in a satisfactory condition. Neither the collation of our manuscripts, which seem to be derived from the common stock of the old Cotton. Otho A. xii., now unfortunately burnt, but known by the collation of Wise, nor yet a comparison with Florence of Worcester, who has inserted our author for the most part verbatim in his *Chronicles*, removes the difficulty of many passages, which were either already corrupt at the time when Florence extracted them, or are—what I venture to suggest as a possible alternative—an ignorant and over-literal translation from the Welsh, in which Asser may perhaps have written. However this may be, it is certain that the text of Asser is still far from pure.

"His style is rhetorical and tedious; but his sound judgment, or the curiosity of his readers, has led him to give us those minute details of the life and habits of Alfred which scarcely ever find a place in chronicles, and which impart the chief value to his book.

"In addition to the 'Life of Alfred,' Asser has been reputed the author of a volume of *Annals*, otherwise known as the *Chronicon Fani S. Neoti*, published in 1691 in the *Scriptores Quindecim* of Gale, and already noticed above for the use made of it by Archbishop Parker.

"So lately as 1809, the genuineness of this work was elaborately defended by the eccentric ability of the Rev. John Whitaker<sup>p</sup>. But it is in truth a compilation from various sources, amongst others from Asser himself, written in the eleventh or twelfth century, and containing, among other things, a quotation from Abbo, who wrote about eighty years after Asser's death.

"Bale and Pits also ascribe to Asser a book of Homilies and a book of Letters.

"The main interest of Asser's book of course lies in the details as to Alfred's character and mode of life, which it has handed down to us. The few pages relating to these subjects, which are but casually introduced, are interesting beyond anything of a similar kind: indeed, we gain from the anecdotes which Asser preserves to us, all that we know of the personal character of that great king.

° p. 133 of his "Asser." For the Life of Asser see especially preface to *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 77; Lingard's "Anglo-Saxon Church," ii. p. 420, note N; Pauli, "Life of Alfred," p. 8, English translation; Wright, *Biogr. Brit. Literaria*, Anglo-Saxon Period, p. 405.

<sup>p</sup> At p. 216 of "The Life of St. Neot."

"From him we have, amongst others, the familiar story how a book was promised to him by his mother if he should learn to read it sooner than his brothers, and how, allured by the beautiful illumination, he set about to master its contents, which he recited in due course to his mother; not that he then learnt to read for himself, but persuaded his master and others to read it to him, till he knew it by heart:—

"‘After this,’ Asser tells us, ‘he learnt by heart the daily office, that is to say the Hours, and then some Psalms and many Prayers, which, when collected in one book, he carried about with him both day and night (as we ourselves have seen) for the sake of praying amidst all the business of this present life. But, alas! what he most wished, namely, acquiring a knowledge of the liberal arts, he never could attain to, because, as he used to say at that time, there were no good readers in the whole kingdom of the West Saxons.’

"With respect to his being unable to read, Asser corroborates this view further on in his book, namely under the year 887, where he says:—

"‘In the same year also, the before-mentioned Alfred, king of the Anglo-Saxons, first began, by Divine inspiration, to read and to interpret at once on one and the same day.’

"Asser then goes on to relate an anecdote which, he says, shews the cause of his long delay in learning to read. The substance of the anecdote is, that while Asser was sitting with the King, he read to him an extract from a book; the King asked him to copy it into the book which he had been accustomed to carry about in his bosom. Asser could not find any space left; whereupon, he says, he delayed somewhat, chiefly because he wished to bring so bright an intellect as the King possessed to a more perfect knowledge of the divine testimonies. When he urged Asser to write more quickly, the latter asked him if he might write it in a separate book, as there would be more extracts; this the King agreed to, and as Asser found extract after extract which pleased him, he became anxious himself to read and interpret in Saxon.

"Moreover, from Asser’s biography, we gain several particulars of the King’s occupations. He mentions among other things his repeated expeditions against the pagans, and of the embassies constantly sent to him ‘from the Tyrrhe Sea to the farthest end of Ireland’.

"Asser mentions having read letters which had been sent him by the Patriarch of Jerusalem. Much of his time, too, was occupied in building or repairing towns and cities, in building houses, beautifully adorned with gold and silver work under his own direction; in ordering to be constructed royal halls and chambers, both in stone and in wood; in changing the position of his palaces, and rebuilding them in more becoming places. He was much afflicted by disease, too, and was constantly troubled by the quarrels amongst his friends. His difficulties in governing the kingdom were very great; he had to put up with disobedience on the part of his ministers and earls, as also the sluggishness of the people. Many of his works, which were carefully planned, ended in total failure by reason of the tardiness of their execution. The Danes often met with easy victories from the castles which he ordered to be built never being finished; added to this, the natural dislike on the part of the Saxons to living in towns, rendered

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<sup>a</sup> This passage is probably corrupt.



it still more difficult for him to prepare against the attacks of the enemy.

“ Besides the works enumerated above, he did much in keeping alive religion. Monastic life, which had been hitherto a powerful means to this end, had fallen into neglect: so much distaste to it had arisen, that even when he had founded a monastery, it was with difficulty he could obtain occupants for it; in fact, in some cases he actually sent beyond the sea in order to find persons who would take the monastic vows, and for others he had children trained up, whether heathen or Christian, on purpose that in their after years they might become monks. In the nunneries, too, he had some difficulties, though not so great: in one case, namely at Shaftesbury, he got over them by making his own daughter abbess. Asser tells us, too, that he was very regular and exact as to the employment of his time, half being given up to secular business, half to religion. It is one of the most striking instances in the personal history of any man, that although surrounded by many difficulties, he vowed to give to God not only half of his time, but also half of his wealth. The division of his wealth is minutely told by Asser, and is well worthy of close attention. One feature may be mentioned here, namely, that the third portion of that part which he devoted to God's service ‘was assigned to the school which he had most diligently collected from amongst many of the nobles of his own nation.’ This is the only reference to Oxford, if it be a reference to Oxford at all; it was a place of education of the higher orders, from which counsellors and judges should be chosen, but beyond that we know nothing whatever about it, much less of the situation in which it was placed. With regard to the accurate division of his time, Asser introduces the remarkable instance of his ingenuity. As he could not during the night, because of the darkness, and even sometimes in the day-time because of clouds and storms, distinguish the hours, he commanded his chaplains to make candles of such a size as would burn for a certain number of hours each, and by divisions marked upon them to tell the hours; but sometimes, as they would not continue burning because of the wind blowing through the doors and windows or cracks in the walls, he cunningly invented a lantern, wonderfully made of wood and ox-horn, pared very thin, so as to be almost as transparent as glass.

“ Perhaps, after all, the greatest of his difficulties was that of administering justice throughout his kingdom. As long as he was present to investigate the charges, everything went well; and, indeed, there was constant quarrelling amongst earls and those who were in power, and consequently frequent appeals to him, both sides always being most willing to abide by his decision. We are given a curious account of the way in which he was accustomed to treat his judges; he investigated with shrewdness, we are told, nearly all the judgments which were given throughout his kingdom during his absence, of what kind they were, and whether they were just or unjust. But if he could discover any injustice in the sentence, he interrogated the judges themselves, either personally or by the aid of some of his friends whom he could trust, asking them whether they had judged thus wrongly through ignorance, or in consequence of any sort of ill-will,—such, for instance, as through the love or fear of anybody, or because of hate to any other, or through the desire of any gain:



then if those judges professed that they had judged in that way because they knew no better on such matters, then he discreetly and moderately reprov'd their ignorance and stupidity, telling them :—

“ ‘I wonder much at this your impertinence in that, although by God’s favour and my own you have occupied the office and rank of the wise, you have neglected the pursuit and study of wisdom; wherefore I command you either to give up at once the exercise of earthly power which you possess, or labour much more devoutly in acquiring wisdom.’ ”

“ This account is so simple, and at the same time so solemn, that it is no wonder that Asser was impressed with the ability of the man who was reigning over the country. His character produced much emulation amongst younger men, and Asser abruptly concludes his work with telling how the effect of Alfred’s wisdom and learning made the nobles regret that they had not given more time and attention to learning in their youth.”

The Lecturer concluded by pointing out the singular loveliness and beauty of the character of Alfred, which the few touches of his biographer had handed down to us; a character marked by an extreme devotion, equal to that of Louis IX., but without that monarch’s weakness. Throughout, the great power of his mind was apparent, although contrasting singularly with that gentleness and kindness of disposition which made him so beloved by all.

On the Chairman calling for any remarks which members might wish to make,

Professor BURROWS spoke of the beautiful character of King Alfred. He had followed the lecturer with much pleasure, because so much had been done lately to destroy the credit attached to such chronicles. He then referred more particularly to the disease with which the King, according to Asser, was afflicted, and on this point Professor SHIRLEY made some remarks in reply.

Mr. MEDD called attention to the fact that at Lambourne the remains of a palace existed, said to have been occupied by King Alfred.

The JUNIOR SECRETARY, in laying on the table a copy of the last Report of the Society, which had just been printed, called attention to the investigations which had been made in the crypt of St. Peter’s, which had been prompted partly by the passage in Asser relating to that crypt. Although there could but be one opinion on the passage in question, still he thought it must have been based upon a tradition, and from the discoveries which had been made, he argued that there was reason to think that the main fabric of St. Peter’s Church as we now see it, though of the twelfth century, was built on the site, and followed the plan, of an older building, which might well have been contemporary with Grimbald.

The Rev. JOHN GRIFFITHS said, with reference to the affidavit which had been referred to in the lecture, he did not think it existed among the archives. There was a MS. letter in the Bodleian Library referring to the account given by Twyne.

After a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the meeting was adjourned.

## CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 4. RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President opened the proceedings with some remarks on the loss that the Society had sustained in the recent death of Dr. George Boole<sup>r</sup>. He said,—

“Probably in few individuals could a greater diversity of taste and talents be found centred than in him. No subject was ever brought under our notice that he was not only familiar with, but he illustrated it with the results of his own great experience, or the practical application of his reasoning mind. Ever ready to do good, he never considered his exalted intellect humbled by entering even into the very minor details which must occasionally spring up in man’s converse with man, but, robing even the humblest idea in the majesty of his own thoughts, he made strong the weakness of others. It is now over fifteen years since Dr. Boole became a member of our Society, during which period he has been a very constant attendant at our meetings, and little did we think when we met here on the 7th of last month that death had then fixed his icy grasp on this illustrious victim, and that his warfare here below was well-nigh accomplished<sup>a</sup>. In the year 1855 Dr. Boole was President of this Society, on which occasion he delivered an able address at the conversazione, which was held in the Athenæum under our direction, and which was attended by over 2,500 people during the three days its vast collections in the departments of science and art were open to an intelligent public. Dr. Boole’s chief contributions to our Society were some mathematical papers, which I believe afterwards appeared in one of the English Philosophical Journals, a memoir of Grossetete, Bishop of Lincoln, who died in 1253, and a biographical sketch of John Walsh, a Cork mathematician who, had he guided his talents by the laws of prudence and reason, would have effected much for science, at whose shrine he sacrificed no inconsiderable genius. An able writer and expounder of the highest branches of human learning, with a world-wide reputation, Dr. Boole’s unassumed humility endeared him to all, for he was humble even as a little child. His gigantic intellect, which could detect the laws that govern thought, he could bring down to a level with the feeblest capacity, and rejoiced when he effected any good. Cut off in the meridian splendour of a life devoted to a career of usefulness both in public and private, the country of his birth mourns for him, the land of his adoption looks down with sorrow on his tomb. He was even engaged in the completion of a work of the highest scientific research when he was thus called away from us suddenly. Unavailing is now our praise—in the silence of the grave it cannot charm the cold dull ear of death; yet we owe this humble tribute to the worth of one whose counsel we respected, and of whose presence whilst among us we ever felt proud.”

Mr. Joseph Wright exhibited some fine specimens of fossil star-fish (protaster) from the carboniferous slate near Raffeen.

The President exhibited, on behalf of the Rev. Henry J. O’Brien, LL.D., a beautiful copy of Augustine’s work, *De Civitate Dei*, printed at Venice by Nicholas Jenson, 1475. This work is in double columns. The initials are beautifully illuminated in red and blue colours; but one of the most interesting features in connection with the volume is that the margin is profusely annotated by the hand of the celebrated Philip Melancthon. These notes are in the form of glosses, short critical illustrations of the text, and various readings. This work was formerly in the possession of Dr. Kloss, of Frankfort, and was disposed of with several other works and manuscripts of Melancthon, at the sale of his library by Messrs. Sotheby in London in 1835. One of Me-

<sup>r</sup> For a memoir of this distinguished scholar and amiable man, see GENT. MAG., Feb. 1865, p. 247.

<sup>a</sup> He died two days after, viz. Dec. 9, 1864.

lancthon's peculiarities was, that, in most instances, he imitated the type in which the volumes were printed. This was particularly the case in books his own property. It is said that he learned the use of his pen from Reuchlin, who, when a young man studying the Greek literature in Paris, gained his livelihood by copying manuscripts.

*Feb. 1.* RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President said—"Among the Cottonian Manuscripts in the Library of the British Museum is a volume containing what appear to be private notes taken of the state of Munster during the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. From the nature of some of these brief memoranda there can be no doubt that they were the result of the observation of some intelligent officer at that time in Her Majesty's service. One or two of the leaves I had occasion to consult were slightly defective at the lower edge, and all bear strong external evidence of having passed through many hands before they were deposited in the custody of the officers of the State Paper Department:—

"One of these in a tabular form is headed, 'The Weste parte of Ireland, called Mounster, conteyneth six contyes.' It enumerates the chiefs of the clans, their immediate dependents, and the names of the fortified towns. After minutely describing the county of Limerick in this novel yet compendious form, in the county of Cork, the writer observes that 'the men of name are Viscount Fermoy *alias* Lord Roche, Sir Thomas of Desmonde, Lord Barrymore, Sir John of Desmonde; and in Mouskriagh, Cormack M'Teigh. [This was Sir Cormack, of Blarney Castle, who executed his will, June 16, 1583, and was buried by his own desire at Kilcrea Abbey, which was founded by one of his ancestors. The will is still preserved in the Registry Office at Cork.] In the county (now barony), of Carbery men of name, Sir Donill M'Carty *alias* M'Carty Reaghe, O'Driscoles, M'Mahonides, M'Swinies. In Omokille—The Earl of Desmond, John Fitz-Garrett, John Fitz-Edmond, the Powers. In Kinaloe men of name, Barrie, Ogegoyaines, Flemings. In the county Kerewhire, (now Kerri-currihy,) Earl of Desmonde, James Russell; this lordship is now let by lease to Sir Warham St. Leger.' Amongst men 'most obedient to the law,' are mentioned, 'Earl Clancarte, Sir Cormack M'Teig, Lord Barrymore, Lord Roche, M'Carthy Roe, Barry Oge, O'Shullaphant bere, O'Shullaphant more, and M'Sweynies. Of this most part for private causes are enemies to the house of Desmond, but in matters touching the state, to be feared when the state is weak.' 'Men of name who now stand on terms with the Queen's majestie—Earl of Desmond, James Fitz Morrish, John Fitz Garrett, of Imickilly, Rory MacShane. On these attend Geraldines, Supples, Purcells, Dasies, Leasies, Hurleys, Brownes, M'Sheas. The chiefest Lords of Munster in general are the houses of Desmond, Ormonde, Clancarte, called Geraldines, Butlers, Carthes, all the other lords and men of name are as it were tributary unto some of the said houses. The Butlers and the Carthes commonly are at war with the Geraldines. By this is manifestly perceived how weak the present state of Munster is, and whereas the house of Desmond now is as it were in rebellion, how easy it is to overcome Munster, and to bring a miserable waste and desolation, especially seeing in cases of rebellion, the Irish, although in other things they be authors of rebellion, yet in that one point do quickly combine and join, aid being ready, to shake off the yoke of obedience, and to run to incivilitie, and to press their own licentious extortions, and whereas the only hope is in the few faithful subjects and towns of defence, the one is discouraged by the multitude of the wicked, and the least aid sent into them, the other, because they stand upon merchandize they may receive the commodities of the country, having with the Irish, and purely help them, whereby they are much comforted, and Her Majestie's Governament hindered. The redress whereof is a continual course of justice, of which they stand in fear, but they, perceiving the of en alteration thereof, and slight dealing therein, are run into a kind of contempt, comparing it to a shower of rain which blustereth for a season, which if it be not speedily looked to, there is a great thing feared, the invasion of enemies, as Munster hath an open passage to foreign shores."



In the same volume, p. 234, is a series of events described as "Irish Matters, 1578," extending to the year 1582. The following are amongst the most interesting items which appear to have reference to some work or fuller account not now to be found in the MS. :—

"1578—Sir William Drury, Lord Justice of Ireland, James Fitzmaurice, cousin to the Earl of Desmond, pursued by Sir John Perott, submitted himself. John Fitzmaurice fleeth into France, and offereth the Crown of Ireland to the French King, who misliketh to deal in Irish matters. He then seeketh to King Philipp and the Pope; the latter is glad of his offer. Furnished with ships, he landeth at Saint Marie Smerwick [?] in Ireland with four score Spaniards. The ships are taken away by one Thomas Courtneie, a gentleman of Devon. The Earl on receiving an account of his landing giveth over his building. The Earl removeth to Askeaton. His chief men turn to the enemies, the Spanish not liking their coming; J. FitzM. persuadeth them to patience, and pretendeth a pilgrimage. J. FitzM. being slain, his quarters were set upon the gates of Kilmallock. Sir William Burke being made a baron swooned for joy, and shortly after died. Sir William Drury falling sick goeth to Waterford, and Sir Nicholas Maltbeay is made governor of Munster.

"1579—Sir William Drury died, 3 Feb. The camp dissolved and dispersed with garrisons. Sir Will. Stanley and Capt. George Carew are assigned to Adare, the garrison unmoved by the Irishrie under Sir James of Desmond. Sir Will. Pelham chosen Lord Chief Justice, having taken the sword dubbed the Lord Chancellor Knight, Sir Warham St. Leger made Provost Marshal of Munster. The Earl of Desmond proclaimed a traitor in all the cities of Ireland. The town of Youghal taken and spoiled. A bark well appointed at Waterford sent to Youghal. The Mayor of Youghal hanged before his own door, and the town all desolate. The Spaniards being at Stranguallie forsake the fort, and in fleeing are slain.

"1580—The Castle Carrigfoile is besieged; the Lord Justice and Capt. Carew take a view of it, it is battered with shot and taken; Capt. Macworth first entered it. The bragging Spaniard being taken is hanged. The castle of Askeaton being appointed to be besieged, the warders forsake it, and by a train set it on fire. Sir James of Desmond taken and executed by Sir Cormac Mac Teig, who is made knight. The Viscount Baltinglass lieth in the glens with the rebels. Sir Peter Carew slain. Capt. Berketie came into Ireland and lay at Askeaton. Connaught, Leinster and Munster, all up in rebellion. David Lord Barrie burneth and spoileth his own house. The Earl of Desmond thought to be dead now sheweth himself. The fight at Adare. Lord Greie yieldeth up the sword and returneth into England.

"1582.—The Earl of Desmond keepeth his Christmas in the woods, and is forsaken by all his followers and friends; is taken in an old house alone and slain. His head is sent into England and set upon London bridge. The Viscount Baltinglass, wearie of his life, embarketh for Spain. The whole realm brought into shire ground. English law current through Ireland. James Desmond taken in roberie is drawn and quartered. Sir John of Desmond slain, and his body hanged by the heels. Allen and Saunders died, the one by the sword, the other of faimie."

"These melancholy details," said Mr. Caulfield, "I presume are familiar to most students of Irish history, but as I found them recorded in one of the most extensive and valuable collections of manuscripts in this kingdom, I consider them worth introducing to the notice of the Society."

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

*April 28.* The spring meeting was held at the Museum of the Institution, Truro. AUGUSTUS SMITH, Esq., M.P., the President, occupied the chair, and there was an unusually large attendance of ladies and gentlemen present.

After an address from the President, and the reading of a list of



donations to the Museum, Mr. Whitley presented to the Institution, for Mr. Paull's scrap-book<sup>t</sup>, drawings of Roman graves at Westbury. The graves had been found in a place where there was abundance of iron ore, in fact enough to supply the furnaces of the whole country for eighteen months. He had procured several articles on the table from these graves, one of which was an ancient Roman coin, a flint flake knife, bones of extinct animals, &c. He also presented drawings of ancient British huts, which he had discovered at Brown Willy and Rough Tor. Mr. Whitley also adverted to some so-called flint implements and flakes from the Valley of the Somme and elsewhere, with respect to which he reiterated his formerly expressed opinions. He considered that they were undoubtedly the work of nature. He also drew attention to two remarkable stones found by Mr. Daubuz, of Killiow, one was horn-blende rock and the other granite, and both he believed were from the Lizard district. How they came to Killiow, and for what purpose they had been used, he did not know, but from their form they appeared to have been used to grind corn or paint.

The Rev. John Carne presented a MS. copy of his identification of the Domesday Manors. He said,—

"I have for some time been engaged in the attempt to identify the manors of Cornwall with those mentioned in Domesday Book, and this paper embodies the result of my labours. In the course of my inquiries all the histories of Cornwall have been carefully consulted, but none of them, except Lysons', give any aid of importance. Polwhele and others, it is true, give the conjectures of Hals, which I apprehend are more often wrong than right. Indeed I very much doubt whether Hals ever saw a copy of Domesday, some of his assertions respecting it are so utterly incorrect. He may himself have copied the guesses of others. Of all the numerous historians of Cornwall, Lysons alone makes a well-considered attempt at identification; he gives a table of the manors, and has identified many successfully, but some of his conjectures are wide of the mark. Having myself gone deeply into the subject, I have, after much consideration and careful research, drawn up the table which I now present to the Institution, and which will, I believe, be printed in one of the numbers of the Journal. It contains a list of the Domesday Manors, in the order of the Exchequer copy, followed by the names of the Lords of Manors, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and those in the reign of the Conqueror. On the opposite page I place the names of the present manors, with the parish and Hundred in which they are situate, concluding with the names of the present Lords. My results are these: The number of the Cornish manors in Domesday Book is 340, besides eleven duplicates—manors mentioned twice—some of them under slightly different names. I have clearly identified 202, 92 have probable identifications, 35 identifications are purely conjectural, and of 11 I am scarcely able to form any conjecture. Thus nearly 300, out of 340, are identified with more or less certainty, and there are only 11 total blanks, whereas Lysons has more than 120 blanks. Such results are certainly satisfactory. I now present this table of identification to the Institution, and when it is printed and before the public, I shall be most thankful for any suggestions and corrections which will, I doubt not, readily occur to many who are far more intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of Cornwall than I can pretend to be."

Dr. Jago read a paper, by Mr. E. Hearle Rodd, on the "Ornithology of Cornwall," from which we take the following passages:—

"The only rare bird of great interest that has come under my notice is Bonaparte's gull, a rare species, which forms the subject of one of the plates in Yarrell's supplement to his British Birds. Not very much is known of this elegant gull in this country, as its occurrence has been confined to a few instances only; but in

<sup>t</sup> GENT. MAG., Jan. 1864, p. 68.

Yarrell's supplement he gives a good figure of the bird in its two liveries of summer and winter, and quotes Audubon for detailed particulars of its habits, character, &c., which appear to be well known in America. Mr. Gould, when on a visit to me in January, called my attention to this rare gull having been then recently captured in Falmouth harbour, and I took an early opportunity of going to examine the specimen, which I found in the hands of Mr. James Couch, of Falmouth, in very good preservation, and corresponding exactly with the figure of the immature bird figured in the foreground in Mr. Yarrell's supplement. We have two smaller species of gull than Bonaparte's gull, viz. 'Sabine's Gull' and the 'Little Gull.' Bonaparte's gull appears to be intermediate between these two small gulls and our well known Kittiwake gull; the length of the present example under notice being 14 in., that of the little gull from  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 in. (The gull alluded to was shot on the 6th of January; another was killed near Penryn, on the 10th of January, by a son of G. A. Copeland, Esq.)

"The only specimen of rare duck that has come to my notice this winter, was the long-tailed duck, an Arctic species which seldom visits us. The great autumnal migration of our winter visitors took place from the 1st to the 5th of November last, during the prevalence of easterly winds. Woodcocks, snipes, jack snipes, redwings, fieldfares, and starlings, appeared in large numbers from the eastern part of the county to the Scilly Isles. On the 3rd of that month, woodcocks were observed in the eastern part of the county in the morning dawn, flying westward. On the following Thursday, our market here was plentifully supplied; and on the 4th, the larder of our esteemed chairman, at his residence at Tresco Abbey, had no less than forty-one woodcocks. The following fact, relating to our vernal migrants, may not be uninteresting. The migratorial movement in the spring is from the south to the north. Thus all the swallow tribe come from Africa and the southward regions, after the close of our winter, to the north of Europe to rear their young and pass their lives till the rigours of winter impel them to retire again to the south. The warblers visit us in the same way from the Southern European, Mediterranean, and North African districts. Other species, more Arctic in their limits, retire from our own country to the northern countries of Europe to breed, such as the various species of wild duck, wild geese, wild swans, plovers, woodcocks, snipes, phalaropes, and various other species, the same families returning to us in the autumn. This northward movement with respect to our little warblers, was witnessed a fortnight ago at the Wolf Rock, which is situate about nine miles south of the Land's End. During that week the lighthouse works at the Rock were carried on, and the masons and workmen remained there all the week. Willow-wrens, whitethroats, titlarks, linnets, and other feeble flighted birds were seen to arrive in wisps during the whole week, from the south and south-west, and a great number alighted at the Rock and on the rigging of the vessel, apparently fatigued but not exhausted. Two willow-wrens and a white-throat were brought to me to inspect, which were captured at the Wolf Rock."

Major Vivian then read portions of an interesting paper, written by himself, on "Gravitation."

Mr. W. E. Michell read the following paper on "Antiquarian Remains in the Parishes of St. Merryn and St. Eval."

"In the parish of St. Merryn, between two romantic coves named in the Ordnance map, Pepper Cove and Waner Cove, there is an ancient encampment which has not I believe been previously noticed by any antiquary. It consists of a double entrenchment, and is very similar to the so-called cliff castle at Trevelgy Head, in the parish of St. Columb Minor, which has been described by Mr. Mac Lauchlan in one of the reports of this Institution. The district of the county in which this ancient fortification is situated, although seldom visited by the antiquary, or even the common tourist, contains several objects of interest to the archæological pedestrian—I say *pedestrian*, as the roads in the neighbourhood are at present very bad, and do not yet appear to have benefited by the Highway Act. At Tack Head, or, as it is sometimes called, St. Eval Head, the extremity of which is remarkable, being entirely composed of huge masses of 'trap rock,' there are several large tumuli, none of which appear to have yet been explored. A little to the west of these tumuli, overhanging the magnificent scenery of Bedruthan Steps, is the entrenchment known by the name of 'Red Cliff Castle.' This, however, has

been noticed by Mr. Mac Lauchlan. The most interesting, however, of the antiquarian remains in this part of Cornwall is the Ancient Cave, in a secluded valley near Porthcothan, in the parish of St. Eval. All the historians of Cornwall ignore the existence of this cave, with the exception of Polwhele, who remarks that 'In the parish of St. Eval, near Padstow, there is a cave called the Fogou. To this probably the natives resorted as a place of concealment.' I am of opinion that the word Fogou here mentioned by Polwhele, is the same as Hugo or Bugha, the well-known Cornish names for caves; indeed, in the neighbourhood, this cave is commonly called the Bugha. The entrance to this cave is very small, about 3 ft. high, and 4 ft. wide, but within it expands to 8 ft. high and 10 ft. wide. It extends about 50 ft."

A paper by Mr. J. T. Blight on "Castallack Round in the parish of St. Paul," was then read.

"The earliest description I can find of Castallack Round, in the parish of St. Paul, is a note in my possession, written by Mr. Crozier, perhaps fourteen or fifteen years ago. From this it appears that there was a massive outer wall, with an entrance on the south, from which a colonnade of stones led to an inner enclosure, also formed with pillars, and nine feet in diameter. Mr. Halliwell, so recently as 1861, also refers to the avenue of upright stones leading from the outer to the inner enclosure.

"On visiting the spot a few days ago, I was surprised to find that not only were there no remains of an avenue of stones, but that the existence of an inner enclosure could scarcely be traced. It was, in fact, evident that some modern Vandal had here been at work. A labourer employed in a field close by, with a complaisant smile, informed me that the old round had been dug into last year for the sake of the stones.

"I found, however, enough of the work left to be worthy of a few notes, sufficient to shew that it was a kindred structure to that at Kerris, known as the Roundago, and described and figured in Borlase's '*Antiquities of Cornwall*.' The walling on the east and south-east afford perhaps the best examples of Cyclopean masonry to be found in West Cornwall. It is not so regularly and carefully built as Chun Castle, but the stones used are of large dimensions, and present an appearance of great massiveness and strength. In some parts are pillars from five to six feet high, with smaller stones in rude courses between. In other places huge blocks are laid horizontally on each other, the space between the outer and inner facings being filled with earth. The outer wall was evidently of an elliptical form, measuring about 180 ft. from east to west, and 160 ft. from north to south. The inner structure appears to have been placed south of the centre. There were outworks on the north. There remains part of a circular recess, 12 ft. in length, and somewhat resembling the little cells in the Chysauster huts. The wall at its back is 9 ft. thick, and has one angle formed by a granite pillar 4 ft. high. Another pillar 6 ft. high occurs at the distance of 30 ft. to the west. About 12 ft. north from the first pillar, is a rude rectangular embankment of earth, 30 ft. by 45 ft., and apparently constructed to protect a mound which still remains within. To the east of this, a curious winding fence leads to the main work.

"On the ground within the fence, I found the greater portion of a broken granite quern, 14 in. in diameter, and of the usual type of Cornish querns. Near it lay a spheroidal boulder, 16 in. in diameter, most probably brought from the shore, two miles distant. Among the displaced earth and stones of the inner structure, I also discovered a wrought stone, the very counterpart of that dug out of the barrow opened last year near the Boscawen-un Circle. In fact, one might serve as a model for the other. It consists of granite, 1 ft. 5 in. in breadth, and now 1 ft. 5 in. in length; but a portion has been broken away, and the original length was, perhaps, about 3 ft. It is 8 in. thick, and scooped out to the depth of 4 in. in the midst, the cavity becoming shallower as it approaches the ends of the extreme length, and was, in all probability, used as a mortar for bruising grain.

"This discovery is of much interest, and at once identifies the Castallack Round and the Boscawen-un barrow as of the same period.

"A large boulder, similar to that referred to above, occurs among ancient remains at Kerrow, in Madron, a still greater distance from the sea, from which it may be inferred that these stones were carefully selected for their regular forms, and adapted to some special purpose.



"At Kerrow, also, may be seen a flat slab of granite, 2 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 9 in., with a circular cavity  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep and 9 in. in diameter sunk in its midst. A similar stone, but with the cavity worn through, lies on the floor of one of the Bosulow huts.

"These rude mortars differ from that of Castallack, but they appear to have answered a like purpose.

"In a notice of ancient works in Erie county, New York, given in the second volume of the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, it is stated—"Without the enclosure, is a rock, the surface of which bears a number of artificial depressions hollowed out by the Indians,—the rude mortars in which they pounded their corn." I mention this simply as an illustration of the general fact that similar usages have an independent existence among primitive peoples.

"Whether the objects I have attempted to describe were articles of household use within the Round, whether the Round itself was a place of residence, of defence, or constructed for sepulchral purposes, there does not yet appear to be sufficient data to lead to a satisfactory decision. It should be remembered, however, that Dr. Borlase describes the finding of a walled chamber with a stone roof, containing an urn and coins, near the Kerris Roundago, from which work, at about a distance of four hundred yards, a menhir, 7 ft. high by 8 ft. wide at the base, has been yet permitted to remain. In mediæval times, a cross was erected very near this stone; its socket-base having been destroyed within the last year; the cross itself had previously disappeared.

"Mr. Crozier also refers to a stone 5 ft. high, which stood within a hundred yards of the Castallack Round, and from which the Pipers, at Bolleit, could be seen.

"The attention of the Institution has been repeatedly called to the destruction of Cornish antiquities, and the interference of landed proprietors frequently invoked in aid of their preservation; but, unfortunately, except in rare instances, unsuccessfully. On comparing the present condition of the Castallack Round with a description of its appearance so recently as 1861, I find that the greater and more interesting part has been barbarously and irreparably destroyed; and, I regret to say, I could draw up a long list of ancient remains in Cornwall partially or totally demolished within the last few years.

"It would be superfluous for me to request the members of this Institution to consider the importance of these monuments—more valuable than books in elucidating the early history of our country; but I would suggest that some course of joint action be adopted with landholders, to stay the mischievous hands which have already been too busily at work."

Some portions of a paper of great length, entitled, "*Notes on the History of Camelford*," were next read, which was followed by one by Mr. A. Paull, of the British Museum, on "*The Intercourse of the Phœnicians with Cornwall*," in which the writer ably maintained the affirmative of the proposition, and concluded as follows:—

"Turning our view to Devonshire and Cornwall, we find Celtic names and Celtic monuments, and it is evident we are in a country mainly Celtic. It is, I imagine, vain to look for traces of permanent Phœnician occupation. Some names, such as Belerium and those of certain of the Devonshire tors, are very tempting, but it is dangerous to reason except upon a series of well-defined instances. We have to look rather for traces of commerce and temporary settlement than of permanent occupation. The bronze bull in your museum, found in the western parish of St. Just, may have been brought in the course of Phœnician trade. It is precisely what a Phœnician trader would have carried, an idol common, no doubt, to Egypt and Phœnicia, and made in one of the two countries, and perhaps by an Egyptian workman, for this its style would seem to suggest. But there are other objects in the museums of Cornwall which ought to throw light upon our inquiry—the famous blocks of tin. It has occurred to me that the weight of these blocks should indicate whether they were moulded by Phœnicians, or by strangers, supposing that weight were, as is usual in antiquity, of a fixed number of units without fractions. The following are the particulars of the specimens known to me, and I shall be very glad if any of your members can add to the list.

"1. Block in the form of an astragalus, found near St. Mawes, at the entrance



to Falmouth Harbour, moulded with a symbol, a small astragalus, described by Sir H. James, R.E., in your 'Transactions.' Condition good. Weight 158 lbs. avoirdupois. In the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

"2. Block of 'Jews' house tin,' in the form of a quarter of the above, found in the parish of Mawgan Pydar. Condition—more injured than the preceding. Weight  $39\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. avoirdupois. In same museum.

"3. Block like the last, but blunter form, with a Roman inscription and monogram, both unexplained. Condition—as the last. Weight 28 lbs. avoirdupois. Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Museum.

"4 and 5. Two blocks discovered in a mine near St. Austell, weighing nearly 26 lbs. each. (J. Michell, 'Manual of Mineralogy,' p. 75.)

"It is remarkable that the block No. 2 should weigh exactly a quarter of No. 1, and that Nos. 3, 4, and 5 should nearly agree in their weight. No. 1, from the accuracy of its form, and from its being marked with a symbol representing its form, is apparently early; No. 3, from its inaccurate and contracted form and its Roman inscription, is evidently much later. We may, therefore, fairly suppose that the lighter weight is a degradation of the heavier. Taking, therefore, the standard of 158 and  $39\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. avoirdupois as the oldest one, it may be compared with the known ancient system of weights, the Æginetan or Phœnician, the latter Æginetan or commercial Attic, the Euboic, the Solonian Attic. It will be found by comparison to be in accordance with the second of these standards, differing by but a small fraction from its ordinary weight; and what is still more remarkable, the block No. 1 is equal to two talents, and the block No. 2 to half-a-talent, while in form the first would seem to represent two pigs joined together, the latter half-a-pig. It may be asked, how is it that we find a Greek, not a Phœnician system of weight? But two things must be remembered: first, that the Phœnicians would use the system most useful in the markets of the Mediterranean, and the commercial Attic talent was this for at least four centuries before the Christian era; and second, that the Attic commercial, being a degraded Phœnician talent, was divided in precisely the same manner as the Phœnician Proper. But if these blocks of tin were adjusted to a Greek system of weight in a remote and barbarous country, we certainly have an additional reason for supposing that the story of Phœnician trade with Britain is true."

A letter from Dr. Collingwood Bruce, asking if anything resembling the incised markings found on the flanks of the Cheviot hills (of which he sent drawings), had been observed in Cornwall, was next read, and gave rise to some discussion. It was generally admitted that such markings had been seen, but Mr. W. E. Michell said he had noticed a stone let into a wall in Pydar-street, Truro, which was very similar to one of the drawings exhibited.

The business of the meeting concluded with the usual votes of thanks.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

*May 3.* MARTIN DUNN, Esq., in the chair.

Dr. Bruce read a communication from the Rev. Mr. Hall, Incumbent of Birtley, who had been informed of the discovery of an altar in the neighbourhood of North Tyne some short time since. Mr. Hall stated in his letter that another altar had been found in his neighbourhood; and Dr. Bruce had informed him that the discovery was important, because it seemed to prove that the altar thus found had not been brought there accidentally, but that the Romans must have had some camp or settlement in the neighbourhood—some point of occupation. Mr. Hall then promised to make inquiry into the circumstances of the discovery, and the rev. gentlemen had since forwarded to Dr. Bruce a few notes, the general tenor of which would seem to lead to the establishment of the fact that a Roman road ran through Wark to some ulterior point, perhaps Morpeth. It might be a kind of branch road, for it can hardly be disputed that whilst the Romans laid their great military roads in

various directions, they would not have about their camps a certain amount of population located here and there to cultivate the ground. That being the case, several by-paths would be formed to afford communication with head-quarters. This letter elicited brief discussion, in the course of which it was said that Birtley stood in a commanding position, and it was almost in a direct line between Wark and Morpeth. The probability, therefore, was that a Roman road existed between the two places. The second part of a paper by Dr. Haigh, on "The Coins of the Ancient Kings of Northumbria," was then read, in which the writer dealt with the large number of coins found at Cuerdale, near Preston, some years ago.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*March 27.* The Rev. J. H. HILL, F.G.S., in the chair.

After the transaction of business and election of members, several articles were exhibited, of which the following were the most important:—

By John Hunt, Esq.: An almanack for 1678, "calculated by John Goldsmith," in which were some curious manuscript notes, receipts, &c., according to which we find that the price of hay in that year was about 12s. a load, and that a "Teirse of wine brought in from London," cost £6 13s. Among the receipts was the following rather singular one:—"Take the lungs of an hog, rost it, whosoever eateth thereof fasting shall not be drunk that day, how liberally soever hee takes his drinks." Mr. Hunt also exhibited a curious mark (probably a mason's mark) found in many different parts of the church of St. Sampson, Cornwall; and the rubbings of two Cornish memorial brasses (1508).

By Mr. Sarson: Carved oak chest or coffer, the work of the seventeenth century.

By the Rev. A. Pownall: Large-sized medallion of Mary I., an electrotype copy of the unique example in gold. The original was struck by a Milanese artist, Jacopo Trezzo, under the directions, it is supposed, of Philip of Spain, who is known to have been a patron of Trezzo. The obverse presents the half-figure of Queen Mary in a splendidly brocaded dress and jewelled collar. The reverse represents Mary personifying peace, and bears the legend, *CECIS (sic) VISVS, TIMIDIS QUIES*. It is conjectured that the medallion was struck to commemorate the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion in this country; the legend certainly favours such a conjecture. II. A gold stater of Philip II. of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great, in beautiful preservation. The head of Apollo laureated, and a *biga*, or two-horse chariot, are represented on the obverse and reverse respectively. Philip's victories at the Olympic games were the cause of his adopting this type. III. A gold aureus of Faustina the younger, wife of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, the Philosopher. This coin is in equally fine condition with the last, but the workmanship of the Greek artist is vastly superior to that of his Roman successor in the profession. IV. Two ancient British coins of Cunobeline, king in Britain. One of these coins is inscribed with the king's name, and were the legend complete, it would read *CVNO BELINVS REX*. It is unusual to find the word "Rex" on British coins, and this is the only type of Cunobeline which gives

it. The other reads CYNOBELIN simply. This was recently found at Braughlin in Hertfordshire.

By Mr. Cox: A miniature in ivory of Throsby, the Leicestershire historian; his watch, with his name engraved on the movement, dated 1791; some of the original copper-plates used in his history, and plates from some of them recently taken; also Throsby's own copy of his memoirs of the town and county of Leicester interleaved. Mr. Cox also produced a globular lock *temp.* Henry VII.

By the Chairman: A book of Hours said to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, dated 1512, and containing twenty-one large illuminations, and twenty-one small ones. On the 22nd page are the following words:—"Pray you pray for your loving cousin, Mary Reg." The book is bound in fine crimson velvet—

"Full goodly bound in pleasant coverture  
Of damas, satan, or els of velvet pure."—*Ship of Foles.*

The Chairman also laid upon the table the autograph and seal of Lord Griffin, of Braybrooke and Dingley, 1729, and the prospectus of a work about to be published by subscription by the honorary secretary of the Society (Mr. North) entitled "A Chronicle of St. Martin's Church, Leicester, during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, with some account of its Minor Altars and Ancient Guilds," noticed by us in a former page<sup>u</sup>.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

*May 8.* Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Vice-President, in the chair.

On a ballot, Mr. David Miller, Arbroath, and Mr. James Nicholson, Kirkcudbright, were admitted corresponding members.

Mr. Laing having noticed the recent death of Mr. John M. Mitchell\*, one of the foreign secretaries, the meeting resolved to record the sense of his services and great interest in the welfare of the Society, *et*

The following communications were read:—

I. Account of Excavations at Hurley Hawkin, near Dundee. By A. Jervise, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. This is the traditional site of a castle of King Alexander I. On its being excavated by Mr. Jervise, there appeared the foundations of a circular building whose walls had been of enormous thickness, and suggesting affinities with the "brochs" of Orkney and Shetland. It was about forty feet in diameter, with a floor of rude flags. In various places human remains were found, and in others deposits of bones of the lower animals, boars' tusks, charcoal, and burnt barley, also rings of bronze and iron.

II. Notice of the Clach-a-charra at Onich, in Lochaber, with its Traditions. By James Drummond, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Mr. Drummond, in the outset, gave notices of memorial stones in East Lothian and elsewhere. The pillar to which he directed special attention is about seven feet in height, and is perforated by two holes, each large enough to admit of a man's arm being passed through them, but which are natural perforations. The tradition of the country has associated it

<sup>u</sup> GENT. MAG., May, 1865, p. 574.

\* See a notice of this gentleman at p. 796 of the present Number.



with the slaughter of a family of Cumins in revenge for wrongs perpetrated on the daughters of a vassal who were to be married; and it is believed that on one occasion when the stone had been removed for building purposes, it was found restored to its former site next morning by no human hands. Mr. Drummond's paper was illustrated by exquisite sketches of many monuments and their surrounding scenery, as well as of the Clach-a-charra, or 'Stone of Vengeance.'

III. Notice of Cairns recently examined on the estate of Rothie, Aberdeenshire. By John Stuart, Esq., Sec. S.A. Scot. These cairns recently underwent a careful investigation by Colonel Forbes Leslie, the proprietor of the ground. They were on rising ground, and presented varying appearances. One of them contained only a large rude urn in the centre, filled with calcined bones. Another contained a central cist, in which burnt bones were noticed. The third contained an urn, fragments of bones and charred wood, a beautiful necklace of jet, and fragments of bronze and amber. A fourth, on lower ground, surrounded by a circle of stones, shewed in the centre traces of burnt matter mixed with the subsoil. On an adjoining farm, where a curious cairn was opened by Mr. Chalmers some years ago, were many round hillocks of charred stones and black earth. These were always near to a spring of water, and seem to have been the hut foundations of the people who buried their dead in the same neighbourhood.

The necklace and other remains found in the cairns have been presented to the Museum by Colonel Leslie.

IV. Notices of the Localities in a Grant of the Lands of Keig and Monymusk, by Malcolm, King of the Scots, to the Church of St. Andrews. By the Rev. Alex. Low, Manse of Keig, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. The territory conveyed by this grant was very extensive, comprising the whole of the parishes of Keig and Monymusk, with parts of those of Oyne, Chapel of Garioch, and Cluny. It is remarkable for the names of boundaries preserved in it. These are in Gaelic, with a Latin gloss giving the received interpretation of the words. Mr. Low's interesting paper gave the results of a perambulation made with the view of identifying these old boundary marks, and in most cases he had little difficulty in doing so. He then sketched the history of the Culdee monastery at Monymusk, to which, as connected with St. Andrews, the lands were given, and their subsequent secularization.

There were exhibited, on the part of Lord Gray, articles of stone and bronze, portions of pottery, and *débris* dug up at Hurley Hawkin; a bronze sword and point of scabbard, gold ring, and bronze brooch, found at Gogar Burn, by John M. Balfour, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.; articles of stone, bronze, and iron, recently purchased from the collection of the late Mr. Watt of Kintore.

Several donations to the museum and library were announced: among them were—1. Jet necklace, portions of an urn and bones, &c., found in a cist in Aberdeenshire—by Colonel J. Forbes Leslie, F.S.A. Scot.; 2. Jar, and various pieces of Roman pottery, bones of animals, &c., found at Inveresk—by Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B.; 3. Bronze celt, found several years ago on the estate of Barcaldine, plaque of brass, shewing portion of a coat of arms, pair of antique snuffers of brass, quai ch of ebony and white wood, with silver hoops, said to have been made by the Marquess of Argyll—by Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., of Balcardine, F.S.A. Scot.



## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### HOMERIC TRANSLATION.

SIR,—Perhaps the following translation of a well-known passage of the Iliad (book v., verses 733 to 779) may be acceptable to your readers. The subject is the descent of Pallas and Here from Olympus to aid the Greeks.—I am, &c.,

W. L. S.

AND Pallas soon her veil unbound, and awful was the sight  
When the dreadful warrior-Goddess was arming for the fight :  
That veil her magic fingers wove and wrought each dædal fold,  
And in radiant waves it floated o'er her father's floors of gold.  
In the Thunderer's awful panoply her limbs divine she drest,  
Widow, orphan-making battle was burning in her breast.  
O'er her shoulders, vast and mighty, his ægis hath she flung,  
And fearful shapes of Terror were for fringes round it hung,  
And upon it Strife was burning, and the force of Battle-might,  
And a freezing shape was flitting, the phantom-form of Flight ;  
And the Gorgon's head was set there, and with baleful light it shone,  
Jove's own dreadful battle-portent, ghastly-visaged, cold, and wan.  
Like a forest with its fourfold plume her helmet nods amain,  
And a hundred mustered armies could its giant bulk contain.  
And she moves with step majestic, and she mounts her burnished car,  
And she grasps her spear enormous, tough and strong for stubborn war.  
Hero hearts grow low and fearful when that spear is in the fight,  
When she shakes it in her fury, with her awful father's might.

Great Here lashed the horses, and the gates are backwards rolled,  
Spontaneous on their hinges the sounding doors unfold :  
'Twas the Hours who kept the portal, and eternally they stand,  
Warders of heaven's mighty cloud-gate, by the Father's high command.  
Through them flew the goaded coursers, and they reached Cronion's throne  
On the top of high Olympus, where he sits, unseen, alone.  
There the snowy armed Here her steeds immortal stayed,  
And she named the King of Heaven, and with voice indignant said :—  
“ Father Jove, eternal Father, canst thou brook this evil sight ?  
Lo ! how man-destroying Ares rages lawless in the fight !  
The God who wields the silver-bow, and Cyprus' smiling Queen,  
They have bid him to his death-work, and with mighty joy I ween  
In slaughtered heaps they sit and view the best and bravest lie ;  
But in my heart is anguish when I see my Argives die.  
Father Jove, my purpose favour ; bid me make the spoiler yield,  
Like a hound from carrion, drive him, scourge him groaning from the field.”

So she spake, the Queen of Heaven; and the Father made reply,—  
 He who reins his dreadful chariot through the thunder-clouds on high:—  
 “Turn to her who sits beside thee: she hath made fierce Ares smart;  
 She can plunge the sting of torture in his adamant heart.”  
 At the word the white-armed Goddess o’er her heavenly coursers bent,  
 And they flew, right willing, earthwards, through the starry firmament.  
 Far as eye from rocky watch-tower can sweep the waves, that roll  
 Purple as the purple current in the dark and murmuring bowl;  
 Such the span the steeds immortal clear at every fiery bound,  
 And their hoofs’ long-sounding thunder echoes through the vast profound.

Soon at Troy she checked her horses, and she loosed them from the beam  
 Where Scamander into Simois rolls his sacred, eddying stream.  
 In a mist of shrouding darkness she veiled them as they stood,  
 And for food she bid Ambrosia start beside them from the flood.  
 Then, like fluttering doves, the awful twain haste on with steps of speed,  
 To join the Argives’ battle, and to aid them in their need.

#### THREATENED DEMOLITION OF STOCKBRIDGE CHURCH, HANTS.

SIR,—You will doubtless assist me in calling attention to a needless demolition of an ancient church in Hampshire.

The parish church of Stockbridge is a building of the latter part of the thirteenth century, to which date belong a good plain tower, the side pillars and arches of the nave, the south wall of the aisle, and two good windows with plate tracery. The building was repaired and enlarged about the middle of the fourteenth century, when the eastern bay of the south aisle was rebuilt some three feet wider than before, and carried through as a chancel aisle as far as the east end of the chancel. At the same time fresh windows were inserted throughout the church; among them a good east window with reticulated tracery. All the side windows are square-headed; a fashion which might be noticed in the interesting old chancel of the neighbouring church of Nether Wallop, which chancel was pulled down in 1845, and rebuilt in a vulgar Perpendicular style. The east window of the north aisle is worthy of remark, being very widely splayed inside, and having a niche for a figure in each spay. In the pier close by this window the old roodloft stairs remain. A curious little niche over the eastern pillar on the north side of the nave is another feature which would never be

reproduced in the threatened modern church.

The roofs of the church have all their ancient timbers of the fourteenth century, many of them well moulded. The rafters are all hid by later lath and plaster.

Perhaps these few notes may help to call the attention of some of the neighbouring clergy and gentry to this interesting church. It has hitherto been little noticed, being in a very retired part of the county. Perhaps the opening of the new railway from Andover to Redbridge may bring a few antiquarian visitors to it, who may exert themselves to save it. But its days are, I fear, numbered. I hear that a new church is to be built in another part of the town, and the old one to be demolished. At a vestry meeting at which this was resolved on, only one voice was raised in behalf of the repair of the old church. Nor is this to be wondered at, when builders’ and bricklayers’ interests have to be consulted, and when Italian and German architecture is fast pushing out our valuable old English models; which, if Ruskinism and “restoration” go on as they have done of late, will in another generation be as scarce as Druidical temples.—I am, &c.

WILLIAM GREY.

May 3, 1865.

## INSCRIPTION IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

SIR,—Enclosed is a facsimile of an inscription upon a stone in the churchyard at Santon (St. Anne's), Isle of Man.

Mr. Cumming, who has written upon

the antiquities of the island, says, by way of suggestion only, that it is Roman, and may mean *Avitum Monumentum*, 'tomb of ancestors.'

On referring to Fosbroke's "Encyclo-

MIT-9IONO  
MENT-

Inscription on Slab at Santon, Isle of Man.

pædia of Antiquities" I find no alphabet with which the form of letters will agree. The first and fourth may be his Teutonic A and T; the second is like the V in his Monk's alphabet; he has nothing resembling the fifth letter—a reversed T—unless it be the Lombardic Q; the penultimate letter in each line would appear to be the Welch R; and the first letter in the lower line agrees with the M of his Charlemagne alphabet.

Probably your readers will not accept the signification offered by Mr. Cumming; but what is the language and meaning of the inscription?

I have since met with an inscription at Camborne, in Cornwall, which, being legible, throws a little light upon the other. This, the sexton says, was dug up about forty years ago near the present market-place, as he learnt from workmen who assisted in digging it up; but the stone was known to Borlase a century ago: so much for such evidence. It is a thick slab, measuring 3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., incised with a plain Greek cross in the centre, and near the margin the following legend within a nebulée bordure:—T LEUIÛT IUSIT HEC ALTARE PRO ANIMA SUA. The form of the letter M is nearly identical with that on the Santon stone, and the

R nearly corresponds. The first character, which resembles the Roman T, appears twice in the Santon inscription; it is entirely different from the other T's in this inscription, which are of the Lombardic form. I do not think it is a cross. The S is very peculiar.

The name of Leuiût, Borlase, in his "History of Cornwall," says is Cornish, and means 'a pilot or sailor.' He also gives an engraving of the slab (pl. 31, fig. 6), but not drawn with sufficient precision for this purpose; he (and Polwhele after him) assigns to it a date subsequent to the year 900.

One would expect the interval of a very considerable period between Runic inscriptions (which Mr. Cumming believes to date from and since the eleventh century) and an inscription in comparatively modern characters like this. On the other hand, this stone being Christian affords a presumption that the Santon stone is also Christian, though I imagine earlier.

I should be very glad of information as to the probable date of either of the two slabs.

I am, &c. ALFRED HEALES.

*Doctors' Commons,*

*May, 1865.*

## STATUTES OF PETERHOUSE, 1344.

SIR,—In the Cathedral Library of Chichester (G. 1, A. 5) are the Statutes given by Simon, Bishop of Ely, 1344, to Peterhouse, Cambridge, which Hugh de Balsham founded as St. Peterhouse, or Hall of the Bishop of Ely's Scholars of Cambridge. The model was Merton Hall, Oxford, and there are sixty chapters. There was to be a Master, a Warden, and fourteen persons or scholars; the candidate for admission was to be a Bachelor *in arte dialectica*. The chambers were each to be occupied by one senior and one junior; one was to be allotted to the Master for private business of the College, and another to the (13) two deans for their business; the latter were to appoint the portion of Holy Scripture or other book to be read in Hall, the hour of reading at dinner, and the disputations of scholars. The custody of books was in the joint keeping of the Master and deans (14). There were two bursars (15); caterers for the common table (16); an almoner chosen yearly from the more devout scholars, to provide alms for the maintenance of poor grammar scholars (17); and a porter (21). Every scholar was to pass one year of probation; and to study on admission, arts, philosophy, Aristotle, canons, and theology; the latter after a satisfactory course through arts (23). On Wednesdays they were to dispute in Logic and Natural Philosophy, and on Fridays in Theology (24). They might incept in any faculty if they obtained *intraneam incipiendi licentiam*, and at their own cost (25). They might proceed, if licensed, to Oxford for purposes of study, and were in that case maintained at the charges of the House, but were bound on their return to instruct their fellows. If maintained by their friends, they might proceed for

a time to any approved University (26). The poor Grammar scholars were to assist in church on Sundays and festivals, and wait at table and in the chambers; one was to read in Hall time. They could be elected scholars (27). Scholars were to rank according to their date of admission (31). Guests might be received for one fortnight, and (30) the parishioners of College livings and friends might be entertained by the Master (33). Their habit was to be according to the Statute of Archbishop John de Stratford (35). They were not to have dogs or falcons (36), nor play at games of dice or chess (39), nor to frequent taverns, or act as traders—"Abstineabit se ut decet; jocularibus et histrionibus publice non intendat, ludis theatralibus aut ludibriorum spectaculis publicis in Ecclesiis, theatro vel stadiis seu locis aliis publicis interesse nisi recreationis causâ, honestate servatâ fortassis ad modicum tempus intersint." They were not to carry arms (37). The washerman and head-washer was, if possible, to be also the porter (38). At dinner Latin was used, or for due cause French (57). A chapter or scrutiny for reforms and the punishment of offences was held eight days before Easter, and also about St. Margaret's Day (51). The bishop was to hold a triennial visitation (9). As it was not seemly for scholars to go afoot or to hire hacks (conducere Hackneios), the Master was to be provided with a horse, but scholars neither going nor returning from school were to use a horse, but might use a horse if absent for a fortnight on the College business (18). The Master was to have a garcio to wait on him in his chamber and to groom his horse.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

## WORCESTER NOTES AND QUERIES.

SIR,—As many of your readers may have had more experience than I have in the examination of monastic records, I shall feel greatly obliged in obtaining

through your means answers to the following queries, which have arisen during a long examination of the MSS. of the ancient Priory of Worcester:—



1. "Quyttyde Sunday" is frequently mentioned, and seems to have been a period for the determination of tenancies. What is the derivation, origin, and full meaning of the term?

2. Among the new year's gifts to the Prior "A quart of osey and twenty orregs" are included. What were these articles?

3. A "Pipe-house" was situated before the great porch of the cathedral. What use was the house in question applied to?

4. Prior Moore, early in the sixteenth century, enters in his memorandum-book (a rich mine of information on monastic life, as I hope soon to shew,) "Four and half yards of *wolsted* to make my cowl." Was this worsted-work or linsey-woolsey?

5. What book was a portuas?

6. "The dark cloth of Northwich" was purchased in the time of Richard II. for the use of the monks of Worcester. Was this the cloth of Norwich? What kind of cloth was it? When did the clothing trade begin and end in that ancient city?

7. For some centuries a regular weekly charge was made for "seynty money." "Seney days" were play-days, or times of pleasure and diversion—*dies recreationis vocati* (*Reg. Eccl. Ebor.*, 1562); "seanes" was also an old word for visitations; but neither of these explanations will suit the circumstances in which I have found the word. In Jacob's Law Dictionary I find that "Sean fish is that sort of fish which is taken with a large net called a sean." The "seynty money" was therefore probably a regular item for wear and tear of nets and other fishing expenses, the monks having had several fisheries in the neighbourhood; and, moreover, the "seynty cook" is frequently alluded to—the official, perhaps, who prepared the said fish for the table. Can any one decide this point authoritatively?

8. "Solut p' duoden. discor. de electo counturfeit, xiv<sup>s</sup>." is the startling entry in the department of *coquinaris*, *temp.* Edward IV. "Counterfeit," I

suppose, bore a different meaning in reference to plate and pottery than it does in the present day, or else it would appear as a forestalment of a very modern invention.

9. Can any one inform me of the history or conditions under which public notaries existed, or in what relationship they stood to the other "limbs of the law?" Why were not lawyers sufficient for notarial business? In 1237 an Act was passed for Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and other public bodies, to have seals, owing to the want of notaries. Were the curious notarial marks we meet with (and of which I have made a small local collection) an equivalent for seals?

10. From the Prior down to the youngest monk a scale of fees or payments prevailed, according to their position in the monastery; and for every celebration of *O Virgo Virginis*, *Salve Regina*, *Nominis Jehu*, *O Sapientia*, and all feasts and obits, charges were made, the highest sum for the Prior, and so on downwards. Can any one explain how money became allocated at all for such purpose? One would have thought the expense of special celebrations, oils, wax, decorations, &c., would have been borne by some one officer, and entered in his list of payments, but not as distributed among the whole monastery. What use had the monks, who were not officers, for money?

11. Is the following a riddle? It is in Prior Moore's book:—

Be oon | Refresh 2 | Take witness of 3 | Avoyd 4 | Think 5 | Behold 6 | Call for 7 |

A friend of mine suggests that "Be oon" means, Be united; "Refresh 2," Take a refecton or meal twice a day; Take witness of 3 witnesses; "Avoyd 4," You have to say what four things you would most avoid; Think 5 times; 6 and 7 (no solution). Any interpretation of this very old riddle would be acceptable.

12. Mr. Toulmin Smith recently announced in the Birmingham papers, as a most important discovery, that he had found paper as old as the end of the fourteenth century. Among the Wor-

chester Cathedral records I have found paper many years older than that of Mr. Smith; and Nash, in his history of this county, alludes to a *compotus* roll of Halesowen Abbey, in which mention is made of paper in 1351. Is any older than this known? A registration of some acts of John Granden, Prior of Ely, in 1320, is said to have been on paper. Can this be verified?

13. In a dissertation on medicaments in Prior Moore's book appears the following:—

“Allea | nux | ruta | pira | raphanie |  
et tiriaca |

Hec sunt antidota contra mortale venenum.”

If any of your readers have a good mediæval Latin dictionary, or a Cotgrave, perhaps they will be kind enough to inform me of the supposed ancient qualities and modern names of the above herbs or drugs.—I am, &c.,

JOHN NOAKE,

Sub-Editor of the “Worcester Herald.”  
9, St. George's-square, Worcester.

### GIFT OF BISHOP SHERBORNE TO THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, CHICHESTER.

SIR,—The following priced catalogue of ornaments given to the Cathedral of Chichester at the beginning of the sixteenth century, is of considerable value to those who take an interest in the former cost of vestments, and in ancient inventories.

Imprimis damus mitram nostram de auro et integro fabrifactam cum gemmis margaritis et lapidibus pretiosis ornatam ejus descriptio sequitur, Cxxxij<sup>li</sup> vjs viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item in j. quarter which is the right syde behind, vj. xv. perles.

Item on the left syde behynde, vj. perles.

Item in every quarter an owche of golde sett with xij. perles and 5 pretiouse stones.

Item in the right syde of the forepart, vj. j. perles, and lykewyse in the lefte syde.

Item the border of golde benethe sette with great perles by 4 and 4 to the number of fourscore.

Item in the same place sett with pretiouse stones to the number of 20.

Item in the fore beame xxxvj. perles with viij. pretiouse stones, and in the hynder beame lykewise.

Item in every of the both sydes behynde, xij. perles and iij. stones.

Item sett rownde about the toppe amongst the flours with great perles to the number of xliij.

Item the grownde of the saide myttr and the garnyshing is sett all with perles of ij. sortes.

Item sett in the same labells great

perles treyfull wyse to the number of viij. score and xij.

Item in every labell sixe precious stones sett in golde.

Item in the endes of the labells golde sett with xvj. perles great, and vj. precious stones, and x. wrethed bells of golde hangyng with cheynes.

Item ij. flours of golde sett wyth blew stones which longith to the toppe of the mytar.

Item in j. of the labells there is a wyer of golde broken and lacketh by estimacyon vj. perles.

Item in the other labell a wyre broken lackyng 4 perles by estimacyon.

The som of perles besyde the grownde of the saide mytar, ix. lxxviij.

The som of preciouise stones iiij. vj.

Summa valoris mitre Jewels, Cxxxij<sup>li</sup> vjs viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item ij. Libros Evangeliorum et Epistolarum cum imaginibus Petri et Pauli fabrefacti in tabula argentea et deaurata cum lapidibus preciosis in circumferenciis ponderantibus insimul lvj. unc' per le unc' v<sup>s</sup>, xv<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup>.

A goodly monster curiously wrought and gilt pon. lij. unc' ad rationem vj<sup>s</sup> le unc', xv<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup>.

A monsteyr with iij. cristalls and a ruby with a cross ex dono illustris comitis Arundell pon. xij. unc' et dim. pretium le unc' v<sup>s</sup>, iiij<sup>li</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>.

A stondyng relique of Mary Magdalen pon. viij. unc' et dim. per le unc' v<sup>s</sup>, xlij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

An Image of S. John Baptiste pon. xl. unc', per le unc' iiij<sup>s</sup>, viij<sup>li</sup>.

An Image of S. James pon. xxiiij. unc', per le unc' iiij<sup>s</sup>, iiij<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup>.

A standyng table of Crist's passion enamelled and curiously wrought pon. xxiiij unc. per le unce vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, viij<sup>li</sup>.

A Crosse gilt with Mary and John with a Pole of coopar and gilt pon. C. unc. per le unce v<sup>s</sup>, xxv<sup>li</sup>.

A Paxe crede de Sepulcro Christi pon iiij unc. per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, xvij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

A goodly chales enamelled pon. xxiiij. unc. et dim. per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup>, iiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup>.

A chales bought of John Lynton pon. xvj. unc. j. quarter, per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup>, iiij<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup>.

A chales ex dono W. Rede qui est ecclesiæ et ideo non sumatur inter bona mea.

A payre of candelsticks gilt with roses pon. xxxv. unc. j. quarter, per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup>, vij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>d</sup>.

A wrethid candlestick gilt with ij. snoffes pon. xxvj. unc. j. quarter, per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup>, v<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup>.

ij. whit candelsticks wrethed pon. xxix. unc. per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, iiij<sup>li</sup>.

A payre of rownde crewetts gilt pon. xij. unc. per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup>, xlvij<sup>s</sup>.

A litle bason gilt pon xvij. unc. et dim. per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup>, iiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup>.

ij. Litle basons ad usum altaris nostri pon. xvij. unc. per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, iiij<sup>li</sup>.

j. parva campana cum cathena pon. vij. unc., per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>. Ad usum altaris nostri in diebus solemnibus xxij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>.

ij. potell pots pon iiij<sup>v</sup>. unc. per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, xiiij<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup>.

A pax crede gilt pon. iiij. unc., per le unc. v<sup>s</sup>, xxij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

A chayre of purpull velvett with iiij. panells and a bosse for the frount of the same pon. xlvij unc. per le unc. iiij<sup>s</sup>, ix<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup>.

#### ORNAMENTS.

A Vestment of purpull velvett with the apparell, liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

A Suytt of grene vestments, the grownde sylver, with a coope to the same, xiiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

ij. copes of red sarcenet with offers of crymson velvet, v<sup>li</sup>.

A vestment of whit damask with an offer of cloth of golde with his apparell, vij<sup>li</sup>.

A vestement of grene with flours orfed with grene bawdeken, xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

A vestment of blacke velvet with offers of purpull velvet tynsilde, liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

A vestment of black tapheta with his apparell, xx<sup>s</sup>.

A suyte of vestments of black velvet offerd with purpull velvet pro nostris et aliorum missis solemnibus de requiem, xiiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

A cope of blacke velvet pro eodem usu, iiij<sup>li</sup>.

iiij. copes of blacke velvet with offers of purpull velvet cum scriptura operibus credite pro rectoribus chori, xx<sup>li</sup>.

Of the same paned with purpull velvet for the highe altar with Operibus credite, x<sup>li</sup>.

ij. other fronts in lyke maner pro altare nostro, vj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

A clothe of blacke velvet and paned with purpull velvet for the herse, vj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

iiij. fronts pro cotidiano usu altaris nostri, vj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

A pece of arays of costtron pro dorso sedilis altaris nostri, xx<sup>s</sup>.

A clothe of fyne arays with a border of clothe of golde of Crystys passyon contaynyng vj. yards dim. pro sepulcro, xiiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

A cloth for the busshopps see of purpull velvet paned with grene velvet cum solita scriptura nostra, vj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

ij. carpets pro sedile episcopatus, xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

A long quyshion of purpull velvet pro eodem, xl<sup>s</sup>.

A long quyshion of purpull saten pro eodem usu, xl<sup>s</sup>.

A quyshion of purpull saten teynsilde pro sedile vel cathedra, x<sup>s</sup>.

ij. corporax cases of clothe of golde pro altare nostro in quorum uno scribitur operibus credite, xl<sup>s</sup>.

ij. corporax for the same, x<sup>s</sup>.

ij. corporax cum tecis pro cotidiano usu altaris nostri, iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Pro vj. lintheis dicti altaris, xx<sup>s</sup>.

ij. frounts pro altari nostro of cloth of golde with borders of purpull velvet cum scriptura Soli Deo in litteris aureis et cum armis nostris, xx<sup>li</sup>.

Vita S. Thome eleganter scripta in pergameni, liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

A payre of curtens of sarcenett with valans, x<sup>s</sup>.

A vestment of red saten with his apparell, xx<sup>s</sup>.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*The Holy Sepulchre and the Temple at Jerusalem.* By JAMES FERGUSSON, F.R.S. (Murray.)—This thin volume is the substance of two Lectures delivered in the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, in February, 1862, and March, 1865. In his preface, Mr. Fergusson states his conviction that his theory, of the Dome of the Rock having been built by Constantine, has, in the eighteen years that it has now been before the public, passed through the stages of contempt and misrepresentation, and he now brings it forward again, in the expectation that "it will inevitably come to be accepted in the course of time." He holds that the architectural and topographical parts of his argument are "clear, distinct, and irrefragable, and ought to have been considered final;" but he allows that the written portion was fragmentary and ambiguous. Happily, however, a small volume, entitled *Theodericus de Locis Sanctis*, has just appeared in Germany, which he conceives greatly strengthens his case, and accordingly he prints several extracts from it in his Appendix. The "ignorant savage, Sæwulf," and the "credulous Jew, Benjamin of Tudela," are at once dismissed in favour of the new topographer of Jerusalem; but whether this will be the judgment of the literary world we shall be prepared to consider when the whole work is before us.

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*The Ancient British Sculptured Rocks of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders;* with Notices of the Remains associated with these Sculptures. By GEORGE TATE, F.G.S.—This is a Memoir which was read at a meeting of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1864, and it is now reprinted in

a separate form, that it may be accessible to archæologists generally. Mr. Tate deserves our thanks for the pains he has taken in minutely examining so many of these singular monuments, and his illustrations will no doubt be useful to others who may wish to push the investigation further. He suggests that "two lines of research may yield information: one among the Laps in the far North; and the other, with more hope of success, in the early home of the Aryan family." His own impression is, that the figures are symbolical, most probably, of religious ideas, and that they are the work of Celtic occupants of Britain many centuries before the Christian era. This may be so, but we confess that we do not see how it is to be proved, or disproved.

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*Local Histories.* Two small works of this class are now before us, and we are glad to say that each deserves commendation for its execution as well as for its intention. The first is, *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Wimbledon, Surrey*, by the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, M.A. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), and the second, *History of the Town of Uttoxeter*, by FRANCIS REDFERN. (J. Russell Smith.)—Neither spot holds any conspicuous place in history, but each has some things and persons connected with it, the memory of which the local chronicler does well to preserve, especially in these days of ceaseless and, perhaps, needless change. At Wimbledon, the earthwork supposed to be British still remains, but the hut circles that formerly could be traced there have disappeared before the spade and mattock of the Rifle Association; whilst Uttoxeter, which at the present



day contains fewer houses than it did two hundred years ago, was once the heritage of the potent De Ferrers, earls of Derby, but now it is only remarkable as the scene of the self-imposed penance of Samuel Johnson, the exact locality of which, at Bear Hill, Mr. Redfern considers he has satisfactorily established.

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*Autobiography of the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.* (Longmans.)—This is one of that rare class of books, which the reader deems too short. Whilst everything is told in the most free and unrestrained manner, and with an utter absence of any attempt to make himself or his family anything but what they really were, the work, if its lessons of steady industry and conscientious fulfilment of every duty are taken to heart, will be altogether invaluable to young men who have their way to make in the world; and the present Baronet has laid all such under an obligation, by making public, for their benefit, what was evidently meant especially for the guidance of the amiable writer's own family. But beyond this, the little work has a value for others, in its graphic sketches of several of Sir Benjamin's professional acquaintances, who are nowhere else so well depicted.

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*The Birthplace and Parentage of William Paterson, Founder of the Bank of England, and Projector of the Darien Scheme.* By WILLIAM PAGAN, F.S.A. Scot. (Edinburgh, Nimmo).—As has happened to many more and many less eminent men, the birthplace of the founder of the Bank of England has been a question which biographers have not hitherto been able to solve. Mr. Pagan, however, has recently discovered in the Land Registers of Scotland, "incontrovertible evidence" that he was the son of John and Bethia Paterson, of Skipmyre, in the parish of Trailflatt (now

Tinwald), Dumfriesshire, where he was born about the year 1660, for the exact date of his birth still remains a mystery to exercise the industry of another generation. Mr. Pagan appends to his book some valuable suggestions for the improvement of Scottish registers, and winds up with a dissertation on the origin of the name "Pagan," which he takes to signify, not the offspring of a heathen, but the descendant of some celebrated slayer of infidels.

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*Lives of Wedgwood.*—Two handsome volumes thus entitled are before us; one, which is complete, is by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, of Derby, the editor of "The Reliquary;" the other, which is only an instalment of a larger work, is by Miss Meteyard. Next month we hope to give a notice of both these endeavours to do justice to the talents and industry of a man to whom England owes so much for the improvement of her ceramic manufactures.

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Captain Lawrence Archer is about to publish by subscription what, from its author's well-known industry and tact, we venture to pronounce will be a very interesting volume. It will be entitled, "*Genealogical Collections respecting various Families of Edgar in Scotland and England*," particularly of Edgar of Wedderlie, a Branch of the House of Dunbar, anciently Earls of Northumberland," and will contain numerous Extracts from the Archives of Scotland, including Parish Registers, Grants under the Great Seals, Wills, Royal Pardons, Lawsuits, &c., &c. Likewise a short Biography of James Edgar, Secretary to the Chevalier St. George, with some Original Letters. It will be illustrated by Portraits, Views of Wedderlie, Seals, &c. The price of the volume is fixed at £1 1s., and the names of subscribers will be received by Messrs. Nichols and Sons, 25, Parliament Street, S.W.

## Monthly Intelligence.

### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

As has of late been the case, the news from America has almost exclusively occupied public attention during the past month. The surrender of General Lee has been followed by that of several other Confederate commanders, and at last Mr. Jefferson Davis, with his family and a few companions, has been captured in Georgia. In the mean time, John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, has been shot in resisting arrest, and Harrold, his associate, together with five others, have been brought to trial before a military commission, but the result is not as yet known.

In Europe, happily, affairs are in so tranquil a state, as to furnish nothing to record beyond the visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Algeria.

#### APRIL 14.

##### *Assassination of President Lincoln.*—

The facts of this atrocious crime, and of the attempt also made on the life of Mr. Seward, are best given in the following despatch from Mr. Secretary Stanton to the American Minister in London, dated Washington, April 15, 1865:—

“SIR,—It has become my distressing duty to announce to you that last night His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was assassinated, about the hour of half-past ten o'clock, in his private box, at Ford's Theatre, in this city. The President, about eight o'clock, accompanied Mrs. Lincoln to the theatre. Another lady and gentleman were with them in the box. About half-past ten, during a pause in the performance, the assassin entered the box, the door of which was unguarded, hastily approached the President from behind, and discharged a pistol at his head. The bullet entered the back of his head, and penetrated nearly through. The assassin then leaped from the box upon the stage, brandishing a large knife or dagger, and exclaiming, *sic semper tyrannis*, escaped in the rear of the theatre. Immediately upon the discharge the President fell to the floor insensible, and continued in that

state until twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning (April 15,) when he breathed his last.

“About the same time the murder was being committed at the theatre, another assassin presented himself at the door of Mr. Seward's residence, gained admission by representing he had a prescription from Mr. Seward's physician, which he was directed to see administered, and hurried up to the third storey chamber, where Mr. Seward was lying<sup>a</sup>. He here discovered Mr. Frederick Seward, struck him over the head, inflicting several wounds, and fracturing the skull in two places, inflicting it is feared mortal wounds. He then rushed into the room where Mr. Seward was in bed, attended by a young daughter and a male nurse. The male attendant was stabbed through the lungs, and it is believed will die. The assassin then struck Mr. Seward with a knife or dagger twice in the throat and twice in the face, inflicting terrible wounds. By this time Major Seward, eldest son of the secretary, and another attendant reached the room, and rushed to the rescue of the Secretary; they were also wounded in the conflict, and the assassin escaped.

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Seward was at the time confined to his bed by injuries received in a carriage accident a few days before.

No artery or important blood-vessel was severed by any of the wounds inflicted upon him, but he was for a long time insensible from the loss of blood. Some hope of his possible recovery is entertained<sup>b</sup>.

"Immediately upon the death of the President notice was given to Vice-President Johnson, who happened to be in the city, and upon whom the office of President now devolves. He will take the office and assume the functions of President to-day. The murderer of the President has been discovered, and evidence obtained that these horrible crimes were committed in execution of a conspiracy deliberately planned and set on foot by rebels under pretence of avenging the South and aiding the rebel cause; but it is hoped that the immediate perpetrators will be caught. The feeling occasioned by these atrocious crimes is so great, sudden, and overwhelming, that I cannot at present do more than communicate them to you. At the earliest moment yesterday the President called a Cabinet meeting, at which Gen. Grant was present. He was more cheerful and happy than I had ever seen him, rejoiced at the near prospect of firm and durable peace at home and abroad, manifested in marked degree the kindness and humanity of his disposition, and the tender and forgiving spirit that so eminently distinguished him. Public notice had been given that he and General Grant would be present at the theatre, and the opportunity of adding the Lieutenant-General to the number of victims to be murdered was no doubt seized for the fitting occasion of executing the plans that appear to have been in preparation for some weeks, but General Grant was compelled to be absent, and thus escaped the designs upon him."

The assassin of the President was, on the spot, recognised to be an actor, named John Wilkes Booth, (the son of an actor once well known in England as a rival of Edmund Kean,) and it was soon learnt that he had an associate named Harrold. In spite, however, of the vigilance of a large body of military and police, they effected their escape from Washington, and it was not till the 26th of April that their retreat was

discovered. This was in a barn near Port Royal, in Maryland, where Booth was seen supporting himself on crutches, he having broken his leg in his flight. After some little parley, Harrold surrendered, but Booth steadily refusing to do so, and being well armed, the barn was fired; whilst the unhappy man was endeavouring to extinguish the flames, he was shot dead by a cavalry sergeant of the name of Corbett, said to be an Englishman. Harrold was conveyed to Washington, and has since been put on his trial along with the assailant of Mr. Seward and some others; the body of Booth, it is said, was cut into pieces and sunk in the Potomac.

Every possible honour was paid to the remains of President Lincoln, the body being embalmed, and, after solemn funeral ceremonies, especially in Washington and New York, removed to Springfield, in Illinois, for interment. The news of the assassination called forth expressions of sincere sympathy in every part of Europe, and innumerable addresses, from public bodies and from meetings of individuals, have been forwarded through the American Minister to the people of the United States; besides which, both Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie have each addressed autograph letters of condolence to the widow of the President.

MAY 9.

*Opening of the International Exhibition at Dublin.*—Though the building of the Dublin Exhibition is merely the precursor of the establishment of a Winter Garden in that city, on what was formerly a rough, neglected piece of ground called "Coburg fields," the edifice that has been erected is a very handsome one. The entrance is particularly beautiful. A noble hall with a gallery round it, and lined with the choicest of the Roman sculptures sent for exhibition, affords a remarkable contrast to the first sight of the London Exhibition of 1862. The floor of this hall is covered with Minton's tiles, arranged in a grace-

<sup>b</sup> The last accounts represent Mr. Seward as out of danger.



ful and beautiful pattern, and the walls are painted in *tempera* to correspond. Passing through the hall, the visitor comes upon the Exhibition building itself. This is a structure of the approved "glass-house" kind, with an arched roof, and painted in the same manner as the Sydenham Crystal Palace and Exhibition of 1851. The prevailing colour is a soft light-blue, which gives an air of distance and size such as no other colour is capable of affording. In shape the building is like the letter L, with an apsidal projection in the middle of the outside of the main limb. The entrance is opposite to this recess, and receives from it a kind of finish, which adds greatly to the general effect. At the end of the lower or shorter limb of the "L" are two "annexes," in which will be exhibited the machinery in motion and the works in iron of any great weight and no great artistic beauty. In the hollow space embraced by the two limbs of the Exhibition building proper are enclosed the concert-room—a very beautiful and nobly-proportioned apartment, corresponding in its main features with the entrance hall, at the side of which it is; the picture galleries—large, broad, and admirably suited for the purpose; the offices, which are numerous and comfortable; and, finally, the refreshment departments. The contributions from all parts of the world are on a really noble scale, and the complete success of the Exhibition may be fairly anticipated.

The presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the opening of the Exhibition was sought, and accordingly the Prince left London early on the morning of May 8, travelling by the London and North Western railway, crossed the Irish Channel in the "Victoria and Albert," royal yacht, and reached Kingstown at 6 p.m., where he was received by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Commander of the Forces, and the general staff of the Dublin Government. The crowds were very large, the enthusiasm great, and all passed off well. The Prince reached Dublin at half-past six, and at once proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge, where a dinner-party of forty was invited to meet him and the Duke of Cambridge. Some illuminations took place at night.

On Tuesday, May 9, His Royal Highness opened the Exhibition, in the presence of about 10,000 persons. The Prince, accompanied by Lord and Lady Wodehouse, the Duke of Cambridge, a brilliant staff, and an escort of the

11th Hussars (the Prince Consort's Own), passed through the city in a close carriage, greatly to the disappointment of the thousands upon thousands of persons, principally ladies, that crowded the windows along his route from the Viceregal Lodge. He was received at the Exhibition Palace by the Exhibition Committee, including His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Mr. G. Sanders (the chairman), Mr. G. Wood Maunsell, Mr. Bagot (the secretary), Mr. Parkinson, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation in their robes, together with the judges and several of the leading members of the Bar. On the arrival of the Prince the National Anthem and other music selected for the occasion was performed by the orchestra, of nearly 1,000 performers; after which His Royal Highness proceeded through the building, which he formally declared opened. He returned to the Viceregal Lodge at four o'clock. In the evening, the Prince was entertained at a ball in the Mansion House by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to which a large number of the nobility and gentry were invited to meet His Royal Highness; but a heavy fall of rain greatly interfered with an attempted illumination of the city.

A grand review of troops was held on Wednesday afternoon in Phoenix Park, at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, took command. The troops were reviewed by the Prince of Wales and the Lord-Lieutenant, who were accompanied by a numerous suite and the household of the Viceregal Lodge. The number of spectators exceeded that of any such occasion since the one of the Queen's visit in 1849. The Prince was attired in the uniform of the 10th Hussars, and was most warmly received everywhere throughout the day, which was cloudy, and became showery towards the conclusion of the review, but this did not appear to check the enthusiasm of the spectators, or interfere with the movements of the troops. In the evening the Prince dined at Kilmainham with the Commander of the Forces.

On Thursday, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Leiningen, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, and an escort of the 10th Hussars, paid a second visit to the Exhibition, at twelve o'clock, where he was received by the Duke of Leinster and the Exhibition committee. His Royal Highness spent two hours in



minutely inspecting the objects of interest in the building, after which he paid a visit to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where he was received by the Dean, Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, the munificent restorer of the edifice, and other eminent persons. Having inspected and commended the improvements in the church, His Royal Highness drove through the leading thoroughfares of the city in an open carriage, and returned to the Viceregal Lodge at four o'clock in the afternoon.

At noon on Friday, the Prince of Wales left the Viceregal Lodge for Powerscourt, to visit the Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt. Having taken luncheon, the Prince proceeded, accompanied by his noble host, to see the waterfall, which, in consequence of the recent rain, presented a magnificent cascade. His Royal Highness and party then proceeded to Kingstown, where they arrived about five o'clock. His Royal Highness entertained on board the "Victoria and Albert" the Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse, Sir

George Brown, Lord St. Laurence, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and other distinguished persons. At twenty-five minutes past seven the royal yacht steamed out of the harbour, and the Prince of Wales, who stood on the deck, was loudly cheered by the immense concourse of people who had assembled to witness his departure. As the yacht rounded the end of the pier the salute was fired, and so, amid a final round of hearty cheering, ended the visit to Ireland of the Prince of Wales. The "Victoria and Albert" reached Holyhead shortly before eleven o'clock. Owing, however, to the heaviness of the mails, the large number of passengers, and other causes, the royal party were not able to leave Holyhead for some time after their arrival, and the up-mail express train, which should have started at 11.55, did not leave Holyhead till some fifty minutes after its proper time. The train reached town at 7.40 a.m. on Saturday morning, the journey from Kingstown having taken rather over twelve hours to accomplish.

## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*April 25.* At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 22nd day of April. Her Majesty having been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to appoint Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, bart., G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London and Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, Sir John Fox Burgoyne this day took the oath of Constable of the Tower of London.

*April 28.* Lieut.-Col. Robert Renny, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

*May 5.* Frank Ringler Drummond Hay, esq., now H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Crete, to be H.M.'s Consul-Gen. at Tripoli.

Charles Hammer Dickson, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at the ports of Soukhoun Kalé and Redout Kalé, to be H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Crete.

Sir Edmund Hornby, Knt., late Judge of the Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople, to be Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan.

Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, esq., to be Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan.

John Fraser, esq., to be Law Secretary and Registrar of the Supreme Court for China and Japan.

Edward Robert Lytton, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Athens, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Lisbon.

Edward St. John Neale, esq., C.B., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation in Japan, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Athens.

Frederick Roberts, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Moscow, to be H.M.'s Consul at Moscow.

William Chambers, esq., to be one of H.M.'s Counsellors for the Island of Nevis.

*May 12.* The Right Hon. Robert Montgomery, Lord Belhaven, K.T., to be H.M.'s High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Francis Gerhard Myburgh, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Nagasaki, to be H.M.'s Consul at Kanagawa.

Abel A. J. Gower, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Hakodadi.

Francis Howard Vyse, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Hakodadi, to be H.M.'s Consul at Nagasaki.

May 16. Capt. Frederick Robertson Aikman, V.C., half-pay Indian Army, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice F. V. Mills, esq., resigned.

May 19. The Rev. David Thomas, M.A., Vicar of Dwygyfylchi, Carnarvonshire, to be one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

#### MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

April 25. *Combined Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross*.—William Patrick Adam, esq., one of the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

May 9. *Borough of Lambeth*.—James Clarke Lawrence, esq., in the room of William Williams, esq., deceased.

## BIRTHS.

March 11. At Umballah, Punjaub, the wife of Major Warrant, R.E., a son.

March 19. At Mahableshwar, the wife of Capt. Ritchie, R.A., a dau.

March 20. At Negapatam, the wife of C. G. Plumer, esq., Madras C.S., a dau.

March 23. At Bombay, the wife of Capt. A. Phillips, Municipal Commissioner of the town and island of Bombay, a dau.

March 24. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. R. A. Nowell, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

March 28. At Muttra, the wife of Arthur Brett, esq., 2nd Dragoon Guards, a son.

March 31. At Kurnaul, the wife of Major A. Le Gallais, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

April 2. At Deolie, Rajpootana, the wife of Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, Adj. 2nd Regt. Bengal Cavalry, a dau.

April 6. At Airey Cottage, Barbadoes, the wife of the Rev. W. Ponsford, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

April 8. At Jacobabad, the wife of Capt. Bell, Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

April 11. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Hamilton Tovey, Lieut. R.E., a dau.

April 13. At Chulmleigh Rectory, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Bethune, B.D., a son.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Barnet, the wife of the Rev. Filmer Sullivan, a dau.

In Magdalen-road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Lieut. W. G. Turle, 60th Royal Rifles, a son.

At Burston Rectory, Norfolk, Mrs. Henry Temple Frere, a dau.

April 14. At Beckley, Mrs. Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, a dau.

At Brimington Hall, near Chesterfield, the wife of Charles Markham, esq., a son.

At Colombo, the wife of Capt. F. S. Terry, the King's Own Borderers, a son.

April 15. At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of J. G. Stanley Clarke, esq., Lieut. H.M.S. "Royal Adelaide," a dau.

At Cambridge-town, Farnborough, the wife of Capt. Knollys, 93rd Highlanders, a son.

At Horseheath Rectory, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. Francis H. Annesley, a son.

April 16. At the Vicarage, Midsomer Norton, the wife of the Ven. C. H. Leigh Lye, Archdeacon of Bombay, a son.

The wife of Capt. T. Page Casey, R.M., a dau.

At Warwick, the wife of the Rev. John Montague, of the King's School, a dau.

At Smytham, Torrington, North Devon, the wife of Osmund Scott, esq., late Capt. 36th Regt., a son.

April 17. In St. Peter's-terrace, Kensington-park, the wife of Capt. A. C. Lilly, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. George Sturton Ward, a dau.

April 18. At the Parsonage, Wainfleet St. Mary, the wife of the Rev. D. S. Matthew, a dau.

At Spratton Vicarage, Northants., the wife of the Rev. J. Llewellyn Roberts, a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, St. John's-wood, the wife of the Rev. Alphonso Matthey, a dau.

At Ashbourne Hall, Derbyshire, the wife of R. Hayston Frank, esq., a dau.

April 19. At Biddenden, Kent, the wife of Capt. Tylden-Pattenson, a dau.

April 20. At Ryde, the wife of Major E. Webber Smith, a son.

At Catton Rectory, York, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Jenner, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. C. E. Southouse Scott, R.H.A., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Harcourt Lees, esq., a dau.

April 21. The Hon. Mrs. Hen. Petre, a dau.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-pk., the wife of the Rev. F. J. Holland, a son.

At Cowlam, Sledmere, Yorkshire, the wife of Marmaduke Simpson, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Staines, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Furse, a son.

At Rochester, the wife of the Rev. Claude Bosanquet, a son.

April 22. At Arno's-grove, Southgate, the wife of the Rev. Stanhope Rashleigh, Vicar of St. Wenn, Cornwall, a son.

April 23. At Crewe-hill, Cheshire, the wife of Major Barnston, a son and heir.

In Eccleston-terrace south, the wife of Elliot Macnaghten, esq., B.C.S., a son.

At Middle Hill, Box, Wilts., the wife of Major J. G. Palmer, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At Cholderton Lodge, Hants., Mrs. Francis Slade Gully, a dau.

At Carlisle, the wife of Commander Fredk. C. B. Robinson, R.N., Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard, Carlisle, a son.

At Scarborough, the wife of Major Inglis, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, a son.

*April 24.* At Berkley House, near Frome, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Dickinson, a dau.

At Chacombe Priory, the wife of Maj. Fiennes Cornwallis, a son.

At Malta, the wife of C. B. Knapp, esq., Principal Purveyor to the Forces, a son.

At Thureaston Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. John Fuller, a son.

At Barrow Rectory, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Gladwin Arnold, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Assistant-Commissary-General Henry Clarke, a son.

At Pencombe Rectory, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. George Arkwright, a son.

At Tower House, East Woodhay, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Thomas H. Lee Warner, a dau.

*April 25.* At Cobham Hall, Kent, the Countess of Darnley, a son.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Lieut.-Col. William Driscoll Gossett, R.E., a dau.

At Pulham St. Mary Magdalene, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Leonard R. Henslow, a dau.

At Combe Vicarage, Hants., the wife of the Rev. George Pearson, M.A., a dau.

*April 26.* At Thornton-le-Street, Yorkshire, the Countess Cathcart, a dau.

At the Ryes, near Sudbury, Suffolk, the Lady Florence Barnardiston, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of V. J. O'Bryen Horsford, esq., a dau.

At Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, the wife of Thomas Craig Christie, esq., of Bedlay and Petershill, Lanarkshire, a dau.

At Boldshay Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, the wife of Stephen L. Koe, esq., a son.

At Norwich, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Pownall, a dau.

*April 27.* In Great George-street, Westminster, the Hon. Mrs. John G. Talbot, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Col. A. Impey, late R.E., a son.

At the Rectory, Kettering, the wife of the Rev. Henry Lindsay, a dau.

At Shotover House, Oxon., the wife of George Gammie-Maitland, esq., a son.

In Old Burlington-street, the wife of the Rev. John Oakley, a dau.

At Tullimore, King's County, the wife of Capt. Robert Cathcart Dalrymple Bruce, h.-p., 8th King's Regt., S.O.P., a son.

*April 28.* At Kilmington Vicarage, the wife of Capt. Francis W. Sullivan, R.N., C.B., a son.

At Oakfield, Aston-on-Clun, Salop, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Manners, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, a son.

At Norwood, the wife of Capt. L. Stapleton Cotton, 63rd Regt., a dau.

At Sible Hedingham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Henry Warburton, a dau.

At Europa Pass Cottage, Gibraltar, the wife of Col. Arnold-Thompson, R.A., a son.

*April 29.* The wife of Major Gildea, 81st Regt., a dau.

*April 30.* At Mundesley, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Weyland Chetwynd, a son.

At Southwell, the Hon. Mrs. E. Monckton, a son.

At the house of her father, H. J. King Church, esq., Albury, near Guildford, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Freeth, Incumbent of Liss, Hants., a son.

At Farnborough, the wife of Capt. F. A. Marindin, R.E., a dau.

At Frithelstock, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. James Copner, a son.

*May 1.* At Ramsbury, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. J. Sturton, a dau.

*May 2.* At Bruges, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Forbes, C.B., of Invernaw, Aberdeenshire, a son.

At Plumstead, the wife of Maj. Alured Johnson, R.A., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Lieut. G. M. Comber, R.N., a son.

At Kilkenny, the wife of John G. A. Prim, esq., a son.

At Harrow, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Bradby, a dau.

At Youlgreave, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Ripley, a dau.

At Wellshot House, Lanarkshire, the wife of Capt. Maclean, the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, a son.

At Sampford Peverell Rectory, the wife of Capt. Rendall, a dau.

At Sykehouse Parsonage, Selby, the wife of the Rev. J. W. McKinlay Milman, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. A. B. Hawes, a son.

*May 3.* At Moncreiffe House, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, a son.

In Queen's-gate-terr., the wife of Colonel Little, C.B., a dau.

At Swinton Park, near Manchester, the wife of the Rev. Henry R. Heywood, a son.

At New Shoreham, the wife of the Rev. F. M. D. Mertens, a dau.

At Culver Park, Saltash, the wife of Edward Snell, esq., a dau.

At Markham-Clinton Vicarage, Notts., the wife of the Rev. Henry Revell-Reynolds, a dau.

*May 4.* In Connaught-sq., the wife of Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., a dau.

The wife of the Hon. Richard Bethell, a son.

At the residence of her mother, the Countess Métaix, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Capt. Hancock, R.N., a dau.

At Loughborough, the wife of the Rev. J. Laxton Kitchin, M.A., a dau.

At Hurst-grove, Twyford, Berks., the wife of Shuckburgh Norris Risley, esq., a son.

*May 5.* At Hope Hall, Tadcaster, the Viscountess Nevill, a dau.

In Queen's-gate-terr., the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Du Cane, a son.

At Seggieden, Perthshire, Mrs. Drummond Hay, a dau.



The wife of the Rev. Philip Swatman, Guy's Hospital, a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of Carteret J. H. Fletcher, esq., a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Capt. Northey, Depôt Battalion, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Henry A. Adair, esq., 52nd Light Infantry, a dau.

May 6. At Hastings, the wife of Capt. Fredk. Wood, esq., h.-p., and late Receiver-Gen. on the Gold Coast, a dau.

At Boxted, Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. Arkell, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. Powell Metcalfe, Rector of Bilbrough, a dau.

At Burpham, near Arundel, the wife of the Rev. Robert Foster, a dau.

May 7. In Beaufort-gardens, the wife of Capt. H. Hamilton Beamish, R.N., a dau.

At Totteridge Park, Herts., the wife of David Munro, esq., a dau.

At Tatterford Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Morton, a dau.

At Birr, the wife of Major Forster, Paymaster 5th Fusiliers, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. C. W. Hogge, late 15th Light Infantry, a son.

At Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Thos. Roworth Parr, esq., late Rifle Brigade, a son.

At Paris, the wife of Capt. Knapp, a dau.

At Portlaw, co. Waterford, the wife of Frederick Malcolmson, esq., J.P., a dau.

May 8. At Torquay, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir George Macgregor, K.C.B., a dau.

At Heston, near Hounslow, the wife of the Rev. H. Huleatt, Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.

At Oving, near Aylesbury, the wife of the Rev. Michael Terry, a son.

At Bishopscourt, Naas, the Lady Maria Fitz-Clarence, twin sons.

At the Manor House, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, the wife of Colin Newbery, esq., a son.

At Charts Edge, Kent, the wife of Frank J. Streatfeild, esq., a son.

May 9. At Ness Strange, Shropshire, the wife of Col. Edwards, a son.

At the Grammar School, Macclesfield, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Tiarks, a son.

May 10. At Compton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. J. Combe, Bombay Army, a dau.

At Tooting, the wife of the Rev. George Stanham, M.A., a son.

At the Warrens, Feering, Essex, the wife of Capt. Chas. Hen. Hunter Forbes, 14th Regt. Bombay N.I., a son.

At Limpsfield, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Rolt, a son.

At Oatlands, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Rolla C. M. Rouse, a son.

May 11. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Bul-ler Elphinstone, a son.

At Peckham, the wife of Capt. J. C. Pitman, R.N., a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Chads, 64th Regt., a dau.

At Simon's Parsonage, Upper Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Robert Long, a dau.

At Bibury, the wife of the Rev. Charles W. N. Hyne, a son.

The wife of Mr. James Parker, publisher, Oxford, a dau.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of the Rev. S. Hadden Parkes, a dau.

May 12. At Shugborough, the Countess of Lichfield, a dau.

At Fulbeck, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Francis Fane, 25th Regt., prematurely, a dau.

At Ashow Rectory, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Julius Henry Rowley, a son.

At North-end, Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Windle, M.A., Rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook, a dau.

At the Rectory, Kingston Bagpuze, Berks., the wife of the Rev. T. H. Griffith, Vicar of Hornechurch, a dau.

In Lower Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the wife of the Rev. Wm. Gill, of Barton, and Hertingfordbury, a son and dau.

May 13. In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., the Lady Emily Kingscote, a son.

In John-st., Berkeley-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Vaughan Johnson, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. T. Lionel Galloway, R.E., a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Robert Bid-dulph, R.A., a son.

At the Curragh Camp, the wife of Capt. Edw. Coysgarne Sim, R.E., a son.

May 14. In Palmeira-sq., Brighton, the Lady Forbes, a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A., a dau.

At Wykeham Villas, Winchester, the widow of Lieut. W. Clegg, 11th Regt., a son.

At the Hollins, Stalybridge, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Stephens, a dau.

At Westbourne Lodge, Paddington, the wife of R. F. Saunders, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

May 15. In Grosvenor-sq., Lady Lindsay, a dau.

In Gloucester-pl., the Lady Harriet Vernon, a dau.

At Nethern House, Tulse-hill, the widow of Major Theophilus Green, a son.

At Weston Rectory, near Beccles, the wife of the Rev. H. Mayers, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. T. J. Scott, Castle Grounds, Devizes, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Abbotskerswell, the wife of the Rev. James Cholmeley, a dau.

At Tretire Rectory, near Ross, the wife of the Rev. E. J. Owen, a son.

May 16. In Onslow-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Seymour Egerton, a dau.

At Farningham-hill, Kent, the wife of C. E. Rashleigh, esq., a son.

At the Parsonage, St. Peter's, Hackney-road, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Packer, a son.

At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Jones, a son.

At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Wheeler, a dau.

May 17. In Hereford-road, Bayswater, the wife of Major Peebles, 11th Regt., a son.



At Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. Bromley Way, a son.

May 18. In Ouslow-gardens, South Kensington, the wife of Capt. J. Cockerell, a dau.

At Rock House, Bath, the wife of E. D. H. Vibart, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Army, a dau.

At Barton-hill, Marlborough, the wife of the Rev. J. S. Thomas, Bursar of Marlborough College, a son.

At Ventnor, the wife of Capt. Cowper Coles, R.N., a son.

At Sedgefield, Durham, the wife of the Rev. W. Sherwin, a dau.

At Wonastow Court, Monmouth, the wife of S. Courthope Bosanquet, esq., a dau.

May 19. At the Vicarage, Long Preston,

the wife of the Rev. John Edmond Coulson, Vicar, a dau.

At Exeter, the wife of the Rev. C. Welsh Mason, a son.

At St. Andrew's Cottage, Bishop Auckland, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Brown, a son.

May 20. In Manchester-sq., the residence of her father, the wife of Lt.-Gen. Cannon, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Major J. S. Rawlins, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

At the Rectory, Queen-st., city, the wife of the Rev. Lewis Borrett White, a dau.

At Henbury, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Harford, a dau.

In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, the wife of the Rev. James Gwynn, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

March 4. At the British Consulate, Mexico, John, second surviving son of the late John Cross Buchanan, esq., of Auchintoshan, Dumbartonshire, to Rosa Henrietta, second dau. of the late Thos. Jenken, esq., M.D., of Zacatecas, Mexico.

March 6. At King William's Town, British Kaffraria, Lieut.-Col. Edw. Fellowes, Acting Deputy-Quartermaster-General, son of Robert Fellowes, esq., of Shotesham, to Margaret Augusta, dau. of Col. Kirkland, commanding the 5th Fusiliers.

March 7. At Wellington, New Zealand, Major Edwards, Resident Magistrate, to Rebecca Jane, second dau. of the late Walter Glass Chiene, esq., of Edinburgh.

March 20. At Meerut, Jas. Wallace Quinton, esq., Bengal C.S., to Pauline Mary, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. F. W. Drummond, Bengal Cavalry.

At Barrackpore, Major C. S. Fowle, Wing Commandant 36th Regt. N.I., to Emily, third dau. of the Rev. Edward Allen, Tiverton, Devon.

March 28. At St. John's, N.B., Darell Robert Jago, esq., late Lieut. R.A., second son of the late Darell Jago, esq., Capt. R.A., to Alice Maude, second dau. of William Mills, esq., St. John, N.B.

At St. Thomas's, Kidderpore, Calcutta, Alexander Shaw Urquhart, esq., of Poopree, Tirhoot, to Louisa Jane, dau. of the Rev. C. F. Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth.

March 29. At Benares, Major Blair Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Darjeeling, to Harriett, eldest dau. of John Livingstone Learmouth, esq., of Laurence Park, Victoria, and Southfield House, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

April 6. At Jullunder, Punjaub, Robert Parry Nisbet, esq., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant-Commissioner in the Punjaub, son of Harry Nisbet, esq., late of the Bengal C.S., to Anne, youngest dau. of John Delaf Wilson, esq., of Milford, Hants.

At Ootacamund, W. H. Harris, esq., M.D., Surgeon, 31st Regt. Madras L.I., to Emma Jane Mary, eldest dau. of James Fraser, esq., Madras C.S.

April 17. At Glasgow, Joseph Bell, esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Lecturer on Surgery, Edinburgh, to Edith Katherine, only surviving dau. of the late Hon. James Erskine Murray.

April 18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edward Birkbeck, esq., of Nutfield, Surrey, to Mary Augusta, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. G. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., M.P.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, W. H. Fife, esq., son of Sir John Fife, to Caroline Jane, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Digby Legard, bart., of Ganton, Yorkshire.

At Bawtry, Llewellyn Francis, youngest son of the late John Heaton, esq., and of the Hon. Mrs. Heaton, of Plas Heaton, Denbighshire, to Amy Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Carr Fenton, Vicar of Mattersea, Yorkshire.

At Nice, Lieut.-Col. Pretymann, late of the 60th Royal Rifles, second son of the late Rev. G. T. Pretymann, Chancellor of Lincoln, &c., to Geraldine Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Newman, esq., of Dromore and Newbury, co. Cork.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Henry Shepherd, M.A., Rector of Chaldon, Surrey, second son of the late Henry Shepherd, esq., of Shaw End, Kendal, to Harriette Eliza, younger dau. of John Pickersgill, esq., of Tavistock-square, and Netherne House, Merstham.

At Charnminster, the Rev. Robert Antram Keddle, Rector of Hook, eldest son of the late Shering Keddle, esq., of Hatchlands, Netherbury, to Emily Harriette, youngest dau. of the late Frederick Cosens, esq., barrister-at-law, of Dorchester, Dorset.

At Uleaby, Lincolnshire, the Rev. William Philipson, Rector of Bradley, to Ann Eliza, only dau. of Edward George Baron, esq., Uleaby.

At the British Embassy, Frankfurt, Corker

Wright Minchin, esq., of the Civil Service, Victoria, Australia, to Amy Helena, second dau. of Capt. Peter Browne, late of the Buffs.

At Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Steward Holland, B.A., of Washington, Sussex, to Mary, second dau. of Robert Mossop, esq., of Long Sutton.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas Lewin, esq., Upper Harley-street, to Mary Emily, widow of George Brock, esq., and eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Schreiber, M.A.

At St. Mary's, Kilburn, the Rev. Arthur Frederick Forde, Incumbent of Twigworth, Gloucester, youngest surviving son of the late Arthur N. Forde, esq., of the H.E.I.C.S., to Catherine Sarah Lilla, dau. of the late John Callander, esq.

At Instow, North Devon, John Donne, esq., of Instow, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. James Donne, D.D., of Oswestry, Shropshire, to Ann, dau. of the late John Atkins, esq., of Asheott House, Somerset.

At Tramore, the Rev. Francis T. Brady, Rector of Clonmel, and Chancellor of Lismore, to Susan, dau. of James Thompson, esq.

At the Cathedral, Exeter, William Cotton, esq., Manager of the National Provincial Bank of England, Exeter, to Anne Fletcher, younger dau. of Thomas Floud, esq., of Exeter.

At Merchistoun House, Edinburgh, Major Edmonstoun, 32nd Light Infantry, to Mary, dau. of the late William Home, esq., W.S.

At Edinburgh, Archd. Stewart, esq., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, to Christina Johnstone, eldest dau. of the late John F. Macfarlan, esq.

At Sculcoates, the Rev. Geo. Godfrey Ward Clemenger, Chaplain R.N., to Caroline, elder dau. of the late J. T. Newton, esq., of Kingston-upon-Hull.

At St. Oswald's Durham, John Fogg Elliot, esq., of Elvet-hill, Durham, to Sarah, widow of Alan Wm. Hutchinson, esq., of Hollingside, Durham, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Tate, esq., of Bank House, Northumberland.

At Inceghela, William Sedgwick, esq., Lieut. R.E., son of F. W. Sedgwick, esq., of Lewisham-park, Kent, to Mary Purcell, only dau. of the Rev. James White, Rector of Inceghela, co. Cork.

At St. Peter's, Carmarthen, Maurice Edward Jenkins, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, to Augusta Octavia, second surviving dau. of the late Daniel Prytherch, esq., J.P., of Carmarthen.

April 19. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Robert H. Meade, second son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, to Lady Mary E. Lascelles, fifth dau. of the late Earl of Harewood.

At Lambeth Palace Chapel, George Longley, esq., eldest son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Maj. R.E., to Catherine Alice, widow of the Rev. J. Dawson, of Rollesby Hall, Great Yarmouth.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. Geo. Smyth Windham, Rifle Brigade, to Clarissa Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lord Charles Russell.

At Gresford, the Rev. F. Furse Vidal, Clewer,

Windsor, to Lucy Mary, third sister of Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, bart.

At St. Luke's, Torquay, Charles E. Hope, esq., Capt. 25th (the King's Own Borderers), to Helen Rae, second dau. of the late John Hamilton Colt, esq., of Gartsherrie, Lanarkshire.

At St. Paul's, Clifton, John Henry, eldest son of the Rev. John Kinsman Tucker, Rector of Pettaugh, Suffolk, to Margaret Isabella, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. James E. Butcher, Madras Army, H.E.I.C.S.

At Edinburgh, Jas. Reid, esq., of Lennoxville, Canada East, to Mary Jane, only child of the late Major Thos. Reid, 33rd Regt.

At Sandbach, Cheshire, Joseph Sladian, esq., Bengal C.S., eldest son of Joseph Sladen, esq., of Hartsbourne Manor, Herts., to Augusta-St. John, eldest dau. of Joseph-St. John Yates, esq., of Wellbank, Sandbach, Judge of County Courts.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, the Rev. J. Terry Patch, B.A., Oxon., elder son of Capt. Patch, of St. Helier's, to Susan Anna, elder dau. of Wm. C. Beatty, esq., M.D., late of Bedfordville, Clifton, and formerly of Molesworth-st., Dublin.

At All Saints, Blackheath, the Rev. Henry Martyn Hart, second son of the Rev. Joshua Hart, Vicar of Otley, Yorkshire, to Eleanor, dau. of the late Geo. Wilson, esq.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, Edmund Lart, esq., late of 18th Hussars, to Christina, third dau. of the late David Dewar, esq., of Canonbury, and Wood-street.

At Christ Church, East Sheen, Hen. John Broughton Kendall, esq., eldest son of Henry Kendall, esq., of East Sheen, to Georgiana Isabella, eldest dau. of Octavius Ommanney, esq., J.P., of the Planes, East Sheen.

At Dedham, Arthur, fifth son of the late Wm. Glennie, esq., LL.D., of Dulwich, Surrey, to Anne Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. E. G. Parker, M.A., Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces.

At Heage, John Grogan, esq., M.B., Surgeon-Major Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, second surviving son of the late Rev. Dr. Grogan, Slaney Park, co. Wicklow, to Hannagh Sophia, youngest dau. of the late David Wheatecroft, esq., Wingfield Park, Derbyshire.

At Bedford-Leigh, Wm. Tyndall Stagg, esq., of Ravensbourne-park, Lewisham, Kent, to Edna, second dau. of the late Jas. Pownall, esq., J.P., Pennington Hall, Lancashire.

At St. Mary's, Kilburn, Capt. Edw. Valantine, 109th Regt., fourth son of the late Rev. Thos. Valantine, Canon of Chichester Cathedral, to Charlotte Fugion, second dau. of W. R. Grieve, esq., of Kilburn.

At St. Saviour's, Bath, S. M. Clare, esq., of Threadneedle-st., to Mary, widow of William McCulloch, esq., of the Board of Trade, late of Bath.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, the Rev. Gildart Jackson, Senior Curate of Berwick, to Johanna Grieve, second dau. of Patrick Clay, esq., J.P.

At Ewell, Surrey, Hen. Chas. Malden, esq.,

M.A., of Windlesham House, Brighton, to Catharine, youngest dau. of J. E. Walters, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and Ewell.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. C. Fox Chawner, M.A., Rector of Blechingley, Surrey, to Frances Sarah, dau. of Edw. Boulger, esq., M.D., of Blechingley.

At St. Mary's, Ealing, Wm. Hinton Harvey, of Chillerton, eldest son of John Harvey, esq., of Marvell, Isle of Wight, to Louisa, fourth dau. of Wm. Jupp, esq., of Brentford, Middlesex.

At St. Bride's, Liverpool, the Rev. William Bramley-Moore, M.A., Incumbent of Gerrard's Cross, eldest son of J. Bramley-Moore, esq., M.P., of Langley Lodge, Bucks., to Ella Bradshaw, third dau. of Swinfen Jordan, esq., of Liverpool.

April 20. At St. Thomas's, Portsmouth, Donald Mac Leod Mackenzie, esq., Capt. R.N., fourth son of the late Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, bart., of Cowl, Ross-shire, to Dorothea, eldest dau. of Adm. Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Charles William, third son of the Right Hon. Sir Thos. Francis Fremantle, bart., of Swanbourne, Bucks., to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Abel Smith, esq., of Woodhall Park, Herts.

At Holy Trinity, Roehampton, Geo. Henry, son of the late Sir Charles and Lady Mary Fitzroy, to Eugenia Susannah, dau. of David Barclay Chapman, esq., of Roehampton.

At the parish church, Brighton, Col. Edw. Last, late 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, to Mary, widow of the Rev. St. George Kirke, Rector of Marton, Lincolnshire.

At St. John's, Paddington, Spencer Robert Huntley, esq., Lieut. R.N., eldest son of the late Capt. Sir Henry V. Huntley, R.N., to Emma, eldest dau. of William Clayton Clayton, esq., of Bradford Abbas, Dorset, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law.

At St. Jude's, Southsea, F. J. Hammond, esq., second son of Maj. Hammond, late of the Abbey, Sherborne, to Maria, only dau. of John Davies, esq., of Returno, Pembrokeshire.

At the Cathedral, Manchester, Geo. Taylor, esq., of Staleybridge, Cheshire, to Marion, elder dau. of the Rev. E. Dudley Jackson, B.C.L., Rector of Heaton Norris, Lancashire.

At Woodslee, N.B., Francis Henry Conolly, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late George Scott Elliot, esq., of Larriston.

At Croston, Lancashire, Montague Poyntz Ricketts, esq., Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. G. P. Ricketts, late of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, to Augusta Sybella, youngest dau. of the Ven. Robert Mosley Master, Archdeacon of Manchester, and Rector of Croston.

At St. Ann, Dublin, Alfred Henry Wynne, esq., to Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Nicholas Devereux, D.D., of Ballyrankin House, co. Wexford, Rector and Prebendary of Kilrush and Rural Dean.

At Whally Range, Manchester, De Vir

Tupper, esq., Capt. 8th (the King's) Regt., eldest son of Henry Tupper, esq., of Les Cotilis, Guernsey, to Emily Sophia, eldest dau. of Col. G. W. Powlett Bingham, C.B., Asst.-Adj.-Gen., Northern District, and of the Vines, Rochester, Kent.

At Doncaster, John Sykes, esq., M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Assistant-Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education, to Mary, eldest dau. of Charles Baker, esq., of Eastfield House, Doncaster.

At Trinity Church, Weston-super-Mare, John Elliot Wilson, esq., of Camden Lodge, Sissinghurst, Kent, to Martha Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. William Ford Vance, Incumbent of Coseley, Staffordshire.

At Prescot, the Rev. Geoffry Birtwell, of Aspley, near Bowdon, to Jane, fourth dau. of the late William Cross, esq., solicitor, Prescot.

At Wolverhampton, the Rev. T. Hugh Marshall Scott, M.A., of Great Yarmouth, to Julia Caroline, only dau. of the late Alexander Walton, esq., of Graisleay.

At Abergwilly, Carmarthenshire, the Rev. Wm. Edwd. Prickard, Incumbent of Rhayader, third son of Thomas Prickard, esq., of Ddrew, co. Radnor, to Maria Georgina, eldest dau. of Thomas Chas. Morris, esq., of Bryn Myrddin, Carmarthen.

At Christchurch, Hants., Paul Benoit Joseph, son of the late Benoit Goulby de Chaville, of the Royal Navy of France, Chevalier Banneret of the most Ancient Order of St. Michel, to Annie, dau. of Capt. H. B. Mason, R.N., of Bournemouth, Hants.

At St. Mary's, Eastbourne, James Bowyer Baker, esq., Army Medical Staff, late 80th Regt., to Sophia Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Benjamin Heath Drury, Assistant Master of Eton College.

At St. James's, Southampton, Lieut. R. Patton Jenkins, R.N., youngest son of the late Major Jenkins, 11th (Prince Albert's) Hussars, to Caroline Gillespie, dau. of Stephen Winkworth, esq., of Ramsgate.

At Beckenham, Kent, the Rev. Henry T. O'Rorke, M.A., son of the late Rev. John O'Rorke, Rector of Foxford, co. Mayo, to Lucy Elizabeth; and, at the same time and place, the Rev. Robert Macleod Hawkins, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, only son of John A. F. Hawkins, esq., Judicial Secretary for the India Office, to Agnes Charlotte Augusta, daus. of the Rev. William Knox Marshall, B.D., Rector of Pantowith Wragby, Lincolnshire, and Prebendary of Hereford, and granddaus. of the late William Marsh, D.D., Rector of Beddington, Surrey.

At St. John's, Richmond, Surrey, the Rev. Thomas A. Hooper, M.A., Rector of Cooling, Kent, son of the late Rev. John Hooper, Rector of Albury, Surrey, to Jeanie Jardine, dau. of the late Alexander Lister, esq., of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

At Tintern Parva, Monmouthshire, Henry S. B. Cooley, esq., second son of the late Lieut. W. R. Cooley, R.N., to Mary Frances, fifth



dau. of the Rev. John Mais, B.D., Rector of Tintern Parva.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Wyndham, eldest son of Richard Hasler, esq., of Aldingbourne, near Chichester, to Selina Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Lionel Chas. Herve, esq.

At Hesket-in-the-Forest, Cumberland, Geo. Holt Wilson, esq., of Redgrave Hall, Suffolk, to Lucy Caroline, eldest dau of William E. James, esq., of Barrock Park, Cumberland.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Joseph Somes, esq., M.P., to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Charles Saxton, esq.

At Sunninghill, George J. Elvey, esq., Mus. Doc., of the Cloisters, Windsor Castle, to Elenora Grace, younger dau. of the late Rich. Jarvis, esq., of Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park.

*April 21.* At St. James's, Piccadilly, Percival Augustus Carleton, esq., Capt. 1st Royal Surrey Militia, late Turkish Contingent, youngest son of Francis Carleton, esq., of Clare and Greenfields, Ireland, to Susan Georgiana, dau. of the late Charles James Hare, esq., of Wormley, Herts.

*April 22.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, Comm. C. W. Andrew, R.N., only son of Charles Andrew, esq., of Bath, to Amy, youngest dau. of Frederick Walford, esq., of Bolton-st., Piccadilly.

At Birbury, Warwickshire, George Harris, esq., Lieut. R.E., son of William Harris, esq., of Worthing, Sussex, to Louisa Theodosia, eldest dau. of the late Col. Edward Biddulph, C.B., Bengal Artillery.

*April 24.* At Sidmouth, Devon, the Rev. Henry Cooke, of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth, widow of William Satterthwaite, esq., of Lancaster, and of Esthwaite.

*April 25.* At Hemel Hempstead, the Rev. Frederick Edward Horne, Rector of Drinkstone, Suffolk, to Augusta Fanny Astley, second dau. of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, bart., of Gadebridge, Herts.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, George Brackenbury, esq., H.M.'s Consul for the Philippine Islands, to Priscilla, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry Russell, bart., of Swallowfield, Berks.

At Harrold, Beds., Henry St. John Mildmay Georges, esq., late 19th Lancers, to Ann Maria, widow of Richard William Magenis, esq.

At Holy Trinity, Cambridge, the Rev. Alfred Conder, Senior Curate of Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East, to Eliza Mary, elder dau. of George Hartwell Roe, esq., Market-hill, Cambridge.

At Llanwenarth Citra, Monmouthshire, the Rev. George Grove, B.A., Incumbent of Llanwenarth Ultra, to Catherine Emma, youngest dau. of Philip Williams, esq., of Aberbaiden, near Abergavenny.

At St. Thomas, Agar Town, the Rev. F. T. H. Ashhurst, to Marianne, widow of Edward Storer, esq.

At Peterchurch, Herefordshire, Alfred Goodinch Williams, esq., youngest son of the late

Robert Williams, esq., M.D., Senior Physician of St. Thomas' Hospital, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Bentley Metcalfe, Lincoln.

At Doncaster, the Rev. Charles Swainson, son of the Rev. C. Swainson, Crick Rectory, Rugby, to Isabel, dau. of John Hatfeild Gossip, esq.

At Edwinstowe, Notts., Frederic William Woodall, esq., Capt. Royal Elthorne Light Infantry, to Octavia Geraldine, second dau. of the Rev. W. H. Ibotson, Vicar of Edwinstowe.

At Great Ilford, Essex, James Constable, esq., late Capt. 4th (King's Own) Regt., to Jane Ann, eldest dau. of Alexander Tod, esq., of Goodmayes, Essex.

At Thurgarton, Notts., the Rev. Alvery R. D. Flamsteed, Rector of Lambley, Notts., to Georgiana, second dau. of the late Wm. Simpson, esq., of Hendon, Middlesex, and Savile-row, London.

At Christ Church, Clifton, the Rev. H. M. Turton, to Charlotte Emily, widow of A. J. Jackson, esq., late of the Bengal C.S., and dau. of the late James Norman, esq., of Calcutta.

*April 26.* At Bighton, near Alresford, Hants., the Hon. Charles North, late Rifle Brigade, youngest son of the late Earl of Guilford, to Amy Louisa, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. T. Maine, of Bighton Wood, Hants.

At Tollard Royal, Wilts., Capt. William Arbuthnot, 14th Hussars, eldest son of Archibald and the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot, to the Hon. Alice Charlotte Pitt, fourth dau. of Lord and Lady Rivers.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. Geo. Collyer Harris, M.A., Minister of St. Luke's, Torquay, and Prebendary of Exeter, to Percy, eldest surviving dau. of the late Hon. Francis Ward Primrose.

At Mylor, the Rev. George Edgecome, M.A., Incumbent of Penwerris, Falmouth, to Nora, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. T. B. Sullivan, C.B.

At St. Paul's, Clifton, John Ker, esq., C.E., Bombay, son of R. D. Ker, esq., Clifton, to Jane, second dau. of Major-Gen. Fitz-Gerald, Madras Army.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terr., Alexander William Low, esq., Capt. 1st Royals, to Fanny Isabel, eldest dau. of John Morison, esq., of Gloucester-terr., Hyde-pk.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, the Rev. Thomas H. Massey, Rector of Faringdon, Hants., to Helen Katherine, youngest dau. of the late Colonel Landmann, R.E.

At Bishop's Lydeard, Somerset, Cuthbert Robert Buckle, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Mary Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Henry Gardiner, esq., of the Madras C.S.

At Heaton Mersey, Frederic, youngest son of the late John A. Simpson, esq., of Avenham Tower, Preston, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Pearson, esq., Parr's House, Heaton Mersey.

At Lothersdale, Yorkshire, the Rev. John



Dale Wawn, Incumbent of Dallowgill, near Ripon, to Catherine Elizabeth, fourth dau. of F. J. Lace, esq., of Stone Gappe, J.P. for the West Riding, and for Lancashire.

At South Shields, the Rev. T. R. Green, M.A., Incumbent of Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Annie, eldest surviving dau. of W. Marshall, esq., of Westoe.

At Worth, near Sandwiche, the Rev. L. B. Beatson, of Twyford, Berks., to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Smythey Spain, esq., of Hackling, near Sandwiche.

At Woodcote, Oxon., Edward Webb, esq., of Norton Court, Gloucester, to Alice Maud, youngest dau. of the Rev. Philip H. Nind, M.A., Vicar of South Stoke with Woodcote.

At Holy Trinity, Hull, the Rev. Edward Thorold Hustwick, M.A., Curate of the parish church, Sheffield, to Charlotte Liddell, eldest dau. of the late Charles Hustwick, Myton House, Hull.

*April 27.* At St. Peter's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, Charles Archibald, son of the late Hon. Mr. Murray, and nephew to the Earl of Mansfield, to Lady Adelaide Emily Feilding, dau. of the Earl of Denbigh.

At Pau, Col. Steele, C.B., late of the Coldstream Guards, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to Rosalie Malvinia, youngest dau. of the Comtesse de Dion and the late Thomas McCarty, esq., of New York.

At the parish church, St. Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. Charles Osbaldeston Lukin, 41st Regt. M.N.I., to Emily Charlotte, eldest dau. of Charles Rivers Freeling, esq., of Upper Harley-street.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Olaus J. McLeod Farrington, esq., Major Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Commissioner of Umritsur, Punjab, to Florence, elder dau. of D. A. Rougemont, esq., of Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Dennison Hargreaves, esq., 15th Hussars, eldest son of John Hargreaves, esq., of Silwood Park, Berks., to Frances Amelia Jessie, dau. of Wm. Ford Hulton, esq., of Hulton Park, Lancashire.

At Hambledon, W. A. J. Heath, esq., Capt. R.N., to Ella Mary, dau. of Edward Hale, esq., of Hambledon House, Hants.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Melsup Hill, Rector of Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcestershire, to Susan Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Corrie, esq., of Woodville, Handsworth.

At Beddington, Charles Hall, eldest son of Alexander Hall Hall, esq., of Watergate House, Sussex, to Caroline Elizabeth, second dau. of Henry Tritton, esq., of Beddington.

At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, the Rev. R. Collyns Allen, M.A., to Marian, eldest dau. of John Rippin, esq., Park-road.

At St. James, Exeter, Geo. Lowther-Crofton, esq., B.A. Oxon., to Ellen Mary, only dau. of Thomas George Norris, esq., of Southernhay, Exeter.

At Whitechurch, co. Wexford, Edw. Bridges, esq., Lieut. 48th Regt., to Anna, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Gifford, of Ballysop, co. Wexford.

At Salehurst, Sussex, Alfred Trevor Crispin, esq., of Bentinck-st., Cavendish-sq., to Sarah Jane, dau. of Hugh Johnston, esq., of Iridge Place, Sussex.

At All Saints', Margaret-st., Francis T. Bond, esq., M.D., B.A., Principal of the Hartley Institution, Southampton, to Charlotte Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. P. G. Cazalet, H.M.'s Madras Army, and eldest dau. of William Edward Jellicoe, esq., Madras Presidency.

At Doncaster, the Rev. Thomas William Hamilton France, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, second son of the Rev. Thomas France, M.A., Rector of Davenham, Cheshire, to Caroline Alice, eldest dau. of Charles Jackson, esq., of Doncaster.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Henry Wilberforce Bird, esq., Madras Light Cavalry, second son of George Bird, esq., late of the Madras C.S., to Mary Loraine, fifth dau. of William Ker Hay, esq., late Surgeon-General, Madras Army.

At Rothley, Leicestershire, Francis Sidney Smith Fead, esq., H.M.'s Military Store Staff, son of the late Capt. Fead, R.N., J.P. for Kent, to Isabella Lucy, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. J. Shackleton, Vicar of Rothley.

At Longnor, Staffordshire, the Rev. W. H. Hamilton, A.M., Rector of Marton, Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, to Emma, widow of the Rev. F. Pickslay, Incumbent of Quarnford and Hollins Clough, Staffordshire.

At the Cathedral, Exeter, Thomas McGhie Bridges, esq., R.N., to Ann Frances, youngest dau. of the late Charles Cutcliffe Drake, esq., of Springfield, near Barnstaple.

At Penge, the Rev. Edw. Luckman, Curate of Badlesmere and Leaveland, Kent, third son of Edw. Luckman, esq., of Devonshire House, near Bath, to Rose, eldest dau. of Benjamin P. Nunes, esq., of Doric House, Bath, and Cilfig House, Llanelly, South Wales.

At Cotmanhay, Frederick Barclay Chapman, esq., Major 14th Hussars, to Augusta Marion, youngest dau. of Alfred Miller Mundy, esq., of Shipley, Derbyshire.

At Enniskerry, co. Wicklow, the Rev. C. Hans Hamilton, Incumbent of Knocknarea, co. Sligo, to Lissie, second dau. of Echlin Molyneux, esq., Q.C., of Seaview, Enniskerry.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terr., J. Hotham, son of John Kingston, esq., Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, to Jane Anna, youngest dau. of the late Major T. Lennox Galloway, 10th Regt.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Robert McDonnell, esq., M.D., to Mary Macaulay, eldest dau. of the late Daniel Molloy, esq., of Clonbela, King's County.

*April 29.* At St. Marylebone Church, Robert McDonnell, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., to Gertrude Maria, third dau. of the late Major James Henry England, 75th Regt.

At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terr., St. John's-wood, John Geo. Williams, esq., M.A., Ch. Ch.,

Oxon., to Lydia, eldest dau. of Capt. William Martin, of Bideford.

At Trull, near Taunton, Vincent Stuckey, esq., of Hill House, Langport, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Prowse Lethbridge, Rector of Combe Florey, Somerset.

*May 1.* At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Henry Oliver Robinson, esq., F.R.G.S., eldest son of James Robinson, esq., Westbourne-park-road, London, to Maria Arabella, youngest dau. of the late Robert Long, esq., Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Ireland.

*May 2.* At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Lieut.-Gen. P. Spencer Stanhope, Col. 13th Light Infantry, to Mary Catherine, widow of Edward Rowland Strickland, esq.

At Dublin, John Clark Soady, esq., Capt. R.N., to Rachel, youngest dau. of James Ganly, esq., of Quarry Vale, Palmerstown, co. Dublin.

At the Cathedral, Oxford, Capt. Frederic Pocklington, 5th Fusiliers, to Alice Emmy, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church, and Principal of King's College, London.

At St. Gluvias, Cornwall, the Rev. T. B. Hosken, M.A., Rector of Llandifailog, Brecknock, and son of Capt. Hosken, R.N., to Emma, youngest dau. of Richard Hosken, esq., of Penryn.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, the Rev. Wm. H. Barlee, eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Barlee, Rector of West Chilton, Sussex, to Martha Anne, eldest dau. of Walter Stunt, esq., of the Grange, Gillingham, Kent.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, James Herbert Edmonds, esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Emma Pomfret, dau. of the late Capt. Dennys, R.N.

At Christ Church, Cheltenham, the Rev. Lionel Edward Brown, Curate of Welland, Upton-on-Severn, and younger son of Henry Brown, esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Catherine Fanny, eldest dau. of Robert Davidson, esq., late Physician-General Madras Army.

At St. Thomas's, Portsmouth, Herbert Augustus, son of the late Wm. Conway Harpour, esq., Major 80th Regt., to Kate Wilkinson, youngest dau. of Richard White, esq., Portsmouth.

At St. Ippolyt's, Herts., the Rev. S. G. Read, Chaplain of Alderwasley, Derbyshire, to Octavia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Wiles, late Vicar of Hitchin, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

*May 3.* At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edward Palliser, esq., Capt. 7th Hussars, to Jane, widow of B. Brocas, esq., and dau. of the late Gen. Sir John Rose, of Holme, Inverness-shire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., James Thomasin, only son of Joseph Foster, esq., of Blunt's Hall, Witham, Essex, to Jane, second dau. of John Furmedge, esq., of Langdon, Dorset.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Alfred Edward Turner, esq., R.A., eldest son of Richard Ed-

ward Turner, esq., St. George's-sq., to Emma Blanche, third dau. of Charles Hopkinson, esq., Eccleston-sq., and of Wootton, Gloucestershire.

*May 4.* At St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas Rutherford Adams, esq., L.R.C.P.L., Croydon, eldest son of Thomas Adams, esq., of Kilmoganny, co. Kilkenny, to Annette Grace, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward A. Campbell, C.B., 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, and granddau. of the late Sir Robert Campbell, bart.

At Rothesay, William Scott Richardson, esq., H.M.'s 88th Regt. (Connaught Rangers), to Grace, only surviving dau. of Lieut.-Col. Scott, M.N.I.

At Christ Church, Lee, Kent, George Robert Stewart Black, esq., Capt. 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of the late Rev. G. M. Black, of Stranmillis, co. Antrim, to Frances Wilhelmina, eldest dau. of Charles Sutton Campbell, esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, Port St. Mary's Spain.

At Rhyl, Thomas Henry, second son of the late William Smith, esq., of Clifton, Ashbourn, to Isabella Louisa, only dau. of the late Rev. Richard Ward, of Calton Parsonage.

At St. Paul's, Haggerstone, the Rev. Philip Edmond Phelps, youngest son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Carlisle, to Emma, sixth dau.; and at the same time and place, Wm. Castle, eldest son of William Hall Turner, esq., Bernondsey-sq., to Rebecca, youngest dau., of the late Philip Phillips, esq.

*May 5.* At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Richard Eaton, eldest son of the late Edmund Power, esq., of Castle Comer, co. Kilkenny, to Isabella Mary, second dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Morrison.

*May 8.* At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Geo. William Campbell, esq., son of the late Colin Campbell, esq., of Colgrain, Dumbartonshire, to Florence, dau. of Sir James Weir Hogg, bart.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Comm. Maxwell Fox, R.N., of Annaghmore, King's County, to Florence Jane, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

*May 9.* At St. Saviour's, Pimlico, the Rev. John Whitehurst, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of John Baron Howes, esq., of Irthlingborough, Northants.

At Barton, I.W., the Rev. George William Procter, M.A., Rector of Bradstone, Devon, to Victoria Ellen, youngest dau. of Wm. A. D. Nunn, esq., of Newport, Isle of Wight.

At Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, Thomas James Walker, esq., M.D., of Peterborough, to Mary Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Josiah Walker, Vicar of Wood Ditton.

At St. Paul's, Clifton, Bristol, the Rev. Francis John Poynton, M.A., Rector of Kelston, Somerset, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of T. Billing, esq., late of Clifton.

At Falmouth, William Charles Mathew, esq.,

H.M.'s 64th Regt., third surviving son of Murray Mathew, esq., of Elm Place, Finchley, and Raleigh House, Devon, to Matilda Edna, fourth dau. of the Rev. W. J. Coope, of Howbery House, Rector of Falmouth.

At Yeovilton, Somerset, Henry Francis Muktisna, esq., Deputy Queen's Advocate and J.P. for the Northern Circuit of the Island of Ceylon, and of Oriel College, Oxford, to Henrietta Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Reginald Pole, Rector of Yeovilton.

May 10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, bart., to the Lady Alice Moreton, dau. of the late Earl of Ducie.

At Hornby, Lancaster, the Rev. Edward John Walter Stevenson, son of Major Stevenson, late H.M.'s 76th Regt., of Brookvale House, Teignmouth, to Adeline Ethel, youngest dau. of John Murray, esq., of Hornby Hall, Lancaster.

At St. Andrew's, Kegworth, Leicestershire, the Rev. Robert Howard, M.A., of Glossop Vicarage, Derbyshire, to Mary, only dau. of W. D. Jourdain, esq., of Kegworth.

At Thanington, near Canterbury, W. Swynfen Jervis, esq., 101st Regt., to Edith, only child of the Rev. W. J. Wise, Incumbent of Thanington.

May 11. At the Abbey Church, Bath, Rear-Adm. T. V. Watkins, to Georgiana Elizabeth, youngest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Morgan, esq., of Church House, Llangadock, Carmarthenshire.

At the Cathedral, Salisbury, Harry Reid Lempriere, esq., of Ewell, Surrey, third son of the late Capt. W. C. Lempriere, R.H.A., to Ella Louisa, second dau. of John Locke, esq., of Chicklade House, Wilts.

At Newtimber, Sussex, the Rev. Geo. Grisdale Hicks, son of the Rev. Wm. Hicks, Rector of Coberly and Whittington, Gloucestershire, Georgiana Charlotte, dau. of the late Chas. Gordon, esq., of Newtimber Place.

At Trinity Church, Bath, the Rev. Wm. Basset, son of the late Capt. Mortimer, R.N., of Salcombe Regis, Devon, to Alice Victoria, dau. of the late Edw. Stephenson, esq., of Waldrige, Durham, Major 3rd Buffs.

At the parish church, Shinrone, Geo. Arthur Waller, esq., eldest son of Wm. Waller, esq., J.P., of Prior Park, Nenagh, co. Tipperary, to Sarah Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Guy Atkinson, J.P., of Cangort, King's County, Ireland.

May 13. At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Edward Scott Docker, F.R.C.S., Army Medical Staff, son of the late Thomas Docker, esq., of Dover, formerly of Thornthwaite Hall, Westmoreland, to Annie Jane, widow of the late Alfred J. Lane, Capt. 50th Regt., and dau. of John Lane, esq., La Motte, Jersey.

May 15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., and afterwards at St. Charles' Catholic Church, Hull, Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, bart., to Rosina Brandon.

At Holy Trinity, Weymouth, Henry George Pilleau, esq., Lieut. R.E., to Caroline Fitzroy, second dau. of the Rev. John D. Addison, Incumbent of Holy Trinity.

May 16. At Henley-on-Thames, the Right Rev. Thomas Baker Morrell, D.D., Bishop-Coadjutor of Edinburgh, to Francis Maria, eldest dau. of Charles Lane, esq., of Badgemore, Oxfordshire.

At Steeple Barton, Oxfordshire, Stafford Magendie Brown, esq., of Westbury, Wilts., to Catherine Hester, youngest dau. of the late Henry Hall, esq., of Barton Abbey, Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, and granddau. of Lord Bridport.

At Henley-in-Arden, the Rev. Thomas Jones, M.A., Incumbent of Henley, to Alice Isabella, eldest dau. of George Russell Dartnell, of Arden House, esq., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, h.-p., F.R.C.S.

At Harford, Ivy Bridge, South Devon, Henry J. Rose, esq., 2nd Queen's Royals, to Amelia Allen, fourth dau. of the late J. C. Pope, esq., of Plymouth.

At Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham, the Rev. Henry Norris Bernard, M.A., L.L.B., to Emily Herbert, youngest dau. of the late Herbert Fagg, esq., of Highweek, Devon.

At the Priory Church, Great Malvern, John Gilbert Erskine Griffith, esq., Indian Army, to Fanny Augusta, dau. of George Harrison, esq., of Malpas, Monmouthshire.

At Wivelsfield, Sussex, the Rev. Henry J. Rush, Vicar of Rustington, son of the late Rev. Henry John Rush, Vicar of Hollington, Sussex, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Dixon, of Colwell, Wivelsfield.

May 17. At the parish church, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, Richard Lee, esq., of Tezapore, Assam, India, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. John Fisher, Rector of Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire.

At Holy Trinity Church, Nice, Alpes Maritimes, Walter Thursby Pelham, esq., of Cound Hall, Salop, to Emily Fitz-Gerald, eldest dau. of the Hon. James Butler.

May 18. At Horsmonden, Kent, the Rev. Horace Meeres, Curate of Ulcombe, Kent, to Charlotte Lydia Pearce, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Sir William Marriott Smith Marriott, bart., Rector of Horsmonden.

At the parish church, Brighton, the Rev. John James Beresford, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Castor, Northants., to Adelaide Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Morgan, esq., of Bristol Lodge, Brighton.

At St. Dunstan's, Cranbrook, the Rev. Christopher Nevile, of Thorney Hall, Notts., to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Robert Tooth, esq., J.P., of Swift's Park, Cranbrook, Kent.

May 20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. and Rev. Annesley Hen. Gore, Rector of Witheall, Lincolnshire, to Emma, younger dau. of the late Gen. and Lady Susan Reeve.



## Obituary.

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

*April 15.* At Washington, by assassination, aged 56, His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln, whose tragic end<sup>a</sup> will intensify the already deep interest felt in his remarkable career, was the son of Mr. Thomas Lincoln, a labouring farmer of Hardin County, Kentucky, where the future President was born on the 12th of February, 1809. His family are said to have been originally Quakers, who early emigrated to Pennsylvania. While the son was still a boy, his father removed to the wilds of Illinois, and here he began life as a labourer in the bush, building rail fences—an employment which added no little to his popularity when he was afterwards a candidate for President—and working as a common sailor on the flat-boats which navigated the Mississippi river. While thus employed he picked up some little learning, and gave all his spare time to reading what books came in his way. He served as Captain of Militia during the Indian troubles of the North-West, and in 1834 was elected to the Illinois Legislature. He now shewed qualities far superior to those of most of his fellow legislators—plain common sense, great caution, an aptitude for public business, and, considering his education, no small amount of general information. Abraham Lincoln at the age of 25 was undoubtedly much above the average of Illinois legislators, not only in ability but in acquirements. Three

years later he was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Springfield. His knowledge of the law was of course small, even compared with the minimum amount required in the Western States, nor did he ever acquire more than was sufficient for his every-day wants, but he soon met with much success as an advocate. The qualities which afterwards made him one of the best “stump speakers,” in the country, were very effective before juries composed of the backwoodsmen, among whom he had grown up and whose foibles and prejudices he thoroughly understood. He soon became well known throughout the State, and very popular, notwithstanding that his politics were Whig and hateful to the Democratic party, then supreme in the State. But the unpopularity of his political principles did not prevent Mr. Lincoln from warmly advocating them. He canvassed Illinois in 1844, in support of Mr. Clay, then the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Two years later he was elected to represent his district in Congress, and took his seat as a member in 1847. He does not seem to have made much impression at Washington during the two years he was there. He steadily supported his party, and occasionally spoke in support of their favourite measures. He was, however, then known to be an uncompromising opponent of the extension of slavery, and introduced a bill for its abolition in the district of Columbia, with compensation to owners of slaves. In the autumn of 1848 he distinguished himself in his own State as a supporter of General Taylor, who was

<sup>a</sup> See p. 771 of the present Number.



elected President, and was himself put forward as candidate for United States' Senator—a position which he eagerly sought through many years, but never attained.

The Presidential election of 1852 followed by the support which the Southern Whigs, notwithstanding the protests of their Northern brethren, gave to Mr. Douglas's bills for admitting slave states in controvention of the so-called Missouri compromise, put an end to the Whig party, and in 1854 Mr. Lincoln appeared as a leader of the newly organized Republican party. His friends possessed a majority in the Illinois Legislature, and he was again brought forward as a proper man for Senator, but to conciliate the Democrats who had become Republicans, Mr. Trumbull was selected for the place. In the Republican National Convention of 1856, Mr. Lincoln was one of the prominent candidates for the nomination for Vice-President, on the same ticket with Col. Fremont, and received a large vote, although Mr. Dayton, late Minister to France, was preferred to him.

In 1858, as the term for which Mr. Douglas was elected to the Senate was about to expire, and the choice of a successor belonged to the Legislature then to be elected, great efforts were made by both parties to secure a majority. Mr. Lincoln was brought forward as the antagonist of the Democratic leader, and the two canvassed the State together, after the American fashion, both speaking in every place they visited on the same day. Mr. Douglas was successful, but the great contest excited a deep interest throughout the Union, and paved the way for Mr. Lincoln's future success. The National Republican Convention met at Chicago in June, 1860. Up to the eleventh hour it was supposed that Mr. Chase of Ohio and Mr. Bates of Missouri would divide the votes of the Western delegates. But they were suddenly abandoned, and Mr. Lincoln brought forward in their stead, and the local pressure from without was so great that he was nominated over

Mr. Seward, the veteran Republican leader, and elected in the following November.

The results of that election are too recent and too notorious to need comment. Almost all the Southern States seceded before the new President was inaugurated. Then came the attack on Fort Sumter, and the terrible civil war which has for four years devastated the central States of the Union. Of Mr. Lincoln's policy, too, it is not necessary to speak. Although violently attacked, it was generally approved in the North, and he was triumphantly re-elected last autumn. He lived to see the substantial success of the Federal arms, and the surrender of Richmond and of the army of General Lee. While on a visit to the theatre on the evening of the 14th of April, he was shot through the head by John Wilkes Booth, an actor, who was noted for his extreme Southern sympathies, and the same night an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Secretary Seward. Mr. Lincoln survived till the next morning. His death caused unparalleled outbursts of sorrow throughout the country. The public funeral took place on the 19th of the same month, and the remains were taken to Illinois for interment.

Mr. Lincoln was naturally a Conservative man, although forced at times to adopt extreme Radical measures. He was humane and amiable in his character, without vindictiveness, and these qualities were shewn in the policy sketched out by him for the restoration of the Union. Without eminent abilities he possessed good sense, a fair judgment, and great knowledge of his countrymen. Many of his earlier acts are ascribable to his ignorance of public affairs, but the great majority of the inhabitants of the middle and western States were totally unfitted to judge of his qualifications for his high office, while they were won by his homely manners, his good nature, his sympathy with their feelings, and his humble origin. This last thing was indeed a great source of power to him. It aided

him to perceive and use, with rare sagacity, the prevailing opinions of the ruling classes in the country. From this it resulted that while not a single public man of eminence (except Mr. Seward, who had reasons of his own for so doing) desired his re-nomination, or thought him quite equal to his difficult position, the popular feeling was so strong in his favour that he triumphed over all opposition. At the time of his death, his views were so much more Conservative than those of the rest of the leaders of his party, that the Opposition began warmly to support him, while many Republicans were alarmed at his moderation, and murmurs were beginning to be heard throughout the North. His death was therefore probably lamented more by his opponents than by his nominal supporters. Mr. Lincoln married a daughter of Mr. Robert Todd of Kentucky. His wife and several children survive him.—*From an American Correspondent.*

#### H.I.H. THE CZAREWITCH.

*April 24.* At Nice, aged 21, H.I.H. Nicholas Alexandrowitch, Czarewitch, Grand Duke Heritier.

The deceased Prince, who was the eldest son of the Emperor Alexander II. and the Empress Maria, (daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse,) was born Sept. 8, 1843. He was of a slight frame and delicate constitution, but this did not prevent his acquiring great fluency as a linguist, and making a tour which included most parts of the Russian empire. Unlike his father and grandfather, he displayed no predilection for a military life, but, as a matter of course, he was officially connected with the army. Thus he was maj.-gen. *à la suite* of the Emperor, and maj.-gen. *à la suite* of the Prussian army, chief of the regt. of Cossacks of the Guard and of the regt. of Lancers of the body-guard of the Emperor, hetman of all the Cossack troops, colonel proprietor of the 61st Austrian Infantry Regt., chief of the Seversk Regt. of Dragoons

of the Guard, of the 9th battalion of Finnish riflemen, and of a Prussian regt. of Lancers.

The betrothal of the Grand Duke to the Princess Dagmar, the second daughter of the King and Queen of Denmark, and sister of the Princess of Wales, took place in October last, at Copenhagen, during the visit which the Prince and Princess of Wales were paying to the Danish Court, and was afterwards ratified by a decree of the Emperor of Russia, in accordance with a law established by Alexander I. His Majesty also testified his approval of the choice which his son had made by forwarding to the princess a necklace of pearls and diamonds of immense value, and accompanied the Imperial gift with an autograph letter of the most flattering character. This projected marriage was unquestionably one of affection, of which a touching proof was given by the journey of the Princess to Nice when the dangerous state of the Grand Duke became known. He had long suffered from what was believed to be a rheumatic affection, and for this a short residence in the South of Europe was recommended by the physicians, which were intended to be followed by visits to Paris and London. But the expected relief was not obtained; symptoms of some disease of the spine appeared, which alarmed the Empress, (herself also an invalid,) when the Emperor was summoned, but he, as well as the Queen of Denmark and the Princess Dagmar, only arrived to soothe the last moments of the young Prince. Two days after his decease, a solemn service according to the rites of the Greek Church was performed at Nice, the Emperor and his sons and nephews, and several dignitaries of the empire, personally assisting in placing the corpse on the bier. For the two following days the body lay in state, and it was then placed on board the "Olaf," frigate, for conveyance by sea to Cronstadt, its ultimate destination being the cathedral of St. Paul and St. Peter, in the citadel of St. Petersburg, on the banks of the

Neva. That basilica has received the remains of the Imperial family of Russia since the time of Peter the First, who erected it. A squadron of men-of-war accompanied the "*Olaf*," and at Gibraltar, Lisbon and Plymouth, funeral honours were paid by the ships and forts.

The Grand Duke Alexander, the second son of the Emperor, is now heir apparent. His Imperial Highness was born March 10, 1845, and is consequently now in his twenty-first year.

#### VICE-ADMIRAL FITZROY.

*April 30.* By his own hand, at his residence, Norwood, Surrey, aged 59, Vice-Admiral Robert FitzRoy, head of the meteorological department of the Board of Trade.

The deceased, who was born July 5, 1805, at Ampton Hall, Suffolk, was the youngest son of General Lord Charles FitzRoy, by his second wife, Frances Anne, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Londonderry. In February, 1818, he entered the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, where he was awarded a medal for proficiency in his studies. On October 19, 1819, he was appointed to the "*Owen Glendower*," then coasting between Brazil and Northern Peru. In 1821 he joined the "*Hind*," and served two years in the Mediterranean. At an examination in the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, in July, 1824, he obtained the first place among twenty-six candidates, and was promoted immediately. In 1825, he joined the "*Thetis*," and in 1828 he was appointed to the "*Ganges*," and soon after flag-lieutenant at Rio Janeiro. In November, 1828, Mr. FitzRoy was made commander of the "*Beagle*," a vessel employed in surveying the shores of Patagonia, Terra del Fuego, Chili, and Peru. In the winter of 1829, during an absence of thirty-two days from his ship, in a whale-boat, he explored the Jerome channel, and discovered the Otway and Skyring waters. On December 3, 1834, he was promoted to the rank of captain, but

remained in command of the "*Beagle*," pursuing his hydrographical duties, making surveys, and carrying a chain of meridian distances round the globe. During these surveys he expended considerably more than £3,000 out of his private fortune in buying, equipping, and manning small vessels as tenders, to enable him to carry out the orders of the Admiralty, an outlay which was not refunded to him. Captain FitzRoy was elected an elder brother of the Trinity House in 1839, and sat in the House of Commons as member for Durham in 1841. He was appointed acting conservator of the Mersey, September 21, 1842; and in the same year he was selected to attend the Archduke Frederick of Austria in his tour through Great Britain. He introduced a bill in Parliament in March, 1843, for establishing mercantile marine boards, and enforcing the examination of masters and mates in the merchant service. He went out as governor of New Zealand in April, 1843, and was succeeded in that office by Sir George Grey in 1846. In July, 1848, he superintended the fitting of the "*Arrogant*," with a screw and peculiar machinery which gave the utmost satisfaction. He became rear-admiral in 1857, and vice-admiral in 1863.

When, in 1854, the meteorological department of the Board of Trade was established, Captain FitzRoy was placed at its head, and to him are owing the storm signals and other models of warning that are now in use for the benefit of the seaman. His own life, however, was the price of his devotion to his duties. For some time before his death he had suffered greatly from depression of mind, and had consulted his medical attendant, Dr. Frederick Heatley, who, perceiving that he was much reduced in health by the severe mental labours incident to his position, told him that he must rest from his labours for awhile, and only on the Thursday before his death warned him that he must give up his studies, or the brain would become so affected that paralysis would



ensue, but there was nothing in the tone of the Admiral's conversation that could lead to the supposition that he would commit suicide. On the day before his death he called on his friend, Captain Maury, the American navigator, who was about to leave for the West Indies, and his strange condition struck both that officer and a clergyman with whom he was staying. In the afternoon he went to London, returning in the evening. He retired to rest at the usual time, and on the following morning got up earlier than usual, and went to his bath-room. The family, finding that he remained longer than usual, knocked several times at the door, but receiving no answer, the door was at length broken open, when the Admiral was found weltering in his blood, having cut his throat. Dr. Heatley was immediately summoned, and on his arrival the Admiral was alive and recognised him, but he died soon afterwards. These facts having been deposed to by Dr. Heatley and other witnesses, the coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased destroyed himself while in an unsound state of mind.

Admiral FitzRoy was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Asiatic Society, and many other learned bodies. He published—"Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H.M.S. 'Adventure' and 'Beagle,' between the years 1826 and 1833, Describing their Examination of the Southern Shores of South America, and the 'Beagle's' Circumnavigation of the Globe," 4 vols. 8vo.; "Remarks on New Zealand," 1846; and "Sailing Directions for South America," 1858. He was twice married, first in 1836 to Mary Henrietta, second daughter of the late Major-General O'Brien, which lady died in the spring of 1852; and secondly, in 1854, to Maria Isabella, daughter of the late J. H. Smythe, Esq., of Heath Hall, Yorkshire, who survives him. He leaves a son and two daughters by his first marriage.

Of his personal character and devotion to his duties a distinguished naval officer thus writes:—"I knew poor dear

FitzRoy from his boyhood; a more high-principled officer, a more amiable man, or a person of more useful general attainments never walked a quarter-deck; but having entered the Royal Navy after the general peace of 1815, his professional career was not remarkable, except for the zeal he displayed as a navigator and a nautical surveyor." The office over which he presided did not in itself entail any very extraordinary amount of intellectual exertion, but all his friends knew well that any subject which the gallant officer touched received from him such an absolute amount of devotion, to prove, as he wished, that he fully executed the duties attached, that he worried himself with the details which belonged to his assistants, and thus made that which should have afforded pleasant recreation to the mind an intense labour.

"It is true that the general duties of an office are supposed to be executed between the hours of ten and four during the day; but the individual who has his mind worried by the ever-changing conditions of the wind, electricity, and other warnings, which become part and parcel of the life of an observer of meteorological disturbances, cannot be said to be at any time truly quiescent. The whistle of the coming breeze, the rattling of windows, the pelting rain, lightning, thunder, and sudden change, either with or against the motion of the sun, as peculiarly noticeable in hurricanes, typhoons, or our own gales, all tend to keep up an excitement not to be understood by others than the workers in observatories."

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#### BISHOP DE LANCEY.

*April 6.* At Geneva, New York, aged 67, the Right Rev. William Heathcote De Lancey, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Western New York.

Bishop De Lancey was descended from one of the most distinguished colonial families of New York, which, although of Dutch origin, was noted for its attachment to the Church, and also espoused the cause of the mother country in the revolutionary war. In



that contest Oliver De Lancey, a great-uncle of the Bishop, commanded a brigade of loyalists, and his son Oliver attained eventually the rank of general in the English service. Another member of the family was governor of Tobago, and a fourth, Colonel Sir William De Lancey, K.C.B., was killed at Waterloo. The Bishop's father, John Peter De Lancey, Esq., also held a commission in the British army during the American war, but at the end of it was allowed to return to his native country. Maternally the late Bishop was descended from the brother of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Governor of the Bank of England, and ancestor of Lord Aveland and of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P. for the University of Oxford.

Bishop De Lancey was born in the county of Westchester, New York, on the 8th of October, 1797, and was educated at Yale College, New Haven, where he graduated B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820, and D.D. 1828. He was ordained by Bishop Hobart of New York, deacon in 1819 and priest in 1822. He soon after became Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, and in 1828 was elected Provost of the University of Pennsylvania in the same city, over which he presided with great ability for five years. From 1828 till 1839 he held the responsible position of Secretary of the House of Bishops of the American Church, and in 1836 was elected Rector of St. Peter's. In 1838, on the division of the great state of New York into two dioceses, Dr. De Lancey was elected the first Bishop of the new diocese of Western New York, and was consecrated on the 9th of May, 1839. He then removed to Geneva, the seat of the Diocesan College, where he afterwards resided.

In his new position the Bishop soon proved himself one of the most energetic and efficient prelates of his Church. Indeed, in the opinion of many competent persons, he did not have an equal among his brother bishops. The visitation of his large diocese required a journey of more than five thousand

miles, and during the earlier years of his administration this great journey had to be made entirely by the old-fashioned stage coaches, or more often in a private conveyance, over very bad roads, and through a wild, thinly settled country. This journey, generally an annual one, would undoubtedly have worn out the Bishop many years ago had not the introduction of railways and their rapid extension all over his diocese relieved him of much of the fatigue incident to his visitation. Bishop De Lancey's diocese was one of the most flourishing in the country, ranking third in the number of churches and communicants. Through his endeavours, too, all the Church institutions within it were placed upon a firm basis, and ample endowments for them and for the episcopate were procured.

Bishop De Lancey was one of the leaders of the High Church party in the United States, and threw his whole influence in its favour. His Church sympathies, however, were broad and generous. Of late years he has been prominent from his efforts to bring about intercommunion with the Greek Church. He twice visited England, first in 1852, as one of the delegates chosen to represent the American Episcopal Church at the third jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. His fellow delegates were the Bishop of Michigan and the late Dr. Wainwright, afterwards Bishop of New York, and all three received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Bishop De Lancey paid a second visit to this country in 1858.

Dr. De Lancey's health received a blow some years ago from his being thrown from his carriage, and he had also suffered from paralysis. The Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D.D., was elected Assistant Bishop last year, and assisting at his consecration was one of the last acts which the late Bishop performed. His death will be regarded as a great loss throughout the United States and Canada, and he leaves many friends and acquaintances in England to mourn the

loss of so able and distinguished a prelate.—*From an American Correspondent.*

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RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M.P.

*April 2.* In Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, aged 60, Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.

The deceased, who came of a family of yeomen long settled in Sussex, was the son of Mr. William Cobden, a farmer, by his wife Milly, and was born at the farm-house of Dunford, near Midhurst, June 3, 1804. He received his education at the grammar-school of Midhurst, and on the death of his father he was sent to London, where he served an apprenticeship in a Manchester ware-house, and afterwards became one of the travellers for the firm. In 1830 he joined with some relatives who were established in Lancashire, and speedily introduced a new system of business into the cotton print trade. The custom at that period was to print a few designs, and watch cautiously and carefully those which were most acceptable to the public, when large quantities of those which seemed to be preferred were printed off and offered to the retail dealers. Mr. Cobden being possessed of great taste, of excellent tact, and remarkable knowledge of the trade in all its details, he and his partners abandoned the cautious and slow policy of their predecessors, and, fixing themselves upon the best designs, they had these printed off at once, and pushed the sale energetically throughout the country. Those pieces which failed to take in the home market were at once shipped to other countries, and the consequence was that the firm became very prosperous. At the time when he first began his career as a public man his share of profits was not much short of 9,000*l.* per annum, so successful had been the management of the "Cobden prints." He travelled occasionally on the Continent in the interest of the firm, visiting Greece, Egypt and Turkey in 1834, and the United States in the following year. On his return he began what may be called his literary career, by addressing several let-

ters, anonymously, on political and economical topics to the "Manchester Times." He also published a pamphlet, entitled, "England, Ireland, and America, by a Manchester Manufacturer." The views which have now become so familiar in connexion with his name were boldly stated and enforced in this his earliest work. Its publication produced a lively controversy, and several answers were made to it. His views then were, as they remained up to the latest moment of his life, that peace, retrenchment, non-intervention, and free trade, was the true policy for England. The first pamphlet was speedily followed by another, entitled "Russia," on the title-page of which he again describes himself as "a Manchester Manufacturer." The same views were again forcibly stated and illustrated, and what he regarded as misconceptions concerning the Eastern question were denounced in unsparing terms.

It was about this time that the policy of the Corn Laws began to be called in question. The Anti-Corn-Law League was established in Manchester in 1838; neither Mr. Cobden nor Mr. Bright were original members, but when they did join, they infused an immense amount of fresh energy. The country was divided into districts, subscriptions were raised and lecturers were appointed, but the chief interest centred in the peregrinations of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and one or two other men of like mind, whose exertions were really somewhat marvellous, particularly when it is remembered that Mr. Cobden was a man of weak frame, and his style of speaking not at all attractive; his heart, however, was in the cause that he advocated, and to him the repeal of the Corn Laws was ascribed by no less an authority than Sir Robert Peel himself. Mr. Cobden offered himself for Stockport as early as the dissolution which followed the death of William IV. in 1837, but he was then defeated by a manufacturer whose works were in the town. In the following dissolu-

tion, however, in 1841, when Lord Melbourne made his appeal to the country in favour of a fixed duty on corn, Mr. Cobden offered himself again, and was this time successful. Of course he took every opportunity of advocating his views, and one of his impassioned speeches led to a singular scene. Soon after Sir Robert Peel came into power in that parliament, his private secretary, Mr. Drummond, was shot by a madman, of the name of M'Naghten, in mistake for Sir Robert himself. The circumstance naturally made a deep impression on Sir Robert's mind; and when in the course of a free-trade debate Mr. Cobden had warned the ministers of the "personal responsibility" they incurred by refusing the free importation of corn, Sir Robert rose in a state of great excitement and accused Mr. Cobden of inciting to assassination. This, of course, was indignantly denied; but the agitation was kept up, the Minister at length gave way, and the Corn Laws were repealed. As soon as the contest was over a proposal was made to raise £100,000 by way of subscription in recognition of the services of Mr. Cobden in the cause, by which it was well understood his own private affairs had become impaired through his neglect of them. The proposal was warmly taken up in various quarters, and though the sanguine anticipations of its promoters were not realised, the handsome sum of £70,000 was raised, with a portion of which the small property at Midhurst, on which he had worked when a boy, was purchased for him, while the remainder was invested by Mr. Cobden himself in American railway stock. The passing of the Corn-law Repeal Bill was the last act of the Peel Ministry, and the Cabinet went out of office on the day the Royal assent was given. Lord John Russell became Premier, and he intimated a wish to see Mr. Cobden a member of the Government, but the offer was declined. His popularity was great, and the constituency of the West Riding returned him to Parliament as one of their represen-

tatives without a contest. This seat he retained for ten or eleven years, devoting himself during the whole period to the advocacy of extreme Radical views, and occasionally reverting to his early habits of itinerating agitation in the country districts, and advocating parliamentary reform, freehold land societies, &c.

To the Derby Government of 1852 and its successor, the coalition Cabinet of Lords Aberdeen, Clarendon, and others, Mr. Cobden gave his decided opposition, and the war with Russia which soon followed was condemned by him in terms that gave great offence to the nation in general, and though he succeeded in causing a dissolution of Parliament in 1857 by carrying a vote condemning the proceedings of Sir John Bowring in China, his course was so distasteful to his Yorkshire constituents that he did not offer himself again for the West Riding. He became, however, a candidate for the town of Huddersfield, where there was already a moderate Liberal in the field, but he was beaten by his opponent. For the next two years Mr. Cobden remained out of Parliament, and spent a good portion of the time abroad recruiting his health. But at the next general election in 1859, when Mr. Cobden was in the United States, his friends nominated him for the borough of Rochdale, and had influence enough to return him for the seat. The issue of that election was unfavourable to the Conservative party, and Lord Palmerston, again Premier, kept the Presidentship of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet, vacant for some time, waiting for Mr. Cobden's acceptance. The latter on arriving in England hastened to the Premier, and had an interview with him; but the result was that he declined the offer.

Though never a minister, he in 1859 was employed as Plenipotentiary at Paris, where he had the chief direction of the commercial treaty with France. After negotiating that treaty he refused, with rare disinterestedness, all public reward for his services beyond the bare



repayment of the expenses to which he had been put; which was the more honourable to him, as it was generally understood that his private affairs were not in the best order, owing to the depressed state of his American investments. Indeed, whilst he was out of Parliament his friends proposed to raise a second subscription for him, but this he positively declined, and before long an improvement occurred in the share market which rendered any such step unnecessary.

For some years previous to his death, Mr. Cobden had suffered from ill health, and he was strenuously advised (as he declined to go abroad) to avoid as much as possible exertion and exposure in the winter season; this he usually passed at Dunford, where he was much esteemed by all classes. He ordinarily followed the advice given, but on the occasion of his visit to his constituents at Rochdale in last November, he spoke to an unusual length, his speech occupying more than two hours in delivery. Though apparently in an improved state of health, the exertion required in making that speech, coupled with the heated condition of the room, produced the illness that ended in his death. He was confined to his bedroom for several days, at the house of Mr. W. Sale, his brother-in-law, at Manchester, but was so far recovered as to be able to reach his residence at Midhurst in the early part of the following week. A more severe attack of bronchitis occurred shortly after he reached home, and he was again confined to his bedroom several weeks, and to his house during the whole of the winter. As the season advanced his health began to improve, and about three weeks before his decease he wrote to a friend, stating that he was perfectly well, and that he intended taking his seat in Parliament, to join in the debate on the Canadian defences. He arrived in London for that purpose on the 21st of March, but the weather was so bitterly cold that he was suddenly seized with a renewal of his complaint, and was obliged to hasten to his lodgings in Suf-

folk-street. Though very ill, it was believed that he would recover, but after some alternations, his strength entirely gave way, and he died on the morning of the 2nd of April. His remains were interred on the 7th of the same month, beside his only son, who died some years ago, in the churchyard of West Lavington, which is in the immediate vicinity of Dunford. The funeral was attended by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Milner Gibson, and upwards of fifty other members of Parliament, beside numerous deputations from Manchester, Rochdale, &c.

Mr. Cobden married Miss Catherine Williams, who, with five daughters, survives him.

Of the character of the deceased, the following sketch is given in the "*Morning Star*," and is generally ascribed to a well-informed source:—

"While his life at Midhurst was simplicity itself, its chief beauty consisted in the ample fulfilment of every positive duty. His affection for his cattle, and for animals of all kinds, was great; but his love for his fellow-creatures was correspondingly greater. He never forgot that he was not only a member for a distant constituency, and a statesman with high public functions to perform, but that he was a parishioner of Heyshot, and that serious obligations devolved upon him within a stone's throw from his own door. At first he occupied the whole of his land himself, but latterly he let a portion of it to the oldest farmer in the parish—a veteran who mourns for him as for a son; and as he had spent a great deal of money in improving and draining it, no one could place him in the same category with a certain class of the Irish landlords. He took a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the poor people in the neighbourhood. Occasionally, when his health admitted, he would call upon them; and he was constantly inquiring about them individually in his house. Many of these poor persons have, at various times, been objects of his generous and discriminating bounty, all regarded him as a friend to whom they could with confidence appeal in the hour of need. He took a deep personal interest in the establishment of a school, and was extremely anxious to establish penny read-



ings for the benefit of the villagers, and to get lecturers from a distance who would talk to them on improving subjects. As a member of the Church of England he was as devoted to the cause of religion as he was to the interests of education. No man could take more pride in his parish church or exhibit a more laudable desire to make it the focus and centre of a blessed, heaven-inspired influence. So long as he was able he never failed to be present at Divine worship beneath the venerable roof of Heyshot Church, in the precincts of which his brother was buried; and only the extreme inclemency of winter prevented him for participating in its pure and elevating ritual. He took a chief part in originating the improvements in the church, and the music has more recently been the object of his pious care. An old poet has said:—

“Only the actions of the just  
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.”

This applies with singular relevance to Mr. Cobden; and, indeed, as the present writer can affirm, only those who have conversed with the men and women who were familiar with his everyday life, were privileged to know or to discover the good things he did openly or, as he best loved, in secret, can form an adequate idea of the pure and noble life of this Christian statesman and philanthropist.”

In strict accordance with this character is the testimony of the Bishop of Oxford, (a neighbour of Mr. Cobden's,) who, writing to account for his non-attendance at the funeral on the ground of ill health, said,—

“I feel his loss deeply. I think it is a great national loss. But my feelings dwell rather on the loss of such a man, whom I hope it is not too much for me to venture to call my friend.

“His gentleness of nature, the tenderness and frankness of his affections, his exceeding modesty, his master love of truth, and his ready and kindly sympathy—these invested him with an unusual charm for me. How deeply I feel for his wife and for his daughters.”

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#### WILLIAM WILLIAMS, ESQ., M.P.

*April 28.* At his residence, Park-square, Regent's-park, aged 76, William Williams, Esq., M.P. for Lambeth.

The deceased was born at Darwin

farm, in the parish of Llanpumsent, near Carmarthen, February 2, 1789. He was a son of Thomas Williams of that place. He was descended from a good yeoman's family, distantly connected with the Williamses who changed their names to Cromwell. His education, like that of all the middle class Welchmen at that time, was obtained under great difficulties. These difficulties were so much felt by him in after life, that for their removal he took an especial interest in endeavouring to obtain the interference of the legislature. After the Rebecca riots he, in 1846, drew the attention of the House of Commons to the subject, and moved for an enquiry: a commission was issued, and though out of Parliament he made further efforts by publishing in January, 1848, a Letter to Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, on the report of the “Commissioners who had been Appointed to Enquire into the State of Education in Wales,” followed in December by a Letter on its then present defective state<sup>a</sup>. During the past three years he has also warmly advocated and largely contributed towards the foundation of a middle class University for the Principality.

Before he attained his full age Mr. Williams was sent to a warehouse in London, and out of his small salary he applied himself to learning the French and German languages, and with such good results, that on the termination of the war in 1814, when many foreign customers came to England, he rose to a superior position as salesman for his employer in Bread-street, and obtained so good a salary and commissions that he laid the foundation of his fortune. Before 1820 he was established in Watling-street as a Manchester warehouseman trading on his own account. Taking part in the political excitement of that period, he became intimate with Mr. Alexander Galloway, one of the survivors of the Corresponding Society, with William Cobbett, Mr. Wm. John

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<sup>a</sup> London: James Ridgway, 31 and 20 pp.

Hall, and other advanced Liberals. Subsequently Mr. Williams was returned to the Common Council for his ward, and in that body he commenced that active attention to the economic expenditure of public money, which he continued in the House of Commons. To that assembly he was returned at the general election in Jan., 1835, for the city of Coventry. Mr. Cobbett's son, J. M. Cobbett, had stood for that city, and to the freemen Mr. Williams was strongly recommended by William Cobbett, (the only original portrait of whom was in his possession). He was returned at the head of the poll. The second Liberal candidate, Mr. Edw. Ellice, was abroad, and at the close of the first day's poll Mr. Williams pressed his committee to secure the re-election of Mr. Ellice; that was carried, and Mr. Williams and Mr. Ellice continued to represent the city till the general election of 1847. The present Mr. Justice Turner was then returned as a Conservative, and Mr. Williams felt severely the want of his colleague's aid. He retired from business in the same year, and being without occupation he travelled through the United States of America, where he met with a cordial reception from the leading politicians. In July, 1850, a vacancy occurred for the borough of Lambeth by the retirement of Mr. Charles Pearson, and though opposed by Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Williams was returned; he was re-elected in 1852, and in 1857, notwithstanding a lavish expenditure by one of the other candidates, Mr. Roupell, he polled upwards of 7,600 votes, and was once more returned. His health beginning to fail he, at the dissolution of May, 1859, printed a retiring address; this, however, he withdrew on the representation of his leading supporters, and having been once more chosen unanimously, he sat as member "honestly and faithfully" representing the borough till his death. That event was accelerated by a fall from his horse in October last, but the brain had long been softening.

When in Parliament he took a second and active part with Mr. Hume in lessening the estimates. That course he continued after that gentleman's death, obtaining the sobriquet of "Smollett." No immediate and direct vote effecting any large saving resulted from the steps thus taken, yet the preparation of the estimates was materially influenced by, and many demands on the public purse were successfully resisted owing to the continual discussions. Upon other financial matters direct benefits accrued from the motions made by Mr. Williams; by his addresses the Chancellor of the Exchequer—and he has so frankly stated—had the way prepared for the imposition of the succession duty on landed property, and for the rule which obliges the whole receipts from every department collecting the public revenue to be paid, without deduction, into the treasury, thus giving to the House of Commons ample control over the salaries and payments in every branch. The freemen, whose rights were reserved by the Reform Act, were indebted to him for the reduction of the heavy stamp duty on their admissions. He was a very useful member of public committees, and on election committees he invariably set his face against all bribery, small as well as great. He remained an advanced Liberal till the close of his life; yet he gave an independent support to the several Whig Governments, and never recorded a vote which would have aided the return to office of their political opponents. When the affairs of the Reform Club, owing to defalcations, were not in a prosperous state, Mr. Williams joined Sir George Chetwyn and others in a special committee, which restored the finances. He was a magistrate for Middlesex, and for some years a member of the vestry of Marylebone. In private life he was generous, hospitable, and sincere, and was esteemed alike by men of his own and the opposite views in politics. He died unmarried, and was buried at Kensal Green cemetery, in a vault adjoining to the burial-place of Joseph Hume.

M. MATHIEU (DE LA DROME.)

*March 17.* At Romain, (Drôme,) in France, aged 57, M. Mathieu de la Drôme, the famous weather prophet, who was named from his Department in order to distinguish him from the many Mathieus who are dispersed over France.

M. Mathieu did not always devote himself to scientific pursuits. He was in the early part of his career an ardent politician, and professed the more advanced doctrines of democracy. Some years ago, before the Revolution of 1848, he, in conjunction with a few friends of the same school, formed at Romain, which counts about 10,000 inhabitants, an association to which he gave the name of the *Athénée de Belles Lettres*. The ideas promulgated there were found to be incompatible with the existing institutions, and so subversive that his "conferences" were prohibited and the lecture-room shut up. He then founded a journal, in which he advocated the Socialist doctrines which formed the staple of his teaching in the Athenæum. The paper had, however, considerable circulation in the department of the Drôme, and, though it held up to public indignation prefects, sub-prefects, mayors, and all who were connected with the Government of the day, was not suppressed or even prosecuted.

When the Republic was proclaimed, the department of the Drôme elected M. Mathieu to the National Assembly by an immense majority. He was again elected in 1849 to the Legislature by two departments, the Rhone and the Drôme; he chose the latter. He advocated in the Assembly the Democratic and Socialist doctrines which he had supported in the press, and always voted with the extreme Left. He was also elected a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. M. Mathieu was among the representatives who were arrested on the night of the *Coup d'état*. Banished from France, he first took up his residence in Belgium, which he afterwards exchanged for Chambery. He then gave up politics, turned from the

revolutions of States to those of the atmosphere, and on his return to France, on the promulgation of the amnesty, devoted himself to science. He invented a musket revolver, and extracted a gas from resin, with which he made some experiments at Marseilles. For the last five or six years of his life, however, he applied himself exclusively to the study of meteorology and the publication of his almanacks. The almanacks soon had an immense circulation, and he made them more attractive by the insertion of amusing tales and anecdotes (to some of which Alexandre Dumas contributed), which were illustrated by wood engravings. It may be that chance favoured him, but it is certain that several of M. Mathieu's forecasts were fulfilled, and the weather which in August last he announced would prevail in five months of that year has actually been experienced. Among the lower classes along the sea-coast M. Mathieu was looked upon as a prophet. Alexandre Dumas, whose portrait, in the costume of a Calabrian brigand, figures in the last almanack, speaking of Naples, says, "Educated people think that Mathieu is a prophet, not like Chalcas and Jeremiah by divine inspiration, but in the same way as Nostradamus and Mathieu Lænsburg, by the study of natural phenomena. The lower orders simply believe that he is a sorcerer." It is said that M. Mathieu some months before his death, feeling that his end was approaching, disclosed to his son-in-law, M. Neyret a Marseilles journalist, his method of calculation on which he based his weather predictions, and that the famous *Almanack* which brought him wealth and fame will be continued by his heirs.

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J. M. MITCHELL, ESQ.

*April 24.* At Mayville, Trinity, near Edinburgh, aged 70, John Mitchell Mitchell, Esq., Knight of the Order of Leopold, and Belgian Consul-General for Scotland.



The deceased, who was the second of three sons of Mr. Mitchell, of Falkirk, was born in 1789. He received a good education at the Polmont school, and was afterwards sent to the University of Edinburgh. For nearly fifty years he was in business as a merchant of Leith, and was, for a great part of the time, Belgian Consul-General, but these duties, discharged in the most energetic manner, still left him time which he devoted to literature and archæology. With most of the languages of the Continent, and particularly with those of the North of Europe, he was familiar. He was deeply versed in archæological science, and he had an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of natural history, mineralogy, and kindred sciences.

He contributed many interesting papers to the Antiquarian and other societies, and was a fellow and joint-secretary for foreign correspondence of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a fellow of the Royal Physical Society, and of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Denmark. He was personally acquainted with the late King of Denmark and with the King of the Belgians, and only a short time before his death he received, as a mark of approbation and respect, the gold medal of the Order of Leopold. In a quarto volume published by him in 1863, he gave illustrations of the Runic literature of Scandinavia, with translations in Danish and English of the inscriptions found in the mound at Mesehowe, Orkney, which was opened in 1861. The valuable and original information contained in his elaborate work on "The Herring: Its Natural History and National Importance," to which he devoted the study and application of many years, renders it an authority on the subject. Of a genial and discriminating disposition, he was a warm and true friend, and his character had some qualities which greatly endeared him to those who knew him best. He died unmarried.

Mr. Mitchell's eldest brother was Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Livingstone

Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, who was knighted by the Queen in 1849, on presenting her Majesty with a map of his surveys and discoveries on the Australian continent. His published accounts of his expeditions into the interior of Eastern and Tropical Australia have been of the greatest use to all subsequent explorers.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*Jan.* 18. At Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, aged 31, the Rev. *Chas. Alabaster*, Chaplain to the Bishop of Nelson.

*March* 18. The Hon. and Rev. *John Sandilands* (p. 659), was the second son of James, tenth Lord Torphichen, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, became Rector of Corton, Leicestershire, 1841, and in 1845 married Ellen, eldest surviving dau. of the late J. Hope, Esq.

*April* 1. At Englefield Green, aged 46, the Rev. *Hastings Gordon*, second son of the late Alexander Gordon, esq.

*April* 12. At Little Missenden, Bucks., aged 62, the Rev. *W. Hastings Kelke*, B.A.

*April* 19. At the Vicarage, Sandbach, aged 64, the Rev. *John Armitstead*, M.A., Vicar of Sandbach. He was of Trinity College, Oxford (B.A. 1823, M.A. 1827), and became Vicar of Sandbach in 1828, and the parish owed much to his zeal and energy in temporal as well as spiritual matters. He was also an effective supporter of the building and endowing of the Weaver Churches; and the Grammar Schools, the Model National Schools, Reading Rooms, and other charitable institutions at Sandbach bear ample testimony to the indomitable energy with which he carried out any object calculated to promote the welfare of his large parish. Mr. Armitstead was in the full vigour of health, both of body and mind, up to March 27, 1863. On that day he attended a meeting at the poor-house at Arelid, where he spoke with much feeling and his usual fluency in some charitable cause. Immediately after, he was struck with paralysis, which deprived him of speech and the use of one side. He remained at the poor-house for some weeks with all his family about him until, by God's blessing on the skill and care of his doctors, and the unwearied and devoted attendance of his wife and children, he was so far restored as to be able to return home, and by degrees partially recovered the use of his speech and limbs, his mind and memory from first to last remaining clear and unimpaired. During the two years which elapsed from the first seizure up to the time of his death, he bore his heavy trial with unvarying patience and submission. He leaves a widow (Susan Hester, dau. of the Rev. Richard and Hester Lee Massie), five sons, and three daughters.



April 21. At St. Paul's Rectory, Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Ven. *Archdeacon Willis*.

Aged 81, the Rev. *John Henry Norman*, Turret House, Deal.

April 25. At Toft, near Knutsford, aged 50, the Rev. *John Hullett*, Perpetual Curate of that place. He was of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1838,) and was formerly Perpetual Curate of Allestree, Derbyshire. In 1859 he published "Sermons by a Country Parson."

April 27. At Blurton Parsonage, Staffordshire, aged 71, the Rev. *John Hutchinson*, M.A., Incumbent of Blurton and Canon of Lichfield. He was ordained and licensed to the Curacy of Trentham in 1817; and from that date till his decease, a period of forty-eight years, the parish of Trentham continued to be the scene of his various and unremitting labours in behalf of the people under his pastoral charge. When he entered upon his duties as Curate of Trentham, the only churches of the parish were the mother church of Trentham and the chapel-of-ease at Blurton. Hanford Church was built in 1827, and this afforded, it is believed, the first and only instance of the consecration of a church in North Staffordshire for thirty-five years. The Church of the Holy Evangelists, provided for the inhabitants of the district of Normacot (a district assigned to Blurton), and built at the sole cost of the late Duke of Sutherland, was consecrated in 1847; and he was subsequently instrumental in procuring the erection of seven others. He laboured hard in the work of Church Education, and as a Canon he entered warmly into the restoration of Lichfield Cathedral, the revision of its statutes, and the promotion of the Diocesan Choral Union. He edited the third volume of Governor Hutchinson's "History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay," published by Murray in 1828.

April 28. At Crickett Malherbie, Somerset, aged 69, the Rev. *George Pitt*, M.A., Vicar of Audlem, Cheshire.

April 30. At Hull, aged 55, the Rev. *John Scott*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, and Lecturer at the Holy Trinity Church, Kingston-upon-Hull. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Scott, also of St. Mary's, who died Oct. 16, 1834, aged 57, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Aston Sandford, the author of the well-known "Commentary on the Holy Bible," "The Force of Truth," &c. Mr. Scott was born in Hull on May 22, 1809. He received his preliminary education at the Hull Grammar School; subsequently he was sent to the Grammar School at Beverley. In the year 1829 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself, (B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835). He was ordained in 1832, and licensed to the curacy of St. Peter's, Drypool, the Incumbent being at that time the Rev. Henry Venn, now Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. On the death of his father, in 1834, Mr. Scott was appointed to the incumbency of St. Mary's, which he held up to the time of his death. "The family virtues and

talents," says the "Hull Mercury," "lived in Mr. Scott. From the time that he became Incumbent of St. Mary's his ability as a preacher and his energy as a public man have associated him with the history of the town, and for many years he has appeared to belong to the borough rather than the parish over which he was pastor. In all Church, educational, reformatory, and charitable movements and institutions, he has taken a prominent and leading part. In addition to the Incumbency of St. Mary's, he was Lecturer for the Church of Holy Trinity, and Chaplain to the Hull Rifle Volunteers. Although he had scarcely passed the prime of life, being only fifty-five years of age, he had come to be regarded by the other clergymen of the town as a father, to whose matured judgment they could come for guidance and advice. He possessed superior qualifications for the pulpit. He was an excellent reader, and a decidedly impressive preacher. His views were what are known as Low Church or Evangelical, and his sermons eminently Scriptural and practical. Several of these, preached on special occasions, have been published, and exhibit a striking aptitude to turn to spiritual service the events of the day. As a parish priest his labours were arduous. The greatest of these he just lived to see completed; the restoration of St. Mary's Church, which is admitted to be the greatest public improvement that has ever been effected in Hull. That renovation was accomplished under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Scott, cousin of the deceased, at a cost of, we believe, £8,000, for the whole of which the pastor made himself liable. His last official meeting with his parishioners was at the election of churchwardens on Easter Monday, when he was able to announce that the entire cost had been defrayed, and the church was free from debt. His work was done, he never again entered the church of which he had such just cause to be proud. Mr. Scott had preached his last sermon and administered the sacrament on the morning of Easter Sunday. At the meeting on Easter Monday, he complained of being slightly unwell, and from that time until his decease he was confined to his home." He leaves a widow and a family of eight children.

At Kirkharle Vicarage, Northumberland, aged 78, the Rev. *John Wilkinson*.

At Clonmel, aged 76, the Rev. *William Newstead Falkner*, A.M., late Prebendary of New Chapel.

May 3. At Brighton, aged 60, the Rev. *Stewart Evelyn Forster*, Incumbent of South-end Chapel, Lewisham, Kent.

May 4. At Axminster, Devon, aged 40, the Rev. *Charles Gooch*, M.A., Fellow of St. Mary Magdalene College, Cambridge, youngest and only surviving brother of the Rev. John Gooch, M.A., Head Master of Reigate Grammar School. He published a Sermon preached at Bordesley, 1850; "Continuous Confutation of Dr. Newman's Lectures," 18—; and "An-

swers to Goodwin on the Mosaic Cosmogony, and Pattison on Religious Thought," 1862.

May 6. At Silchester Rectory, Basingstoke, aged 66, the Rev. *Charles Wright*, of Hill Top, Lancashire.

May 9. At Derby, aged 60, the Rev. *Frederick Parry*, formerly Incumbent of St. Paul's, Broughton, Chester, and afterwards of St. Clement's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.D. 1830, and published in 1840 "Four Sermons preached at Chester" in the Advent of the previous year.

At the Vicarage, aged 74, the Rev. *William Lewis Buckle*, Vicar of Banstead, Surrey, and Rector of Adwell, Oxon.

May 12. At the Parsonage, Wreay, near Carlisle, aged 59, the Rev. *Richard Jackson*, Perpetual Curate of Wreay.

May 13. At Raydon Rectory, near Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Reeve*.

May 17. The Rev. *Edward Robert Nares*, M.A., Rector of Wittersham, and Rural Dean.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Dec. 27, 1864. On his passage from China, aged 48, John T. F. Bowker, esq., editor of the Shanghai "Recorder," and only son of the late Capt. John Bowker, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital.

Jan. 13, 1865. At Napier, New Zealand, Capt. Octavius John Blake Marsh, late H.M.'s 65th Regt., youngest son of the late Major Marsh, Grosvenor-place, Bath.

Jan. 17. At Blackheath, aged 88, Nicholas Geary, esq., late of Fareham, Hants.

Jan. 19. At Torquay, aged 57, John Grove Seymour, esq., of Odiham, Hants.

Feb. 3. At Pietermaritzburg, Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. W. Clugg, 2nd Batt. 11th Regt.

Feb. 5. At Melbourne, Australia, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Henry Gervais, second surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hector Cameron, of Lismore, and of H.M.'s 9th Regt.

Feb. 23. At Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Francis John Alderson, esq., third son of the late Baron Alderson.

Feb. 28. Suddenly, at Talbot, Victoria, aged 56, John Deane Wells, esq., solicitor, formerly of Wallingford, Berks.

March 18. At St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 15, Ida Robe, dau. of the late Harcourt Mooney, esq., B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, and Barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple.

March 21. At Dhurmsala, Punjab, after a long and painful illness, Major John Nelson Thomas, late 39th Bengal N.I., which Regt. he joined in 1836.

Drowned, on the passage from Havre to London, aged 70, Walter Sewell Cracroft, esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C.'s Penang Civil Service. The deceased had for some time resided near Trowbridge. All at once he was

missing, and though inquiries were immediately set on foot, by advertisement and otherwise, to trace him, it was without avail. The last place he was seen in was Salisbury. At last, as the Havre packet was crossing the Channel, a gentleman was seen to jump overboard and was lost. On opening his portmanteau, an address was found which led to a communication being sent to the relatives of Mr. Cracroft, who went down and identified the contents as belonging to their missing father.

March 25. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 73, Rear-Admiral Thomas Bushby. He entered the Navy July 14, 1804, as midshipman, on board the "Spy," 18, commanded by his brother, Capt. J. Bushby, under whom we find him for many months in continual collision with the Boulogne batteries and flotilla. From this time to the close of the war he was actively engaged in the East and West Indies, the Baltic, and North America, and he was employed for some years as Superintendent of the Naval Establishment on Lake Erie, until his return home in July, 1822, towards the close of which year, Dec. 26, he was advanced to the rank of Commander. On Sept. 28, 1832, he obtained an appointment in the Coastguard, at Kingstown, Dublin, where he continued until Oct., 1835; and he lastly commanded, from Jan. 25, 1837, until placed out of commission in Aug., 1839, the "Wanderer," employed in the active suppression of slavery on the North America and West India station. Since his promotion to post rank, July 3, 1840, he had been on half-pay. He became Rear-Admiral on the Retired List March 6, 1858.

At Bombay, aged 59, Norman Washington, youngest son of the late James Oliver, esq., and nephew of the late Captain Sir Robert Oliver, R.N., Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Indian Navy.

March 27. In London, after an illness of two days, aged 92, Gerard B. Wharton, esq., of the Albany, Piccadilly, and Lincoln's Inn Fields, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Durham. He was appointed on the death of Mr. Price, in 1839, by the then Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the first Duke of Cleveland, whose solicitor he was. Mr. Wharton was a native of Barnard Castle, and had a seat at Gainford, near Darlington, which he occasionally visited during the summer months, but he chiefly resided in London. The duties of the office were entirely discharged by deputy, and the attention of the justices at Quarter Sessions was often directed to the subject. At the Easter Sessions, 1853, a committee was appointed to inquire as to the emoluments of the Clerk of the Peace, and report thereon. In their report the payment of a fixed salary instead of fees was recommended, but Mr. Wharton refused to consent to the change, and nothing came of the inquiry. It is somewhat remarkable, that Mr. John Tiplady, the Town Clerk of Durham, who had been Mr. Wharton's deputy since 1852, died suddenly at the Gray's Inn Hotel,

London, on the day after his principal, aged 60.

*March 28.* At Monghyr, Bengal, aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of the High Court, Calcutta.

*Lately.* At a lunatic asylum, Ticehurst, where he had resided nearly thirty years, Joshua Mantell, esq., F.L.S., formerly a well-known member of the medical profession, and brother of Gideon Mantell, the geologist. He was in good practice at Newick, near Lewes, and attaching himself to rural pursuits, he distinguished himself in horticulture and floriculture, and founded the once celebrated Newick Horticultural Society, which in a short time became the leading society of the south of England. The third year of its institution, however, witnessed the termination of the deceased's career as a scientific man and medical practitioner. The day on which the show was to be held, he hurriedly took his round among his patients, and as he came out of the park at Beechlands, on horseback, the gate suddenly struck the haunches of his horse, which immediately plunged and threw Mr. Mantell on his back, and then turned round and kicked him in the neck. He soon, however, recovered his seat on horseback, and finished his day's professional engagements. He was seen a few hours afterwards at the exhibition, and in reply to inquiries after his health, he said that he felt no inconvenience at present, but he might probably do so in six months' time, "for if the brain," he added, "is only touched as much as a pin's head, my career will be closed." The event proved the accuracy of his prognostication, for within that period his powers of reason became impaired. His professional business was disposed of, and within twelve months he became an inmate of Dr. Newington's establishment at Ticehurst, where he continued in as happy a state as the circumstances of the case would admit of. The expense of maintaining him there devolved upon very many of the gentry of the neighbourhood, who, with other friends, contributed a certain sum each annually to raise sufficient funds for the purpose. His literary productions were not numerous. He was principal editor of "Baxter's Library of Agriculture and Floriculture," and "The Farmer's Annual;" and "Mantell's Floriculture" was entirely his own; but had his mental powers continued uninjured, he had laid plans for very extensive and very useful undertakings.

*April 1.* At Calcutta, aged 48, Robert Bancroft Kinsey, esq., F.R.C.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dinapore.

At Totnes, aged 39, George Henry, only son of William Loveday, esq., late of Brixham, and nephew of General Lambert Loveday, formerly of Bath.

*April 4.* At Asseergurh, Bombay Presidency, aged 21, John Galwey, Ensign H.M.'s 103rd Regt., youngest son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Derry.

*April 5.* At Bangalore, Capt. John Findlay McKennie. He was for many years Assistant-Master Attendant at Madras.

*April 7.* From the effect of a sunstroke, while on the march near Cuddapah, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Edwin Yates, 28th Madras N.I.

*April 11.* Mr. Witherington (p. 669), was born in London, in 1786, and originally destined for commercial pursuits. He, however, became a student of the Royal Academy in 1805, and in 1811 exhibited at the British Institution a picture of Tintern Abbey. He became an A.R.A. in 1830, and in the following year exhibited "The Corn Field." In the year of his election he contributed "The Orchard." Among his best pictures are some which have figure subjects; of these "The Hop-Garden," exhibited at the British Institution in 1835, which forms part of the Sheepshanks gifts now at South Kensington, is probably the best. There is a duplicate of the same picture in the Vernon gift—the latter was exhibited at the Academy in 1845; in the same collection is "The Stepping Stones," a woman leading a child across a brook. The former work has been engraved by H. Bourne, and is well known. Among other pictures of the same class are "John Gilpin," "Sancho Panza and Don Quixote." During the interval that occurred in his elections as Associate and Academician, the artist dealt mostly with Kentish scenes, as indicated by "The Hop-Garden." In 1840 he was made R.A.—*Kent Herald.*

*April 14.* In Sydney-street, Brompton, aged 69, Maria, relict of James Connell, esq., Deputy Inspector-General of the Army Medical Department.

*April 19.* At Sideland's Cottage, near Longmarten, Westmoreland, aged 54, Robert, third son of the late Rev. John Fenton, Rector of Ousby and Torpenhow, Cumberland.

*April 21.* At his residence, Gloucester-pl., Hyde-park, aged 66, Dr. Jas. Holder Allayne, late Colonial Surgeon of British Guiana.

At Hyères, France, aged 17, Mary Louisa Florence, only dau. of William Maskell, esq., of Bude Haven, Cornwall.

Aged 21, Alfred Helyar, esq., of St. John's College, Oxford, son of the Rev. H. W. Helyar, Rector of Sutton Bingham, Somerset.

At Florence, Mary, relict of Major Henry Phelps, and youngest dau. of the late Robert Grant, esq., of Druminnor, Aberdeenshire.

At Willsborough, Londonderry, aged 26, Georgina Catherine, wife of William Edward Scott, esq., J.P.

At Newdigate, George Ricord, esq., M.D., (commonly known as Dr. Rickwood). "The deceased gentleman, who had resided at Newdigate for several years, was a retired member of the medical profession, and possessed considerable ability in the healing art, which he employed to the advantage of his neighbours and others when afflicted with illness or disease, by prescribing for them gratuitously, and in almost every instance with marked relief and permanent benefit. Such was the



fame of the Doctor's prescriptions, that persons in every rank of society, from all parts of the counties of Surrey and Sussex, frequently sought his advice; but his principal object and care was the relief of his more immediate and less opulent neighbours, by whom in particular he was greatly esteemed and beloved. In proof of the extent of aid afforded by the deceased Doctor to his sick neighbours, it is said that one firm of dispensing chemists in Dorking, alone, prepared nearly 1,000 of his prescriptions annually."—*Local paper*.

*April 22.* At Schwerin, aged 21, the Grand Duchess Anna of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, second wife of the reigning Grand Duke Frederic Francis. Her Highness was dau. of Prince Charles of Hesse, and niece of the Empress of Russia.

At Woodbridge, Guildford, aged 74, Admiral Sir James Stirling, Knt. He was the fifth son of the late Andrew Stirling, esq., of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, by Anne, sister of Sir Walter Stirling, first baronet, of Faskine in the same county, and was born January, 1791. He entered the Navy in August, 1803; and after a voyage to the West Indies joined the "Glory," 98, and fought in Sir Robert Calder's action, and afterwards witnessed the fall of Monte Video. He obtained the rank of lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1809. He next served on the home station, and again at Jamaica; was promoted to the command of the "Brazen," 28, sloop, June 19, 1812, and continued to serve on the coast of America until 1818. He obtained post-rank Dec. 7 following, and in January, 1826, was appointed to the command of the "Success," 28, and was sent to form a settlement at Raffles Bay, in Torres Straits—a service which he accomplished in so able a manner as to cause his being highly complimented by the naval Commander-in-Chief and the Government of New South Wales. In October, 1828, he was selected to take command on an expedition to form a colony in Western Australia, where he remained until 1839, and which procured him the honour of knighthood and the acknowledgment of her Majesty. He commanded the "Indus," 78, in the Mediterranean, from October, 1840, to June, 1844; and the "Howe," 120, on the same station, from April, 1847, to April, 1850. He obtained flag rank July 8, 1851; was Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies from January, 1854, to February, 1856; became vice-admiral August 22, 1857, and admiral, Nov. 22, 1862. He married Sept. 2, 1823, Ellen, third dau. of James Mangles, esq., of Woodbridge, Guildford, who was High Sheriff of Surrey, 1808, and M.P. for Guildford, 1832-7, and who died Sept. 25, 1838<sup>a</sup>.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 77, Col. Duncan Campbell Napier, Retired Superintendent Indian Department, Canada East.

At Battle, aged 73, Nathaniel Polhill Kell, esq.

Aged 69, William Murgatroyd, esq., of Bank

Field, Yorkshire, a J.P. for the Borough of Bradford, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At Paris, on her way home from Mentone, aged 21, Arabella Sophia, eldest child of the Rev. Henry Burney, Rector of Wavendon, Bucks.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Col. J. F. Du Vernet, of Montague House, Bath, aged 80, Maria, relict of Charles Pilgrim, esq., of Kingsfield, Southampton.

At Penquit Lodge, Ivybridge, Devon, aged 22, William Montague Mitchell, esq., R.N., son of William Mitchell, esq., of Hyde-park-gate, Kensington-gore.

*April 23.* At Clifton, aged 79, Lady Lacon, relict of Sir E. K. Lacon, bart., Ormesby House, Norfolk.

At his residence, Monkstown, co. Dublin, aged 73, John O'Dwyer, esq., Taxing Master, Court of Chancery, Ireland.

At Stanton, Fanny Henrietta, wife of the Rev. C. G. Cotes.

In Harrington-sq., aged 75, Alexander Bell, esq., Professor of Elocution.

*April 24.* At his residence, Upton Bank, Macclesfield, aged 72, Thomas Brodrick, esq., J.P., Chairman of the North Staffordshire Railway Company.

At Ceffnais, near Rhayader, aged 72, John Jones, esq., one of the magistrates for the county of Radnor, and late of the Bank of England.

At Bransgore, Hants., aged 92, Jane Keen, relict of the Rev. John Cookesley, D.D.

At Cheltenham, Anna Maria Nasmyth, wife of Alexander Selwyn Stewart Willson, esq., of Stroate, Gloucestershire.

At Mayville, near Edinburgh, John M. Mitchell, esq., Knight of the Order of Leopold, and Belgian Consul-General for Scotland. See OBITUARY.

*April 25.* At Wighill Park, Yorkshire, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 64, the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl of Harewood. Mr. Lascelles was called to the bar in 1826, and had for some years been chairman of quarter session of the West Riding; he was also a deputy-lieut. of the Riding. He represented Ripon in Parliament from 1846 to 1857. He was visiting at Wighill Park, near Wetherby, and on the day of his death he lunched with the ladies, apparently in good health and in excellent spirits; he afterwards sat down in a chair, and almost immediately fell back and died.

In Conduit-st., Bond-st., aged 52, Lieut.-Gen. George Kmety, of the Imperial Turkish and the late Hungarian Armies. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Belsize-pk., aged 60, Major-Gen. William Halpin, of H.M.'s Madras Army.

At Hertford, aged 35, Major Henry Birch, late of the Bombay Army.

In the Minster Close, Lincoln, aged 82, George Toynbee, esq.

At his residence, Beaufort-buildings, Bath, Charles Whitton Crowdy, esq., M.D.



At Douglas, Isle of Man, Isobella Scott, wife of Capt. Anderson, 32nd L.I., and dau. of the late Thomas Gray, esq., of Montrose.

*April 26.* In Paris, aged 79, the Duc d'Harcourt, a member of the old French *noblesse*. He was Ambassador to Rome when Count Rossi was assassinated, and it was to him that the Pope expressed in private his wish to take refuge in France after that event. The late Duke was among the first, if not the very first, of the promoters of liberal commercial ideas in France, as he was the honest and consistent advocate of freedom of every kind. For some years past he was President of the Polish Committee in Paris, and his funeral was attended by the pupils of the Polish schools, as well as by General Changarnier, MM. Thiers, Montalembert, and Cochin, the author of the well-known work on slavery; the editors of the *Siècle*, *Opinion Nationale*, and *Débats*; MM. Michel Chevalier, Carnot, Jules Simon, and De Corcelles, Minister of the French Republic at Rome; the Dukes d'Escars, de Lorges, and Noailles; MM. de Lafayette, Mignet, and many others eminent in literature and the arts.

At St. Lawrence, Kent, aged 64, Lady Charlotte Ashburnham. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, by his second wife, Lady Charlotte Percy, dau. of Algernon, first Earl of Beverley, and sister to the present Duke of Northumberland.

At Highfield House, Lenton, aged 73, Charlotte Octavia, widow of Alfred Lowe, esq., J.P. for the county of Nottingham.

At Beckenham, Kent, aged 83, Arabella Penelope Eliza, relict of Peter Richard Hoare, esq., of Turton Manor, and Clayton Hall, Lancashire.

At Culcabock Village, near Inverness, aged 80, Mrs. Flora Mactavish, widow of the Ven. Duncan Mackenzie, Archdeacon of Moray and Ross, and late Pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Strathnairn.

*April 27.* At Penzance, aged 88, Anna Maria, Dowager Lady Clanmorris.

At Shiplake House, Oxfordshire, aged 55, John George Phillimore, esq., one of H.M.'s Counsel and Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History to the Four Inns of Court. He was the eldest son of the late Dr. Phillimore, Chancellor of the Bristol and other dioceses, and brother of Sir Robert Phillimore, the Queen's Advocate. He was born in 1809, and was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1832, for some years went the Oxford circuit, and was made a Q.C. in 1851. He was the author of several legal and political works, among which may be named "Legal Reform," "A History of the Law of Evidence," "An Introduction to the Study and History of Roman Law," "Lectures on Jurisprudence and Canon Law," "Principles and Maxims of Jurisprudence," and "Private Law among the Romans." In 1863, he produced the first volume of "The History of England during the Reign of George III.," which gave pro-

mise of being a work of high character, but is unfortunately left incomplete by his death. Mr. Phillimore, who was a Liberal in politics, represented Leominster in Parliament from 1852 to 1857. He married a dau. of Sir James Knight Bruce, by whom he had a son, who survives him.

At his residence, Weston-super-Mare, aged 53, Commander Edward Hardy, R.N.

Aged 15, Marian Evelyn, sixth surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. W. M. N. Sturt, H.E.I.C.S.

*April 28.* At his residence, Portman-sq., Sir Henry Dymoke, bart. He was the eldest of the two sons of the Rev. John Dymoke, Rector of Scrivelsby, Prebendary of Lincoln, &c., by his marriage with Amelia Jane Alice, dau. of Capt. Elphinstone, R.N. He was born March 5, 1801, and married January 14, 1823, Emma, dau. of William Pearce, esq., by whom he leaves issue an only daughter. He was created a baronet in Sept., 1841, but the title becomes extinct by his death. Sir Henry was appointed Vice-Lieut. of Lincolnshire in 1857; he was also Grand Prior of the sixth langue of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The family of the Dymokes obtained the office of champion to the sovereigns of England by gaining the manor of Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire, through the marriage of Sir John Dymoke with Margaret de Ludlow, dau. of Joan, youngest of the four daughters and co-heirs of Philip de Marmion, Baron Marmion, who married Sir John Ludlow. The husband of Margaret was the first of the Dymoke family to act as champion, which he did at the coronation of Richard II. The late baronet was the seventeenth of his family who had inherited the office. Sir Henry (who was originally in the Royal Navy) officiated at the coronation of George IV. (for his uncle, the Rev. John Dymoke), William IV., and our present sovereign. The hereditary office devolves, in default of male issue, upon his only brother, the Rev. John Dymoke, Rector of Scrivelsby.

In Prince's-gardens, aged 77, Sir Sam. Cunard, bart. He was the eldest son of Abraham Cunard, esq., a merchant of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was born in 1787. He was for many years the head of the firm of Cunard and Co., to whose enterprise and ability the present rapid steam communication between England and America is mainly owing. In recognition of these services he was created a baronet in 1859. He married in 1815, Susan, dau. of William Duffus, esq., of Halifax, by whom he leaves a family of one son and four daughters, beside Edward, his successor in the baronetcy, who was born in 1816, and is married to Mary, dau. of J. B. M'Evey, esq.

At his residence, Park-square-west, Regent's-park, Wm. Williams, esq., M.P. for Lambeth. See OBITUARY.

At Bath, aged 75, John Monk Lambe, esq., R.N.

At Belle Vue, near Whitehaven, aged 88, John Stanley, esq., M.A.

At Torquay, aged 81, Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the late Robert Fanshawe, esq., formerly Commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard.

At Kenilworth, aged 84, Letitia, second dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Powell, Rector of Church Lawford, and Vicar of Bulkington, Warwickshire.

*April 29.* In Clapham-road, aged 78, Maj.-Gen. Robert Bateman. He entered the Army in 1804, and sailed with the 5th Fusiliers on the expedition for Hanover in 1805, but was shipwrecked off the Texel and made prisoner. Having been exchanged in March, 1806, he sailed in June following with the expedition under Maj.-Gen. Craufurd, which landed in South America, and he was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres. He served also in the Peninsula in 1810, 11, and 13, and was severely wounded at Vittoria, for which battle he had the war medal with one clasp. He accompanied his regiment to America in 1814, and was present at the battle of Plattsburg. He retired from the service in August, 1855.

At Latimer, aged 9, the Hon. Algernon Wm. Cavendish, second son of Lord Chesham.

At Kensington, at a very advanced age, Harriet, widow of the late Maj. Scott Waring, H.E.I.C.S.

At Bath, Isabel, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. A. S. Watson, Bengal Army, and sister of Col. Thomas Watson.

At Killarney, aged 38, Oliver Matthew Latham, esq., late Capt. 48th Regt.

At Teversham Rectory, Cambridge, aged 11, Helen Baillie Inglis, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Wilson.

At Roehampton, suddenly, aged 64, William Geo. Prescott, esq., banker, of Threadneedle-street.

*April 30.* At Upper Norwood, suddenly, aged 59, Adm. FitzRoy. See OBITUARY.

At Brighton, aged 76, James Henry Crawford, esq. He was for many years in the Civil Service of the East India Company, and Member of Council at Bombay.

At Palace Gate, Exeter, aged 26, Thomas McGhie Bridges, esq., R.N.

Sophia, wife of the Rev. William Henry Markby, of Duxford St. Peter, Cambs.

At Saleby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, aged 30, Mary Ann, third dau. of the Rev. F. Laurent, M.A., Vicar of Saleby.

*Lately.* At Berlin, aged 64, M. Stuller, the most celebrated architect in Prussia. He was a native of Berlin, and a pupil of Skinkel, with whom he remained till he had attained his thirtieth year. In 1835, in conjunction with M. Stack, he published a work entitled "Designs for Cabinet Work," which had the effect of resuscitating an art then almost lost in Germany; and he afterwards contributed to the "Album" of the Architectural Society of Berlin a long series of plans for palaces, museums, fountains, and other public works, which were eventually almost all carried into execution. Having obtained the patronage of the King of Prussia, he undertook and exe-

cuted, between the years 1840 and 1850, an immense number of important constructions. Beside a vast number of private residences, he built the Council Chamber of Perleberg, the new Winter Palace of St. Petersburg, the Bourse of Berlin, and that of Frankfort, and the New Berlin Museum, which is considered his greatest work; he constructed and executed part of the decorations of the Royal Chapel in Berlin; he built the Churches of St. Mathieu, St. George, and erections in the Zoological Gardens of the same city; he added several new apartments to the palace at Potsdam, finished the gardens of Sans Souci, and erected the palace of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in Berlin, and yet found time to make an immense number of designs for goldsmiths' work and porcelain.

*May 1.* In Porchester-sq., Emma, second dau. of the late Hon. Lindsey Burrell, of Stoke Park, Ipswich, and wife of Wm. Talbot Crosbie, esq., of Ardert Abbey, Ireland.

At Carisbrooke House, Isle of Wight, the residence of her father, Emily Isabella, wife of the Rev. Huddleston Stokes, Assistant-Curate of Bembridge.

At Bromley, Kent, Catherine Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. J. Leigh Spencer, Rector of Barfrestone, Kent.

At Newcastle, at a very advanced age, Stephen Reed, esq., Coroner for South Northumberland, to which office he was elected in 1815. Beside a profound knowledge of the law, which he displayed in conducting many important investigations, he was endowed with great mechanical genius, and was the patentee of some important and useful inventions, among which may be mentioned an improved chair for railways, which was at one time in extensive use on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. Mr. Reed may also be considered the projector of a midland railway route through the county of Northumberland to Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland, *via* Carter Fell. In the infancy of the railway system, in conjunction with Mr. Joshua Richardson, C.E., Mr. Reed visited the chief towns in the county and in Scotland, and explained the project; but railways were not then looked upon with so much favour as they have been of late years. Mr. Reed was descended from a family seated in Redesdale for many generations. He leaves a widow, two daus. (one of whom is married to J. P. Mulcaster, esq., barrister-at-law), and one son, Major Reed, of Newbiggin House, near Kenton. His eldest son, Mr. George Barras Reed, died a few years ago.

At Paris, aged 76, the Duc de Coigny. He served in the French army during the First Empire. He married Henrietta, eldest dau. of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, by Lady Jane, eldest dau. of Adam, first Viscount Duncan, and sister of the great Earl of Camperdown, by whom he had issue two daus., Louise, married to the Earl of Stair, and Georgiana, married to the Earl Mauvers.

At Lucca, aged 72, Sir David Davies, K.C.H., M.D. He received the Guelphic Order from William IV. a few days previous to that monarch's decease, and was knighted by Queen Victoria shortly after her Majesty's accession. He was for some time in practice at Hampton, but left that town on being appointed Physician to William IV. and the late Queen Dowager.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 66, Brevet Lieut.-Col. John J. Grier, on retired full-pay 93rd Highlanders. He entered the Army, from the Royal Military College, about the conclusion of the great war, but was shortly afterwards reduced with his corps and remained upon half-pay until 1824, when he was appointed to the 27th Regt., then in the West Indies, and in the following year, upon the augmentation of the army, was promoted to a lieutenantancy in the 93rd Highlanders, serving in the same country. He purchased his company in July, 1828, and served in Canada during the outbreak in Oct. 1839. The 93rd returned home in 1848, and Lieut.-Col. Grier, despairing of promotion, retired upon the full-pay of Capt. in 1853, having held that regimental rank for twenty-five years.

Aged 20, Jennette Elizabeth Scott, wife of the Rev. Howell Howell, of Kilvey Parsonage, Swansea, and eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Scott, of The Priory, Maidstone.

In Acacia-road, St. John's-wood, Mary Frances, wife of Dudley Costello, esq.

At Wilton, near Salisbury, aged 87, John Swane, esq., late Clerk of the Peace for Wilts.

At Nice, Frances, widow of Capt. Basset, R.A., of Beaupre, Glamorganshire.

At Pilton Rectory, Northants., Mary Alice, dau. of the Rev. R. Hodgson.

May 3. At the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Surrey, Daniel M'Naughten, the assassin of Mr. Edward Drummond. The deceased, by trade a turner, formerly lived at Glasgow, but afterwards proceeded to London, and while there he became affected in his intellect. On Friday, January 20, 1843, he fired twice at Mr. Edward Drummond, private secretary to Sir Robert Peel, who was walking in the street, and who had been pointed out to him as Sir Robert Peel. The wound inflicted by the pistol-ball produced fatal results, and M'Naughten took his trial at the Central Criminal Court in the following March, when he was acquitted on the ground of insanity. He was removed to Bedlam, and subsequently confined in the Asylum at Broadmoor, where he regained his reason, and was considered a very harmless and well-conducted man. His health latterly failed, and it was proved that he died from natural causes.

May 4. At Brighton, aged 60, Monica, Lady Gerard, relict of Sir John Gerard, bart., of Garswood, Lancashire.

At his residence, Walmer, Kent, aged 82, Adm. Sir Edward Harvey, G.C.B. He entered the Navy in 1793, as first-class volunteer on board the "Brunswick," 74, commanded by

his father, Capt. John Harvey, who was killed on board that ship, June 1, 1794. He next served in the "Prince of Wales," 98, in the West Indies, where, in February, 1797, he assisted, as midshipman, at the capture of Trinidad, and the seizure and destruction of four line-of-battle ships and a frigate in Chaguarum Bay. In the "Beaulieu," 40, Oct. 11, in the same year, he shared in the action off Camperdown. In 1798 he joined the "Southampton," 32, and, proceeding again to the West Indies, was present in that frigate at the reduction of the Danish and Swedish islands in March, 1801. He was confirmed a lieut. shortly after in the "Amphitrite," 28, by commission dated July 24, 1801, and was subsequently appointed to the "Apollo," 36, which frigate, with her captain and sixty of the crew, was lost on the coast of Portugal, April 1, 1804, the remainder of the men being, in a great measure, saved through the instrumentality of Mr. Harvey. Being promoted to the command, Jan. 7, 1808, of the "Cephalus," 18, and re-ordered to the Mediterranean, Capt. Harvey there succeeded in capturing four privateers, and several small merchant vessels, and while co-operating in the defence of Sicily, came frequently into contact with the gunboats on the Calabrian shore. After having acted for a short time in command of the "Cumberland," 74, he was posted, April 18, 1811, into the "Topaze," 36, which frigate he brought home from the Mediterranean and paid off, Jan. 30, 1812. He then remained many years on half-pay, his succeeding appointments being to the "Undaunted," 46, successively employed, until put out of commission in February, 1834, on the Cape of Good Hope, African, and East India stations, during which period he commanded a squadron at the time of an insurrection in the Isle of France; to the "Malabar," 74, attached to the force in North America and the West Indies; and to the "Implacable," 74, in the Mediterranean, where his services in 1840, on the coast of Syria and at the blockade of Alexandria, procured him a gold medal, sabre, and decoration from the Grand Seigneur. He has not been afloat since he was paid off, Jan. 31, 1842. Sir Edward held a good-service pension, and his admiral's commission is dated June 9, 1860.

In St. John's-wood-road, aged 56, Miss Georgina Chatterton, only surviving dau. of the late John Swaine Chatterton, esq., of Rye, Sussex.

At La Palisse, Allier, France, Henry Christy, esq., of Victoria-street, Westminster. See OBITUARY.

At Cambridge, aged 46, Mr. Joseph Garratt, solicitor, Clerk to the Magistrates of Bottisham Division.

May 5. Captain Thomas Porter, R.N. He entered the Navy, Nov. 14, 1807, as first-class volunteer on board the "Pompée," 74, attached to the Channel fleet; was employed on the Lisbon, West India, and Home stations; and on July 27, 1814, was advanced to the rank of



lieutenant. On Aug. 26, 1822, he was made commander into the "Alacrity," sloop, in which vessel, in July, 1823, he returned to England with 1,000,000 dollars. He had not been since afloat. His captain's commission bore date April 1, 1856.

At Slapton, South Devon, aged 34, John Bouchier Phillimore, esq., son of the late Adm. Sir John Phillimore. The deceased had resided in Slapton for a year or two, and employed a crew, being fond of fishing. Knowles, one of the men in his service, on the 28th of April was at Mr. Phillimore's house, and on being spoken to about neglecting his work, became abusive, and struck his employer. Two men went to Mr. Phillimore's assistance, and tried to hold the assailant till a policeman was fetched. In his rage, Knowles drew a knife, cut one of the men, and wounded Mr. Phillimore so severely, that he died a week after.

At Hinton Admiral, Hants., aged 82, Mary, widow of Christopher Harland, esq., of Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

At Southsea, aged 27, John Constantine, son of Major-Gen. Pester.

In Upper Montagu-st., Portman-sq., Margaret, second dau. of the late Major Brodie, formerly of the 4th (King's Own) Regt.

At Piddlehinton Rectory, Dorset, aged 46, Mary Emma, wife of the Rev. T. H. Roper.

May 6. At Twickenham, aged 54, Bt. Lieut.-Col. F. G. J. Lascelles, late of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, H.E.I.S.

In Eaton-sq., aged 43, Maria Tryphena, wife of W. R. Seymour FitzGerald, esq., M.P. for Horsham, and eldest dau. of Edward J. Seymour, esq., M.D., F.R.S.

May 7. At Malta, aged 19, Meyrick Durant Daubeny, of H.M.S. "Victoria," eldest son of the Rev. F. Daubeny, Rector of Mepal, Ely.

May 8. At Rome, aged 58, Major-Gen. Tylee, late of the Indian Army.

At Jersey, Capt. Christopher Talbot Otway.

At Edinburgh, Jean, dau. of the late Wm. Aitchison, esq., of Roxburghshire, and relict of Robert Stewart Cumming, esq., M.D., Surgeon R.A., only brother of the late Sir Kenneth Cumming, bart., of Culter.

At Thurston, aged 75, Mary Ann, relict of H. S. Waddington, esq., of Cavenham Hall, Suffolk.

At Hurworth-on-Tees, co. Durham, aged 77, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Major Colling, of the same place.

At Clevelands, near Bideford, Devon, aged 55, Frederick Thorold, esq., formerly of the 13th Light Dragoons.

May 9. On board the steam-vessel "Tripoli," aged 50, the Hon. Stephen E. Spring Rice. See OBITUARY.

At Leamington, Arthur C. W. Pigot, esq., youngest son of the late Sir Geo. Pigot, bart., of Patshull.

At Torquay, Frances Amelia Collinson, second surviving dau. of the Rev. H. K. Collinson, Vicar of Stannington, Northumberland.

At Sampford Peverell Rectory, Devon, Sarah Eleanor, wife of Capt. Rendall, of West Harptree, Somerset, and sister to the Rev. G. W. R. Ireland, Rector of Sampford Peverell.

At Ashburton, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Aldridge Cockey, Rector of St. Stephen's, Exeter, and of West Ogwell.

May 10. At Malta, aged 43, Capt. Thos. Dyke Acland Fortescue, Commanding H.M.S. "Phœbe," last surviving son of the late Matthew Fortescue, esq. He passed his examination, June 1, 1844, was appointed mate, May 29, 1846, of the "Eurydice," 22, Capt. Geo. Elliot, fitting at Portsmouth; attained the rank of lieut. on the 8th of the following October, and that of capt., Sept. 7, 1857.

At Buckingham, aged 77, Major Dewes, a magistrate for the county.

At his residence, Weymouth, aged 71, Benjamin Morton Festing, esq., K.H., R.N. He was born in April, 1794, at Andover, Hants., and was the fifth son of the late Commander H. Festing, R.N., and brother of the late Rear-Adm. R. W. G. Festing, R.N., C.B., of Capt. Henry Festing, of the Royal Artillery and a Waterloo officer, and of Capt. Thomas Colson Festing. He entered the Navy on the 2nd of May, 1805, as midshipman on board the "Prince," 98, commanded by his uncle, the late Sir Richard Grandall, K.C.B. His first service was at Trafalgar, and he was actively employed until the close of the war, principally on the coast of Italy, where he distinguished himself by many daring exploits, which were somewhat tardily acknowledged by the gift of the K.H. in Jan. 1837. After the peace he was employed in the suppression of the slave trade, and in the Coastguard, and being a man of great activity and daring, he had, during his career, the satisfaction of saving the lives of several persons who had fallen overboard by plunging after them into the sea, for which he received the public thanks of the Admiralty. In March, 1825, he, with the present Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., saved the crew and passengers (195 souls) of the "Admiral Berkeley" Government transport-ship, which was wrecked on Haslar Beach. The silver medal of the Lifeboat Institution only was awarded him, which he declined. His last appointment was, Oct. 30, 1841, to the "Apollo" troopship. He was, however, consequent on an attack of fever and ague, superseded on the 15th of November following, after which time he was not employed; but in 1851 he was made a post captain on the reserved list. He married, in July, 1827, the only dau. of F. B. Wright, esq., of Hinton Blewett, Somerset, who, with eight children, now survives. Of four sons, three are in the public service.

At Harrogate, aged 33, Elizabeth McCalmont, the wife of William Grant Douglas, esq., R.N.

At Brighton, Myra Harriet, dau. of the late Gen. Hugh Stacey Osborne, of Pengelly House, Cheshunt.

May 11. At Charlcombe Villa, Bath, aged



72, Major Thos. Webster, Retired List Bengal Army.

At his father's, Warcop House, Westmoreland, one week only after landing with the regt. from India, aged 30, Braithwaite Chamley, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 17th Lancers.

In Hereford-square, Fannie, widow of Good-enough Hayter, esq.

At Cambridge, aged 40, Mr. Otto Charles Marcus, Assistant in the University Library.

May 12. At Orvieto, on his way to England, at an advanced age, Col. Arthur Helsham Gordon, for many years in command of the 5th Dragoon Guards, with which regt. he served in the Peninsular war.

In Hereford-sq., aged 44, Blackwood Moultray Read, esq., formerly of the 15th Hussars.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 64, Lydia, relict of the Rev. William Taylor Birds, Rector of Preston-on-the-Wildmoor, Salop.

At Morningside, Edinburgh, Annie Davison, relict of the Rev. Robert Hamilton, late Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces.

At the residence of her father, John Baker, esq., Weston-super-Mare, Mary Ann, widow of Lieut. Henry Weaver, of the 54th Bengal N.I.

At Battle, Sussex, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Polhill Kell, esq.

May 13. At the Cedars, Sunbury, the residence of her son, Rear-Adm. Giffard, C.B., aged 78, Lady Giffard, widow of Sir Ambrose Hardinge Giffard, bart., LL.D., formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon.

At Southsea, aged 71, Frances, wife of Robt. Lindsay, esq., and dau. of the late Sir Robt. Henderson, bart.

Capt. Shippard, late 29th Regt., at Turnham-green.

Ellen Georgiana, wife of the Rev. O. P. Halsted, Rector of Scot Willoughby, Lincolnshire, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robt. Steele, Rector of Mundesley and Trimmingham, Norfolk.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from the effects of a severe accident, aged 67, W. D. Wills, esq., head of the well-known firm of Wills and Sons, tobacco manufacturers, of Bristol, and late Deputy Chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company. It appeared from the evidence at the inquest that Mr. Wills was very deaf, and was also subject to fits of absence of mind. On the afternoon of May 11 he stepped off the kerb in Snow-hill just in front of an omnibus, and before the vehicle (which was descending the hill) could be stopped, the wheels had passed over and fractured both his legs, beside inflicting other injuries, of which he died. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

May 14. In Merrion-sq., Dublin, aged 89, Sir Thomas Staples, bart., Q.C. The "Free-man's Journal" says:—"He was the eldest son of the late Right Hon. John Staples, M.P., and Henrietta, dau. of the third Viscount

Molesworth, and was born in July, 1775. Sir Thomas was the last surviving representative of the Irish Parliament. He sat for Coleraine in 1799, his father being one of the representatives of the county of Londonderry. It was popularly believed that Sir Thomas voted for the Union, and a baronetcy was the reward. He however voted against the Union, and under these remarkable circumstances:—His father was induced by Lord Castlereagh to vote for the measure, and endeavoured to prevail upon his son to take the same views with himself on the great question. The latter declared he would never support a measure which he believed would prove fatal to the interests of his country. Whether it was intimated to him that he could no longer represent the borough in opposition to his father, or whether he thought it more becoming to resign a trust which he could not fulfil to his patron's satisfaction, he resigned. Connected with the Ormond family, his sister being the wife of the then seventh Marquis, Sir Thomas obtained a seat for the borough of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, and voted against the Union. He was universally respected at the bar, of which he was the father. He was a Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Tyrone, and a Justice of the Peace for Londonderry. He is succeeded by his nephew, Nathaniel Alexander Staples, who was born in 1817."

May 15. At Huntroyde, Lancashire, aged 65, Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, esq., J.P. for Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At Burton-crescent, (the residence of her great nephew, Robt. M. Sharpe, B.A.,) aged 104, Sarah, relict of the Rev. James Edwards, formerly Rector of Reynoldston, Glamorgan-shire.

At Blackrock, near Dublin, Anna Maria, second dau. of the late F. H. Massy Dawson, esq., and widow of Mark Anthony Saurin, esq.

May 16. Very suddenly, from an accident, Hen. Chas. Le Blanc Newbery, esq., Capt. 51st Madras Native Infantry, son of the late Col. Newbery, of Hereford-st., Park-lane.

May 17. At Paris, aged 33, Walter Digby Somerville, esq., eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. William Somerville.

At Kingerby Vicarage, Sarah, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Stockdale.

May 18. In Half Moon-st., Piccadilly, aged 39, Jemima Henrietta Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Clayton Glyn, of Durrington House, Essex.

At Bognor, Sussex, aged 73, Major-Gen. Wm. Fraser, R.A.

May 19. At Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, Essex, the Right Hon. Henry, Viscount Maynard. See OBITUARY.

At Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, aged 29, Christian Koch, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul.

May 20. In Hanover-terr., Capt. William Crispin, R.N.

## TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

## DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			April 22, 1865.	April 29, 1865.	May 6, 1865.	May 13, 1865.	
Mean Temperature . . . .			56°0	54°2	54°1	50°7	
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1496	1344	1236	1167	
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	220	187	193	191	
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	338	327	268	251	
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	209	194	152	162	
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	323	273	278	249	
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	406	363	345	314	

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
April 22 .	745	210	228	262	51	1496	1076	1058	2134
April 29 .	677	185	204	212	47	1344	1140	1065	2205
May 6 .	598	198	186	214	40	1236	1006	1068	2074
May 13 .	535	167	198	197	46	1167	1008	991	1999

## QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &amp;c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, May 16, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	3,126	...	44 10	Oats ...	105	...	26 4	Beans ...	—	...	0 0
Barley ...	534	...	32 2	Rye ...	—	...	0 0	Peas ...	—	...	0 0

## AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	40	3	Oats.....	22	3	Beans .....	36	8
Barley.....	29	8	Rye .....	28	8	Peas.....	35	2

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 18.

Hay, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s. — Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 10s. — Clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.

## NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....	4s.	8d. to 5s.	2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 18.	
Mutton.....	5s.	0d. to 6s.	2d.	Beasts .....	1,030
Veal .....	3s.	4d. to 4s.	8d.	Sheep and Lambs.....	8,820
Pork .....	3s.	8d. to 5s.	4d.	Calves .....	689
Lamb .....	7s.	0d. to 8s.	0d.	Pigs.....	110

## COAL-MARKET, MAY 19.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 3d. Other sorts, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 0d.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From April 24 to May 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.					8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Apr.	°	°	°	in.	pts.		May	°	°	°	in.	pts.	
24	48	67	54	30.	19	fair	9	53	67	49	29.	67	cloudy, fair
25	45	62	51	30.	10	do.	10	47	52	49	29.	46	heavy rain
26	51	73	56	30.	03	do.	11	46	50	48	29.	61	do. do.
27	55	74	56	30.	04	do.	12	52	57	52	29.	79	slight rain
28	53	68	48	29.	84	do.	13	55	62	57	29.	96	cloudy, fair
29	48	51	42	29.	99	cloudy	14	53	60	56	29.	79	gloomy
30	50	51	42	29.	98	do. fair	15	54	56	46	29.	65	cloudy, rain
M.1	49	59	49	29.	89	do. rain.	16	50	58	47	29.	78	cloudy
2	58	63	54	29.	91	do. fair	17	55	62	52	29.	86	slight rn. cldy.
3	63	68	58	29.	84	fair	18	57	66	53	30.	09	cloudy, fair
4	57	63	57	29.	86	rain, cloudy	19	53	68	60	30.	25	fair, cloudy
5	63	69	57	29.	76	fair, cloudy	20	58	71	59	30.	28	do.
6	57	68	55	29.	87	do.	21	63	75	64	30.	02	do. lightning
7	56	58	51	29.	88	cloudy, rain	22	65	73	63	29.	98	showers, fr. cly.
8	48	62	56	29.	90	foggy, fair	23	67	75	57	29.	99	cly. fr. thund. lightng. hy. rn.

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April and May.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
A. 24	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	240 2	7 pm.			106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
25	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	89	240 2				106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
26	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	242	5. 8 pm.	217		107
27	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$		7 pm.		19 pm.	106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
28	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 5 pm.	216	19 pm.	106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
29	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	242	7 pm.	217		107
M.1	Holiday	at the Bank.						
2	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9		4. 7 pm.			106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
3	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 pm.	216 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$		106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
4	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$		3 pm.	217 $\frac{1}{2}$		106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
5	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	240 2	3. 6 pm.	215		106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
6	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	240				106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
8	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$					106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
9	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	241 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	6 pm.	215		106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
10	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	240 2	3. 6 pm.			106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
11	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$			216 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18		106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
12	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	240 2	6 pm.	216 18		106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
13	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$		3 pm.	218		106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
15	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	240 2	3. 6 pm.			106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
16	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	240	3. 6 pm.			106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
17	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	241 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 pm.			106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
18	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$					106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
19	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	240 2				106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
20	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	240	5 pm.			106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
22	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88	88		2 pm.			106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7
23	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	240 2		216	16.19pm.	106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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